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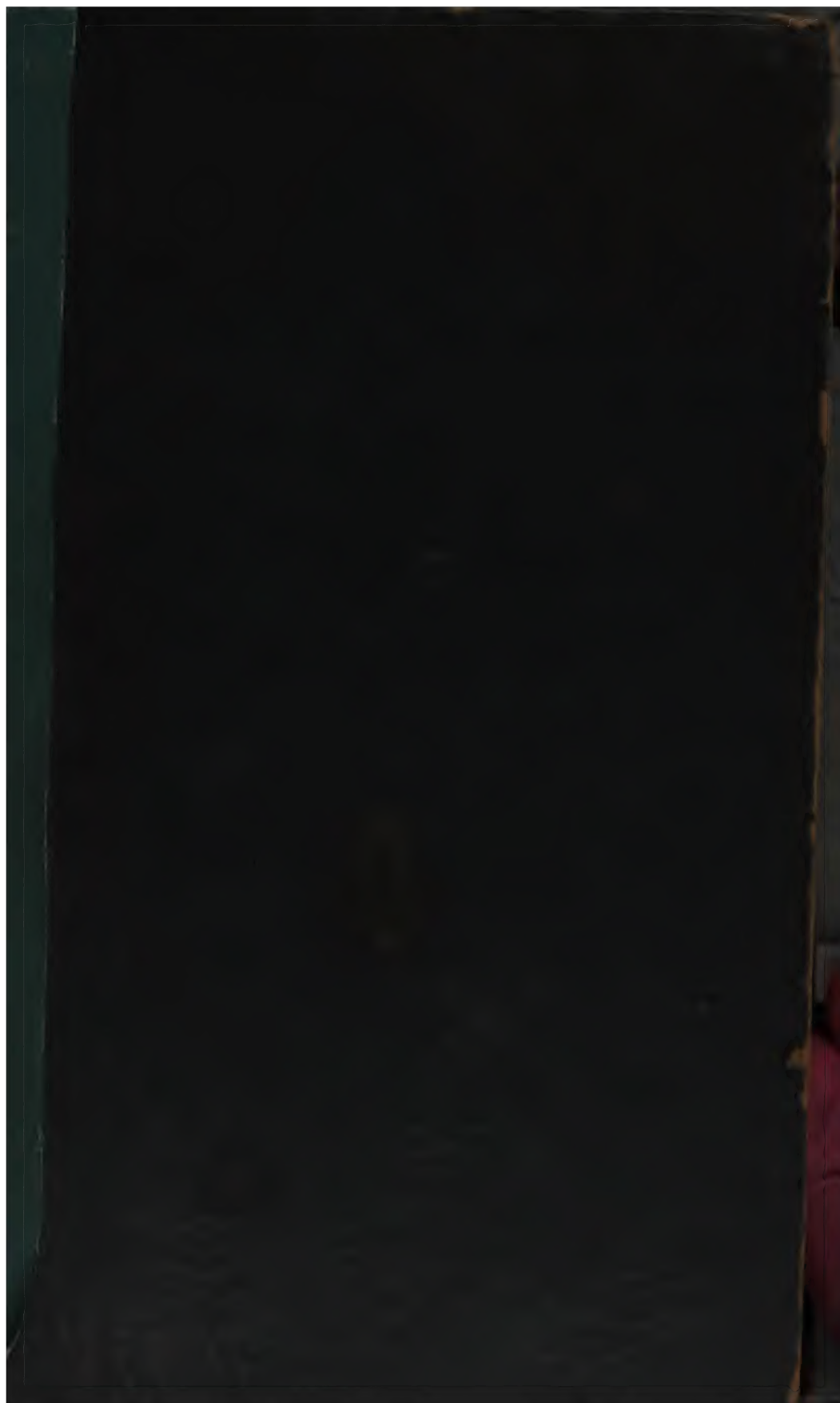
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TORONTO

HERODOTUS

THE SEVENTH, EIGHTH, & NINTH BOOKS

WITH

INTRODUCTION, TEXT, APPARATUS, COMMENTARY,
APPENDICES, INDICES, MAPS

BY

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VOL. I.—PART I

INTRODUCTION, BOOK VII. (TEXT AND COMMENTARIES)

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PREFACE

THE present publication completes a task undertaken upwards of twenty years ago, and but partially absolved in 1895 by the issue of an edition, in the same series, of *The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Books of Herodotus*. The most obvious difference in method between the two works is the addition of an *Apparatus Criticus* to this volume. That *Apparatus*, however, makes no pretence to independent authority. Fully aware that fresh collations of some of the Codices are desirable, I could have wished in particular to have had something better and more recent in relation to the Sancroft MS. than Gaisford^s (1840) to work upon. *Non omnia possumus omnes*. I dare not face such further delay of this publication as was involved in a thorough collation, and I could not guarantee the results of a perfunctory reading. If the present work have any special or novel merits, they will be discovered in some other directions; yet I am not without a hope that the printed text may prove a convenience, and the synthesis of the labours of previous editors, presented by the *Apparatus*, lack neither interest nor utility for those to whom these volumes are addressed.

Commentary and *Appendices* may claim to present a good deal more than a mere synthesis of the labours of others; yet I despair, even with recourse to an *Index Auctorum*, of acknowledging adequately my obligations to previous and contemporary scholars and historiana. I have nowhere consciously exploited another man's work without acknowledgement; but

now and again virtue has peradventure flowed over me from masters unknown or forgotten. Thirty years have I lectured and taught in the University upon the topics treated in these volumes, and have doubtless profited directly and indirectly by the winged words of fellow-students, at home and abroad: I am no longer able to father my every thought upon its 'first and only begetter.' Moreover, what scholar has not known again and again old ideas rediscovered and proclaimed as novelties, in perfect good faith? It has happened to me also to encounter, in print or viva voce, points or parallels which I could almost have sworn were my very own. The jealous scramble for priority of publication in the well-worked fields of Herodotean research were a little difficult to justify; and the attempt here to enumerate items which I believe to be fresh and original in my own work, a sorry speculation: so woefully would omitted articles and unconsidered bagatelles depreciate the claim. I shall be more than content if the comparatively small number of readers—all I can hope for—who are capable of a judgement in the matter, find my work serviceable and interesting. It is addressed to the friends of Hellenic studies: except for that appeal, it has been accomplished through long years, amid many conflicting duties, and latterly under some physical disabilities, purely for its own sake, and as a debt of honour—*almae Matri nutricia*—to the University of Oxford, which in according me a quasi-professorial position upon her staff, laid silently upon me (as I understood) an obligation to diminish, so far as in me lay, the reproach—perhaps a trifle antiquated—of sterility, still too often levelled against her resident sons.

Somewhat full analyses, or *Tables of Contents*, are prefixed to the *Introduction* and to the *Appendices* in these volumes; but, without recourse to the *Indices*, it will not be possible for those who consult the work to assemble all the references bearing upon the almost innumerable topics discussed. In particular, the argument of the *Introduction* is constantly enforced, and supplemented, in *Commentary* and *Appendices*, and it is only,

for example, in Index IV. that the fuller references for 'the priority of the last three Books' in Composition, or the hypothesis of the 'three Drafts,' and so forth, are to be found. I fear, indeed, that I have not always succeeded in avoiding unnecessary repetitions: at least one such case of superfluity affronts me in the parallel passages on the Hellespontine Bridges. The passage in the *Commentary* was printed first; and yet it seemed impossible, when the Bridges loomed up in the *Appendix*, to be content with a simple reference back to the *Commentary*, leaving an obvious lacuna and inconsequence in the sustained argument of the section: but I would fain hope that this case is all but unique. Exception may be taken to my inconsistencies in transliterating proper names, and to discrepancies between the spelling in my text and that upon some of my *Maps*. Such objections in part affect the mystery of book-making, and your author is hardly quite a free agent, or responsible: in part, such discrepancies, which never leave the real objective in any doubt, seem to me almost negligible quantities. If that is not enough, I will make bold to say that, had I the whole work to do over again, I would be, if you please, even more pedantic in such matters, and enforce a transliteration of Greek proper names as exactly as Grote and Browning did: 'Herodotus,' though I have adhered to it, is an abomination to me, and 'Thucydides'—which the Anglo-Saxon pronounces 'Theusydides'—an absurdity.

But perhaps what might most loudly call for an apology is the audacity of my dedications. I have ventured to inscribe the first volume of this *Ex voto* to the three distinguished Editors on whose foundations my *Apparatus* is in the main erected; and with the second volume I have dared couple the names of three distinguished fellow-countrymen of my own, all brilliant expositors of old Greek life and letters. They will not, I hope, be shocked if I say in defence that Herodotus had in him the makings of a very decent Irishman, just as Thucydides might pass, of course, for a typical John Bull. But, as I may call them in some sort, all three, friends of long standing, they will forgive

me when they find their names—that is, their good examples and courageous spirit—associated with my work. Had Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb been still within hearing of such an *Ave*, I might have claimed a like indulgence for the unauthorized use of his name.

I have to acknowledge with cordial thanks the care and acuteness with which an old friend and former pupil, Mr. George Buckland Green, now a Master at the Academy School in Edinburgh, has assisted me in the correction of the proofs of this work. My gratitude is due to Messrs. R. & R. Clark, of Edinburgh, and to their accomplished and learned staff, for the accuracy and unfailing courtesy with which the lengthy business of printing these volumes has been conducted, and to the House of 'Edward Stanford,' for the pains bestowed upon the maps in the second volume. Last, and not least, I desire to record my grateful sense of the patience and kindness with which my publishers, and in especial Dr. George A. Macmillan, have endured a long-drawn engagement, from which neither publisher nor author can expect to derive pecuniary advantage!

REGINALD W. MACAN.

OXFORD, *December* 1907.

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INTRODUCTION

§ 1. The seventh, eighth, and ninth Books, or 'Muses,' constitute a distinct part, or section, of the work of Herodotus. They form a whole in themselves, separate from the preceding Books, and closely continuous and related with each other. Though comprising in actual substance a full third of the work, the narrative in this volume presents but a single short war, of two campaigns, and is free for the most part from digressions and excursions, such as bulk so large in the earlier Books. The chronological conditions of the continuous narrative are complete in a dyad, or at most in a decade, of years. A somewhat larger demand is made in the geographical interest; but the requirements of the narrative, or of the composition, are satisfied without serious interruption of the main theme, and geography rarely, if ever, in these, as often in the earlier Books, becomes an end in itself. Nor is the story proper much neglected, or often deserted, for purely narrative digressions, stories within or beside the story of the war; if anecdotes or tales are brought in which break the strict sequence or continuity of the main narrative, yet they have mostly some bearing upon the subject in hand, as antecedents, consequents, or illustrations. There is, indeed, as compared with the preceding Books, a remarkable closeness in the texture and argument of this last trio. The subject proper comprises the story of the invasion of Greece by the Persians, the 'Barbarians,' under Xerxes, a well-defined and well-understood episode, or climax, to which Thucydides, for example, afterwards applied the title τὰ Μηδικά, 'the war with the Mede,' as a technical term.¹ In dealing with this special

¹ Thucyd. 1. 23. 1 τῶν δὲ πρότερον ἔργων μέγιστον ἐπράχθη τὸ Μηδικόν, καὶ τοῦτο ὁμοῦ δυοῖν ναυμαχίαις καὶ πελοποννησιαῖς ταχέϊας τὴν κρίσιν ἔσχεν. Cp.

ὁ Μηδικὸς πόλεμος 1. 90. 1; 95. 7; 97. 1; 3. 10. 2. τὰ Μηδικά 1. 14. 2; 18. 3; 97. 2; 2. 16. 1; 21. 2; 8. 24. 3 (cp. 1. 41. 2; 69. 1; 73. 2; 142. 7; 6. 82. 3).

subject Herodotus undertook to cover a good deal of ground, and to organise a large mass of material; the result is a treatment upon a scale for which the preceding six Books have afforded no parallel. How curt the stories of the Marathonian campaign, of the first expedition of Mardonios, of the six years' struggle with Ionia in revolt, compared with the scale on which the invasion under Xerxes is delineated! Even the invasion of Europe by Dareios in person, which might more nearly challenge comparison, is dwarfed beside the story of 'the great Expedition,' much more the other and earlier adventures, of Greek against Greek, or Greek against Barbarian, or of Barbarians among themselves, whereof the former Books of Herodotus have preserved a memory. So great, indeed, is the contrast in scale, method, and interest between the last three Books of Herodotus and the first three, that it would be difficult to relate these two sections of the work to each other, or to believe them parts of one whole, governed by one single plan and conception, if accident had divorced them, or if, say, the middle portion of the work, Bks. 4, 5, 6, like the middle Books of the *Annals* of Tacitus, had been lost in the lost archetypal manuscript.¹ The distinct and independent unity of the last three Books is further accentuated by the clear stylistic break between the sixth and seventh Books on the one hand, and the total absence of any stylistic break between the seventh and eighth Books and between the eighth and ninth Books upon the other. Nowhere, indeed, is the existent division into Books less justified than in the last section of the work of Herodotus.² The break between Book 7 and Book 8 seems indeed inevitable from the otherwise unruly dimensions of the former, and a distinct pause is marked in the narrative, after Thermopylai, by the record of the erection of monuments, subsequently, upon the spot, and by the author's clear severance of the operations by sea off Artemision from the operations by land at Thermopylai. This justification or call for a convenient division is emphasized by the Spartan anecdote, probably a later addition, and hardly from the

¹ Cp. my edition of Books IV.-VI. (1895), Introduction, § 4 (vol. i. pp. xii. ff.).

² Cp. the *Oekonomie des Herodotischen Werks* in A. von Gutschmid's *Kleine Schriften*, iv. (1893), pp. 183 ff., where

the whole work is divided into twelve *Ἀόγος*, of which the last three comprise, indeed, the last three Books, but with new divisions (*Ἀόγος ι'* = VII. 1-177; *Ἀόγος ια'* = VII. 178-VIII. 129; *Ἀόγος ιβ'* = VIII. 130-IX. 122).

author's pen, with which the Book now concludes; but neither in the original nor in the final draft of this section or volume of the work was there any grammatical or stylistic break or pause between our Book 7 and our Book 8. The same observation is exactly true of the break between Books 8 and 9; grammatically the breach is ignored, and materially it is purely artificial, not to say unnatural. Least of all do the existing divisions correspond to a chronological skeleton, such as underlies the division of the work of Thucydides into Books.¹ The action of the last forty chapters of the seventh Book is synchronous, so to say, with that of the first twenty-five chapters of the eighth Book, just as the events narrated in the first half of the ninth Book are *ex hypothesi* synchronous with the events narrated in the second half. If the 'Book of Artemision' was to be separated from the 'Book of Thermopylai,' so might the 'Book of Mykale' have been parted, and with more justification in the nature of things, from the 'Book of Plataia.' The purely artificial or arbitrary nature of the divisions, plainly dictated by merely external convenience, is a witness to the essential coherence of the record as a whole. This coherence is further attested by the observation of the overlaps between Book and Book: thus the narrative of the naval operations is taken up at the opening of Book 8 from Book 7 c. 196, and again in Book 9 c. 90 from Book 8 c. 132; what would otherwise have been purely a naval story has been interrupted, we may say, in the one case by the story of Thermopylai, in the other by the story of Plataia. No other equal portion of the work of Herodotus exhibits so remarkable a coherence, continuity, and freedom from digression, interruption, or asides as this the third and last volume, or trio, of Books. Other particular and considerable portions of the work do indeed reveal an equal closeness and unity of structure, the Egyptian *Logoi*, the Skythian *Logoi*, the Libyan *Logoi*, each severally; but the size and separateness of the Egyptian *Logoi*, for example, destroys by its position the unity and continuity of the Medo-Persian history into which it has been inserted, and the smaller but substantial unities of the Skythian and Libyan *Logoi* have

¹ The second, third, and fourth Bks. of Thucydides each contain the annals of a *triennium*: the eighth, ninth, and tenth might have shown almost the

same scheme, had the work been completed, not by Xenophon but by the author. The division into Books is, of course, posthumous.

combined to form a unity in Book 4, which has destroyed apparently for most students and editors the inner continuity of Herodotus's narrative from the passage of the Bosphoros by Dareios to the battle of Marathon, and its immediate sequelae. Moreover, the bewildering kinematograph of Hellenic histories developed in Books 5 and 6, and especially in the latter, throws into all the greater relief the comparative simplicity and unity of interest and story in Books 7, 8, 9. If that unity and that simplicity are not conspicuous to a fault, the result is due in the first place to the dividing and conflicting interest of actions conducted synchronously on land and on sea, and not always in sight of each other; it is due in the second place to the ubiquitous methods of the author, who is equally at home among invaders and invaded, and narrates with equal confidence deliberations and doings in the Persian court and camp on the one hand, and combinations and conduct among the Greeks on the other, passing from sea to shore and from side to side with a regularity which amounts to a principle, or at least a trick, of composition.

§ 2. Granted, however, that for practical purposes a subdivision of the third volume, or section, of the work was desirable, the existing divisions are sufficiently justified by the structure of the narrative and the nature of the subject.¹ The story falls almost spontaneously into the account of the antecedents and preparations for the great undertaking, as well on the offensive side as on that of the defence. The scenes of these two parallel streams of narrative and description are necessarily laid apart, on the Asiatic and on the European mains, until the invaders and the invaded are set face to face, by sea and land, at Artemision and Thermopylai. From that point onward the stories of the Perso-Hellenic war might flow in a single channel but for the double character of the operations, maritime and terrestrial. Thus, to the account of the preparations *ex parte Persarum*, which carries Xerxes and his forces to the threshold of Greece, uninterrupted by any reference to purely Greek affairs, succeeds the account of the contemporary preparations of the Greeks to meet the impending danger, down to the definitive occupation of their first line of defence. At this point the two stories coalesce

¹ The division of the Herodotean work into nine Books was probably made in Alexandria; cp. *Herodotus IV.-VI.*, Introduction, § 2 (vol. i. p. x).

into the narrative of the struggle for Thermopylai, with the capture of which post the seventh Book virtually concludes. Four or five subjects, in the main of continuous character, fill the eighth Book—the story of the naval operations off Artemision, the advance of the Persians through central Greece, including the attempted sack of Delphi and the actual capture of Athens, the naval movements culminating in the battle of Salamis and its immediate sequels on sea and land, the retirement of the King and his land-forces, and certain proceedings of the winter and spring antecedent to the second campaign. A minute analysis of this portion of the work will reveal a more open texture, a more composite structure, a certain embarrassment on the author's part in dealing with his materials, an appreciable increase in digressional and episodic elements, a greater complication than is observable in the construction of the seventh or of the ninth Books; but, for all that, the structure of Book 8 is simple in comparison with Books 5 and 6, or even Book 3. The ninth Book is the simplest, as it is the shortest, of all the conventional divisions: it holds but two compartments, the narrative of the operations of the armies in Europe, culminating at Plataia; the narrative of the naval operations culminating on the Asian side at Mykale, with a sort of corollary in each case respectively, the siege of Thebes, the siege of Sestos. Throughout this whole volume comprising these three Books the narrative flows on almost unbroken, except by those changes of scene and time which the nature of his subject itself or the sources of his knowledge imposed on or at least suggested to the author. To emphasize more fully the continuity and coherence of this narrative, to specify such digressional passages as do occur, to exhibit the structure and contents of these Books in somewhat greater detail, there is here subjoined a more detailed Analysis, which follows the clear divisions and self-advertisements of the work itself, with explicit references.

BOOK 7

§ 3. After a short Introduction (cc. 1–4), which serves to explain the delay in the Reinvansion of Hellas after Marathon by various considerations—the need of fresh levies, the revolt of Egypt, the death of Dareios, and the accession of Xerxes—the

seventh Book, as we reckon it, falls almost self-evidently into two, or into three, main parts. The first part deals with Persian history, and records the antecedents of the invasion, and the advance of the king to the gates of Greece (cc. 5–131). Whatever the Sources underlying this part of the narrative, the story is told, so to speak, from the Asiatic point of view: it is not primarily Greek history. We may erect the historian's account of contemporaneous politics and preparations among the Greeks into a second and co-ordinate Part (cc. 132–178), though in bulk it amounts to little more than half the size of the previous Part. An equal section of the Book will then remain to make a third Part, comprising the story of the actual outbreak of hostilities, and of the conduct of the war down to the capture of Thermopylai (cc. 179–239). These two Parts taken together as nearly as possible equal in bulk the first Part, and as the material contained in them is manifestly Hellenic in origin and interest, some analysts might prefer to divide the Book into two equal Parts (I. 5–131; II. 132–239). In either case, whether making a dual or a triple division, we recognize the principle of balance, of parallelism, of symmetry in the composition, which may have helped to determine the later division into Books—a division skilfully made in accordance, on the whole, with the inner structure of the work itself. Throughout the Book, in its dual or triple divisions, the narrative proceeds with little interruption, or digression, save what is immediately germane to the subject. The excursus on Sicilian history (cc. 153–156) most nearly approaches to a veritable departure from the argument; yet even this departure, though probably a later insertion, like many smaller passages, from the author's own hand, rather enhances than disturbs the main interest by a suggestive aside. The still minuter Analysis which follows may exhibit the structure and relations of the main Parts of the Book more intelligibly, and may also guarantee the observations above formulated upon the closeness of the argument, the continuity of the treatment.

INTRODUCTION (cc. 1–4).

- i. *Causa belli* (Marathon, etc.), c. 1.
- ii. Reasons for delay (cc. 1–4).
 1. Fresh preparations by Dareios, c. 1.
 2. Revolt of Egypt, c. 1.

3. Question of Succession, or Vice-gerency, determined in favour of Xerxes, cc. 2, 3.

4. Death of Dareios, c. 4.

Part I. IMMEDIATE ANTECEDENTS, AND EARLY STAGES, OF THE INVASION
(cc. 5-137).

i. Accession, Policy, Councils, Preparations of Xerxes, cc. 5-25.

1. Accession of Xerxes : disposition to Peace, c. 5.

2. Policy of war adopted, under the influence of Mardonios, c. 5.

Greek allies and exiles, Aleuadai, c. 6.

Puisistratidai.

Demaratos.

3. Reconquest of Egypt, c. 7.

4. The King's Councils : three days and three nights, cc. 8-19.

- (a) First Day : First Council : Speeches of Xerxes, c. 8, and Mardonios, c. 9, for War.

Speech of Artabanos, in favour of peace, c. 10.

Decision of Xerxes, and speech, c. 11.

Night : Repentance of Xerxes : in spite of a Vision, c. 12.

- (b) Second Day : Second Council : Speech of Xerxes in favour of peace, c. 13.

Night : Second vision of Xerxes, c. 14.

Artabanos summoned : Speech of Xerxes, c. 15.

Speech of Artabanos, c. 16.

Vision of Artabanos, c. 17.

Speech of Artabanos, c. 18.

- (c) Third Day : Third Council : War policy supported by Artabanos and Xerxes, c. 18.

Night : Third vision of Xerxes : interpretation by Magoi, c. 19.

5. Actual preparations for the invasion, cc. 19-25.

- (1) The Levy *en masse*, cc. 19, 20, 21.

Comparison of the expedition with others.

- (2) Athos-canal, and Bridges, cc. 22-25 (cp. cc. 33-37).

- (3) Commissariat : cc. 21-25 (cp. cc. 118-120, 187).

ii. The Advance of Xerxes and his Forces, cc. 26-127 (137).

1. From Susa to Kritalla, c. 26.

2. From Kritalla to Sardes, cc. 26-31.

A. On the march : (1) From Kritalla to Kelainai, c. 26.

Geographical note on Kelainai and its rivers, *ib.*

Mythological note on Marsyas and Apollo, *ib.*

Episode of Pythios & of Atys, cc. 27-29.

- (2) From Kelainai to Kolossai, c. 30.

Notes on the Salt-lake, and the Lykos.

- (3) From Kolossai to Kydrara, *ib.*

Note on the *stele* of Kroisos.

- (4) From Kydrara *via* Kallatebos to Sardes, c. 31.

Notes : road to Karia : sweetmeat manufactory at

Kallatebos : anecdote of the Plane-tree.

- B. Pause at Sardes : (5) Xerxes winters in Sardes (cp. 9. 108).
 - (a) Mission of Heralds into Hellas.
 - (b) The Bridges on the Hellespont, cc. 33-36.
 - (c) Additional note on the canal, c. 37.
 - (d) The Departure : eclipse, *ib.*
 Pythios and his son, cc. 38, 39.
 The order of march, cc. 40, 41.
- 3. From Sardes to Abydos, cc. 37-43.
 - A. On the march : Eclipse of the sun, c. 37.
 Punishment of Pythios, cc. 38-39.
 Procession from Sardes, cc. 40, 41.
 Thunderstorm, c. 42.
 Xerxes at Troy, c. 43.
 - B. Pause : Xerxes at Abydos, cc. 44-53.
 Naval review : the tyrant's tears, c. 45.
 Dialogue with Artabanoos, cc. 46-52.
 The King's general Order, c. 53.
- 4. The crossing of the Hellespont, cc. 54-56.
 An Hellespontian *bon mot*, c. 56, prodigies, c. 57.
- 5. From Sestos to Doriskos.
 - A. The march, c. 58.
 - B. The halt at Doriskos, cc. 59-107.
 Description of the place, c. 59.
 Numbering and organization of the host, c. 60.
 Army-List, cc. 61-88.
 Infantry, cc. 61-83.
 Cavalry, cc. 84-88.
 Navy-List, cc. 89-99.
 Review, c. 100.
 Dialogue : Xerxes and Demaratos, cc. 101-104.
 Maskames of Doriskos, cc. 105, 106.
 Bogen of Eion, c. 107.
- 6. From Doriskos to Akanthos, cc. 108-121.
 - (1) Doriskos to the Strymon, cc. 108-114.
 Sacrifice at 'Nine Ways,' c. 114.
 - (2) The Strymon to Akanthos, cc. 115-121.
 The King's Alliance with Akanthos, c. 117.
 Cost of the King's entertainment, cc. 118-120.
Bon mot of Megakreon of Abdera, c. 120.
 Note on the order of march from Doriskos to
 Akanthos, c. 121.
- 7. From Akanthos to Therme, cc. 122-127.
 - The Fleet, cc. 122, 123.
 - The Army, cc. 124-126.
 - Encampment at Therme, c. 127.

The text, so far analyzed, though obviously saturated in Greek *media*, is yet in the main Persian history, an account and description of the project and movement for the conquest of

Hellas wholly from the Persian side. A great deal of the material, for example the geographical notes and descriptions, which are copious and precise, is presumably of purely Hellenic provenience. The origin of various anecdotes, *bons mots*, speeches, and similar items is disputable; and even the scenes laid in Susa have a suspiciously Greek colour. But, irrespective of origin, and from the simple standpoint of the analyst, the subject matter so far is all, with trifling exceptions, so to speak, Persian history, a description of Persian institutions, affairs and persons. The exact point to which it is worth while to carry analysis of this kind may be disputed: the Analysis above given is over minute for some purposes, and not minute enough for others; but, at any rate, on the general character and main divisions of the subject matter there is not much room for discussion. Before, however, this obviously Persian *Logos* makes way for a no less obviously Hellenic *Logos*, its counterpart and parallel, we have to face a passage of ambiguous and transitional character. It is a medley of complex and even miscellaneous content. The historical value and provenience of the items are almost as much in doubt as their occurrence just in this place is perplexing from the point of view of the literary composition. The problems raised by this passage cannot be resolved until the questions of the Sources, Composition, and Genesis of the work have been stated and answered; meanwhile the passage has been reckoned to the first main division of the Book, because a fresh section clearly begins with c. 138.

Appendix to Part I. (of Book 7).

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------|
| P. | 1. The king's visit to Tempe | } cc. 128-130. |
| | 2. The geography of Thessaly | |
| | 3. The pause in Pieria, and the return of the Heralds, c. 131 (cp. c. 32). | |
-
- G.
4. List of medizing Hellenes: the oath of the Patriots, c. 132.
 5. Why no heralds were sent to Athens and Sparta, c. 133.
 6. Story of the Wrath of Talthybios, cc. 134-137.

This Appendix may be taken to ease the scene-shifting between Part I. and Part II. in this Book; but Herodotus does not by any means employ such transitions as essential in his composition, and the items contained in this Appendix generate each and all grave historical difficulties, the last item, the story of the Wrath of Talthybios, involving the fundamental

problem of the date and history of the composition. Unless the whole Book was written after the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war, the close of this passage at least must have been an insertion, among the very last, from the author's own hand. It is, indeed, expressly marked as a digression by his own words. It will hereafter (cp. § 9 *infra*) be shown that the stratification of this passage is probably the result of more than one later deposit, and that a somewhat complex theory of the composition of the work must be invoked in order to solve the given problem.

To resume analysis :—

Part II. PREPARATIONS OF THE GREEKS, cc. 138–178.

Attitude of the Greek states, c. 138.

The case of Athens, cc. 139–144.

The Historian's verdict, c. 139.

The Delphic Responses, cc. 140–144.

The services of Themistokles, cc. 143, 144.

Congress of patriotic states : the programme, c. 145.

Spies to Sardes, cc. 146, 147.

Negotiations with Argos, cc. 148–152.

Sicily, cc. 153–167.

Korkyra, c. 168.

Krete, cc. 169–171.

Thessaly, cc. 172–174.

The plan adopted : to defend Thermopyla', cc. 175–177.

Topography of Artemision-Thermopylai, c. 176.

Occupation of the line, c. 177.

Delphic oracle, on the wind, c. 178.

On this whole passage three observations may at present suffice. First, (1) the passage on Sikelian affairs (τὰ ἀπὸ Σικελίης) resolves itself clearly into four sub-divisions : (a) Origin and rise of Gelon, cc. 153–156 ; (b) Interview of the Greek ambassadors with Gelon, cc. 157–162, a passage containing six speeches, *totidem verbis* ; (c) The mission of Kadmos, cc. 163, 164 ; (d) The Sikeliote variant on the main theme, cc. 165–167. Again, (2) the passage on Krete contains an explicit digression (παρενθήκη) in a note on the defeat of the Tarantines by the Messapian Iapygians (τὰ κατὰ Ῥηγίνους τε καὶ Ταραντίνους). Finally, (3) the passage on Thessaly (cc. 172–174) is of a special significance, as it records the decision of the Confederate Greeks in the first instance to include Thessaly in their line of defence, and the actual despatch of a large force to realize this plan, adopted only to be abandoned. The military and historical

aspects of this story must be reserved for discussion (cp. Appendix IV. §§ 6, 7). From this analytical point of view it is worth while to observe that the projected defence of Thessaly makes the king's encampment at Therme, c. 127, doubly suitable as the point at which to mark the finale of the first section of the Book, which carries the Persian from the capital of his Empire to the natural frontier of free Hellas.

The story of the mere antecedents and preparations of the struggle is herewith ended, and the story of the actual operations, the invader now in touch with the invaded, is about to begin. But this fact rather complicates than simplifies the practical problem of composition for our author. He has henceforward to deal with a double series of synchronous and more or less inter-related operations, those by sea and those by land, and he has to show himself equally at home among the Greek as among the Persian forces. He solves the problem in the main henceforth by a regular scene-shifting from sea to land, and from land to sea, coupled with an equally regular but more rapidly recurring alternation of the standpoint from the side of the Persian to the side of the Greek, and from the Greek back to the Persian side. When things come to close quarters, to actual blows, the story is told mainly from the Greek standpoint, as correspondents or reporters attached to Greek forces—had such fire-bringers (*πυρφόροι*) been then procurable—might have told the story. The results of this method are not altogether happy. The operations by sea and by land are divorced, at least in some situations, unduly from each other, by the literary practice; the literary result itself obtains, for considerable passages, somewhat of the mechanical beat of a pendulum; and the crucial or climacteric moments are nevertheless presented in somewhat one-sided a fashion. Yet the superficial aspect of the narrative is not deficient in variety. Herodotus is so rich a master of anecdote, asides, anticipations, reflexions, anachronisms, and all the ancillary devices of story-telling, that his work never presents the bald mechanics of a chronicle, the bare bones of mere annalism. In the subsequent tables the alternations above described will be indicated by appropriate letters. P = Persian side; G = Greek side; A = Army; N = Navy. An H indicates some extensive or noteworthy reflexion by the historian; other digressions, or excursions, are marked as such.

Part III. (or II.²). ACTUAL OPERATIONS, cc. 175 ff.

A. PERSIANS AND GREEKS AT SEA.

PN. (cc. 188–195). The King's Fleet advances from Therme to Magnesia, cc. 179–183.

H. Estimate of the *maxima* of the King's Forces, cc. 184–187.

PN. The Storm, cc. 188–191 (Athenian *Logos*, c. 189).

GN. (Retreat, c. 183, and) Return of the Greek Fleet to Artemision, c. 192.

PN. Movement of Persian Fleet to Aphetai, cc. 193, 196.

GN. Capture of fifteen ships by the Greeks, cc. 194, 195.

Pause: Anecdote of Sandokes, c. 194.

At this point the story of naval operations is abandoned, not to be resumed until the story of Thermopylai is complete.

III. B. THE STORY OF THERMOPYLAI, cc. 196–239.

PA. (cc. 196–201). Advance of Xerxes and the Army to Trachia, cc. 196–201.

Xerxes in Thessaly: Horse-races, c. 196.

in Achaia: the House of Athamas, c. 197.

in Malis: Topography, cc. 198–200.

The Persians face to face with the Greeks, c. 201.

GA. The Greeks at Thermopylai, cc. 202–207.

Army-List, c. 202.

Manifesto, c. 203.

Leonidas: his pedigree, c. 204.

Why there were Thebans at Thermopylai, c. 205.

Why more Peloponnesians were not at Thermopylai, c. 206.

Alarm of the Greeks: divided councils, c. 207.

PA. Reconnaissance (Persian), c. 208.

Xerxes and Demaratos, c. 209.

GP. The three days' engagements at Thermopylai, cc. 210–225.

First day, cc. 210, 211.

Second day, c. 212.

Third day, cc. 213–225.

(P, 213–218) The 'treachery' of Epialtes, cc. 213–214.

The march of Hydarnes, cc. 215–218.

(G, 219–222) Portents and news, c. 219.

Devotion of Leonidas, Megistias, cc. 220, 221.

Departure of the Greeks, save Lakedaimonians,

Thespians, Thebans, c. 222.

G. The third day's fighting, cc. 223–225

Excursus. The Spartan Aristeia, cc. 226–227.

The Monuments and Epitaphs, c. 228.

Aristodemos the 'coward,' cc. 229–232.

Case of the Thebans, c. 233.

PA. After the battle, cc. 234–238.

Xerxes and Demaratos : further plans, cc. 234–237.

Review of the dead : the corpse of Leonidas, c. 238.

Colophon, or *Pause* : Anecdote of Gorgo, c. 239.

The bald analysis of the passage displays a great variety of materials, and presumes a large number of sources laid under contribution for the composition of so complex a record. A chronological indication at the close of c. 233 suggests that 'the case of the Thebans' is a late addition, unless indeed the whole composition is to be dated to the opening years of the Peloponnesian war. The *Colophon*, or *pause*, gained by the insertion of an anecdote, such as that on Gorgo, is entirely in Herodotus' manner; but only too good reason can be found for doubting the authenticity of the passage, which in any case will hardly have formed a constituent of the first draft of the work.

BOOK 8

§ 4. The eighth Book deals predominantly, though not quite exclusively, with naval affairs. Except for (1) the advance of the Persian army through central Greece (cc. 26–39), including the assault on Delphi; (2) the siege and capture of the Athenian Akropolis (cc. 51–55); (3) the notice of the fortification of the Isthmos by the Peloponnesians (cc. 71–73); (4) the retreat of Xerxes and Mardonios to Sardes and to Thessaly respectively (cc. 113–120); (5) the operations of Artabazos in the north (cc. 126–129); (6) the mission of Mys to the oracles (cc. 133–135); and (7) of Alexander to Athens (cc. 136–144), the affairs narrated concern the fleets and the operations at sea, and the scenes may be said to be all laid on the water. Even where for a few other moments we land, with the author, as on the shore of Salamis (c. 49 κτλ.), or the plain of Thria (c. 65), at Phaleron (c. 67), or for the award of the *Aristeia*, and so forth (cc. 121–125), the episodes are all closely related, as antecedents or consequents, to the naval operations. Thus, as a whole, the eighth Book has a certain unity in itself, arising from the predominantly naval interest, until this interest is lost at the close (cc. 133 ff.). Chronological coherence, too, the narrative possesses for the greater part of the Book, albeit this element of unity becomes obscure and problematic, with the winter following the

battle of Salamis (after c. 121). On the whole, however, the Book forms a sort of unity in itself, by its subject and the chronological sequence of the narrative, and has, after a fashion, a beginning, a middle, and an end. The middle is clearly supplied by the stories of Salamis; and taking Salamis as the key to our analysis, the Book may be divided into three main sections—

- I. Before Salamis, cc. 1–39.
- II. Salamis, cc. 40–96.
- III. After Salamis, cc. 97–144.

Of these sections the first is considerably the shortest, and the third the longest; but it may be worth while to observe that, if from the third section the latter portion (cc. 133–144) be detached as essentially belonging to the operations of Mardonios and the land forces in the coming campaign, the middle and core of the Book would have before and after it two passages, or sections, of almost exactly equal length (cc. 1–39, 97–132), and would form in that case a very nicely balanced whole.

The first part or section of the Book further subdivides very clearly into two distinct sub-sections, or main chapters:—

- i. The Story of Artemision, cc. 1–25.
- ii. The Persian Army in Central Greece, cc. 26–39.

Each of these sub-sections invites further subdivision as follows:—

i. THE STORY OF ARTEMISION, cc. 1–25.

Preliminary: 1. The Greek Navy: Contingents, c. 1.
Command, c. 2.

Previous question of the *Hegemonia*, c. 3.

- 2. The craft of Themistokles: Panic of the Greeks stayed by bribery and corruption, cc. 4, 5.

THE THREE DAYS' FIGHTING, cc. 6–22.

First day: The Barbarians' plan, cc. 6, 7.

Skyllias and his warning, cc. 8, 9.

The first naval engagement, cc. 10, 11.

Storm: depression in the Persian Fleet, c. 12.

wreck of the squadron off Euboia, c. 13.

Second day: Greek fleet reinforced and encouraged; second engagement: destruction of Kilikian vessels, c. 14.

Third day: Third engagement, cc. 15–17.

(Athenian *Aristeia*.)

After the battle: Council of war, c. 18.

Fate of the Euboians, c. 19; prognosticated by Bakis, c. 20.

Disaster at Thermopylai announced: retreat of the Fleet, c. 21.

The plan (c. 19) and inscriptions of Themistokles, c. 22.

Fourth day: Advance of the King's Fleet to Artemision, c. 23.

Visit of the naval forces to Thermopylai, cc. 24-25.

A bon mot: the prize of virtue, c. 26.

Such is a bare analysis of the whole passage on the naval operations between Aphetai and Artemision, as presented by Herodotus. Whether the items are recorded in true perspective and chronological order, and whether the outline of events is historically acceptable, are questions to be here postponed. But one remark may be made affecting the merely literary presentation. Obviously the story of the naval operations, although resumed from Book 7 c. 196, where it has given place for a time to the story of Thermopylai, yet here is treated as a substantive and independent story, with something like a fresh introduction: a literary device which certainly tends to obscure the material relations between the operations at Thermopylai and the operations off Artemision. The story is closed characteristically with a *bon mot*, which, however, is obviously intended to apply as much to Leonidas and his men as to the naval forces; the preceding chapters have just reunited the Persian forces by the visit of the naval arm to Thermopylai to inspect the evidences of the King's victory on land. Thus a distinct pause in the story is marked by the anecdote in c. 26, and an occasion gained for a distinct move forwards with the land forces in the following passage. The pause is, moreover, augmented by an *excursus*, or digression, *on the Feud between the Thessalians and Phokians* (cc. 27-30), which, though connected with the matter immediately in hand, the further advance of the Persians in central Greece, yet harks back to events 'some few years before the King's expedition,' and preserves fortunately some details valuable in themselves, though quite unconnected with the immediate subject.

ii. THE PERSIAN ARMY IN CENTRAL GREECE, cc. 26-39.

Excursus. On the origin of the Thessalo-Phokian feud, and two recent disasters to the Thessalians, cc. 27-30.

Advance of the king's army through Doris, c. 31, Phokia, c. 32, into Boiotia, c. 33 (cp. c. 50 *infra*).
The attack on Delphi: a miraculous preservation, cc. 34-39.

Herodotus here leaves the King and his army in Boiotia, in order to resume the main argument, to wit the operations on sea, which are to culminate at Salamis. The further movements of the army are introduced in the subsequent narrative, at least until the discomfiture of the King's fleet, as ancillary and subordinate to the naval operations. It may be open to question where exactly the next main section of the Book should be terminated most conveniently, and most in accordance with the inner principles, or instinct, governing the author's composition; but that something of a new start is made with c. 40 is hardly to be denied.

II. SALAMIS, cc. 40-96.

Preliminaries, cc. 40-69.

G¹N. The Greek Fleet at Salamis, c. 40.

Evacuation of Attica: portent of the snake, c. 41.

Navy-List, cc. 42-48.

Council of war, c. 49.

P¹A. Arrival of the King at Athens, c. 50.

Siege and capture of the Akropolis, cc. 51-53.

The Athenian exiles on the Akropolis: portent of the olive, cc. 54, 55.

G²N. Council of war at Salamis: decision to retire, c. 56.

Themistokles and Mnesiphilos, c. 57.

Themistokles and Eurybiades, c. 58.

Council of war at Salamis: decision to remain, cc. 59-63.

Themistokles, c. 60, Adeimantos, c. 61, Themistokles, c. 62.

Invocation of the Aiakidai, c. 64.

The Eleusinian Portent (Dikaïos, Demaratos), c. 65.

P²N. Advance of the King's Fleet from Histiaia (cp. c. 25) to Phaleron, c. 66.

H. Losses and gains.

The King's Council of war, cc. 67-69.

Decision to do battle.

The exact period, the number of days elapsing from the arrival of the Greek Fleet at Salamis, c. 40, to the decision of the King to do battle by sea, c. 69, is not marked or indicated by Herodotus; and, as will be shown elsewhere, the passage just analyzed cannot be regarded as giving a true perspective or

chronology of the events, for example, of the Greek councils of war. But the passage next in order must be taken as expressly presenting the events of the day and night before the battle, with the usual alternation from side to side, and the narrative then passes at once into the description of the actual battle, such as it is. The Analysis follows these diurnal indications, as above for Thermopylai and for Artemision.

SALAMIS: THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE, cc. 70-82.

- P¹. (First) Movement of the King's Fleet and Army, c. 70.
Aside: Fortification and defence of the Isthmos, cc. 71, 72.
Excursus: Ethnology of the Peloponnesos, c. 73.
- G¹. Meeting or Council in the Greek camp at Salamis, c. 74.
 The (first) mission of Sikinnos, c. 75.
- P². The Persian occupation of Psyttaleia: fresh (or further) movement of the King's Fleet, c. 76.
Digression: An oracle of Bakis, c. 77.
- G². Debate of the Greek Strategoi in Council, cc. 78-81.
 Arrival of Aristides: Aristides and Themistokles, cc. 79, 80.
 Aristides and the Council, c. 81.
 Arrival of the Tenians, c. 82.

THE DAY OF BATTLE, cc. 83-96.

- i. The speech of Themistokles, c. 83.
- ii. The advance: Athenian and Aiginetan variants, c. 84.
- iii. Greek exploits on the Persian side: Samian *Aristeia*, c. 85.
- iv. General aspect of the battle (Athenian, Aiginetan), c. 86.
- v. Exploit of Artemisia of Halikarnassos, cc. 87, 88.
- vi. Losses on the Persian side, c. 89.
- vii. Fate of certain Phoenicians, c. 90.
- viii. Exploits of the Aiginetans, c. 91.
- ix. Themistokles and Polykritos (of Aigina), c. 92.
- x. The *Aristeia* (Aiginetan, Athenian), c. 93.
- xi. Athenian scandal against Adeimantos and the Korinthians, c. 94.
- xii. Exploit of Aristides, on Psyttaleia, c. 95.
Colophon: Bakis again, c. 96.

Even this Analysis may fairly suggest that the account given by Herodotus of the great battle dissolves into a mere spray of broken succession of items and episodes, without much of argument or unity, strategic or literary, underlying it. This character of obscurity continues to rest upon the ensuing passage; in particular the chronological indications, apparently so firm for the day of battle and the preceding day, relapse into the vague.

The Persian Fleet may have fled from Salamis on the evening, or night, following the battle; but, in the text of Herodotus, this movement is not recorded until (c. 107) after deliberations, digressions and excursions in the text, which seem to suggest an appreciable lapse of time. At least all unity centred on Salamis has disappeared with the notice of the oracle, which serves as a *colophon* to the account of the battle: and these observations further justify the lines of the present Analysis.

III. AFTER SALAMIS, cc. 97–end.

Immediate sequel (cc. 97–107).

- P¹. Xerxes meditates flight: begins building a mole, c. 97.
Excursus: The Persian Postal service (*ἀγγαγήιον*), c. 98.
 Reception of the news of defeat in Susa, c. 99.
 Proposals of Mardonios, c. 100.
 Artemisia's advice to the King, cc. 100–1.
 Artemisia charged with the conveyance of the King's bastards, c. 103.
Digression: Story of Hermotimos, or the Eunuch's Revenge, cc. 104–106.
 Departure of the King's Fleet, c. 107.

The reputation of Themistokles (cc. 108–112).

- G¹. Greek pursuit, as far as Andros, cc. 108–112.
 Themistokles and the Peloponnesians, c. 108.
 " " Athenians, c. 109.
 " " King: (second) mission of Sikinnos, c. 110.
 " " Andrians, c. 111.
 " " other Nesiotes, c. 112.

The flight of Xerxes (cc. 113–120).

- P². Xerxes' retreat to Thessaly: Mardonios' Levy, c. 113.
 Recompense for Leonidas demanded (Delphi), c. 114.
 Xerxes' retreat from Thessaly to Sardes, cc. 115–117.
 Sufferings of the Army: the King of the Bisaltai.
 Alternative story of the return of Xerxes, cc. 118–120:
 H. disapproved by Herodotus.

The award of the prizes (cc. 121–125).

- G². Failure at Andros: Karystos harried, c. 121.
 Return to Salamis: division of the spoil, *ib.*
 Thank-offerings: Delphi and Aigina, c. 122.
 At the Isthmos: non-award of *Aristeia*, c. 123.
 Themistokles in Sparta, c. 124.
Bon mot: a retort by Themistokles, c. 125.

✓ Again a pause in the composition, the construction, is

reached, and marked by an anecdote, a *bon mot*, though it is plainly a subordinate pause. Yet to some extent a new chronological point rises in the next ensuing passage, together with a complete change in the scene, and in the chief actors. The events next recorded belong to the winter and spring that succeeded the battle of Salamis.

AFTER SALAMIS, continued.

The winter's tale (cc. 126–130).

P³. A. Artabazos with 60,000 men, after escorting the King, operates in Chalkidike: siege of Poteidaia, cc. 126–129.

N. Persian Fleet winters at Kyme and Samos: rendezvous at Samos in the spring, c. 130.

The Spring of the year (cc. 131, 132).

G³. N. Spring (of 479 B.C.). Rendezvous at Aigina of the Greek Fleet (110 in number) under Leotychidas, c. 131: his pedigree, *ib.*

Application of the Ionians (1) at Sparta, (2) at Aigina: advance of the Greek Fleet to Delos.

This passage supplies the last word on the Greek fleet, or on the naval affairs, which have bulked so largely throughout this Book, until the story is taken up again from this point in Book 9 c. 90. The remaining portion of this Book deals with acts and negotiations in Greece, directly preliminary to the land-campaign of Mardonios in the following year, or rather in the same year, judging from the standpoint gained in 8. 132. Whether there is a chronological relapse, or overlap, in consequence, between the two sections cc. 126–132 on the one part, and cc. 133–144 on the other, is a fair question, but concerns rather the historical criticism than the literary analysis of the passage. It is more important in the present connexion to observe the complete change of subject, scene, actors and interest in the passage next ensuing, and its complete coherence with the first Part of the ninth Book.

AFTER SALAMIS, continued.

The intrigues of Mardonios (cc. 133–136).

P⁴. Mission of Mys (by Mardonios) to consult the Oracles, cc. 133–135.

Mission of Alexander (by Mardonios) to seduce Athens, c. 136.

Digression: Origin of the Makedonian Monarchy, cc. 137–139.

The Temptation of Athens (cc. 140–144).G⁴. Alexander at Athens : his speech, c. 140.

The Lakedaimonians at Athens : speech, cc. 141, 142.

Reply of the Athenians to Alexander, c. 143.

Reply of the Athenians to the Lakedaimonians, c. 144.

The foregoing analysis may be taken at least to demonstrate the closeness and consequence in the structure, in the texture, so to speak, of this Book, down to a certain point (c. 125). But that the war involved a double set of operations, by land as well as by sea, the chronological sequence of the narrative were unbroken, except for the passage of the Historian from the Persian side to the Greek and back again. The digressional and discursive element is relatively insignificant in the eighth Book of Herodotus. Apart from mere asides, or anecdotes *en passant*, there are but five separable excursuses in this Book, and two of these are mere 'notes,' occupying small space. (1) The Ethnography of the Peloponnesos, c. 73, is hardly called for in the given context, but (2) the note on the Persian Postal Service, c. 98, startles the reader only by its tardy appearance. (3) The account of the causes of the Thessalian hostility to the Phokians, cc. 27, 28, is fairly, if not fully justifiable, in its immediate setting, while (4) the story of the Eunuch's Revenge, cc. 105, 106, though out of place, is a story after Herodotus' own heart. Far the most considerable excursus is (5) that on the Makedonian Royal House (c. 137), which, as foretold and promised in 5. 22, has a special bearing on the problems of the composition and construction of the work, as a whole.

Book 9

§ 5. The ninth Book of Herodotus, as it stands, is the shortest of the nine received divisions of the work, and calls for but curt analysis. The narrative is all but continuous, so far as the records of two concurrent and synchronous series of events can be continuous. Apart from some trifling digressions or excursuses, to be duly catalogued in their places, the Book falls into two main divisions, the first (cc. 1–89) treating of the conduct of the war on land, in Hellas proper, and culminating in the victory of Plataia; the second (cc. 90–107, 114–122) treating of the conduct of the war by sea, or rather by the

maritime forces, and culminating in the victory of Mykale, which was a victory in a land engagement, though apparently won by the marines. Further analysis will present a better conspectus of the substance and structure of each part.

Part I. THE CAMPAIGN OF PLATAIA, cc. 1-89.

Preliminaries : cc. 1-19.

P¹ (cc. 1-5).

Advance of Mardonios from Thessaly to Athens, cc. 1-3.

Advice of the Thebans, c. 2.

Mission of Murychidas, c. 4.

Fate of Lykidas, c. 5.

G¹ (cc. 6-12).

Athenian negotiations with Sparta, cc. 6-11.

i. Representations of Athens, Megara, Plataia at Sparta, c. 6.

ii. Speech of the Athenians, c. 7.

iii. Dilatory inaction of the Ephors, c. 8.

iv. Intervention of Chilo of Tegea, c. 9.

v. Despatch of Forces under Pausanias, c. 10.

vi. Final interview of the Envoys with the Ephors, c. 11.

P² (cc. 12-18).

i. Argive message to Mardonios, c. 12.

ii. Mardonios evacuates Attica (c. 13), raids Megaris (c. 14), retreats into Boiotia : position and camp, c. 15.

iii. The banquet of Attaginos, c. 16.

iv. The reception of the Phokians in the Persian camp, cc. 17, 18.

The operations in Boiotia : cc. 19-70.

G. Advance of Peloponnesian forces.

Junction with the Athenians at Eleusis.

Occupation of the first position in Boiotia, c. 19.

GP. Fighting in the first position, cc. 20-24.

Defeat of Persian cavalry by the Athenians.

Death of Masistios. Barbarian mourning.

GP. Operations in the second position, cc. 25-51.

First ten days.

Advance of the Greeks to a fresh position, c. 25.

Dispute between Athenians and Tegeatai for precedence, cc. 26, 27.

Hellenic battle-array : number and composition of the army, cc. 28-30.

Persian battle-array : composition of the forces, cc. 31, 32.

Divinations : cc. 33, 36.

Digressions : Story of Teisamenos, cc. 33-35.

Story of Hegesistratos, c. 37.

Reluctance on both sides to begin the attack : lapse of ten days.

Skirmishing, cc. 38-40. The Greeks cut off from the main pass of Dryos Kephalai.

Eleventh day (cc. 41-46).

P (cc. 41-43).

Dispute between Mardonios and Artabazos, c. 41.

Mardonios resolves on doing battle next day : reassures Greek commanders anent oracles, c. 42.

H. Hdt. on oracles : Bakis again, c. 43.

G. Visit of Alexander to the Athenian camp, cc. 44, 45.

The Athenian Strategoi and Pausanias, c. 46.

Twelfth day (cc. 47-57).

The Athenian and Spartan (ex)change of positions, c. 47.

The challenge of Mardonios, c. 48.

Cavalry assaults on the Greek position, c. 49.

Greek council of war : resolve to retreat to 'the Island' and to relieve baggage-train, cc. 50, 51.

Night of the twelfth day (cc. 52-57).

Retirement of the Greeks : the centre to the Heraion, c. 52.

Obstinacy of Amompharetos, c. 53.

Action and message of the Athenians, cc. 54, 55.

Thirteenth day (ἡμέρα). Pausanias retires, c. 56.

Amompharetos rejoins the main body, c. 57.

The final battle, and victory of the Greeks, cc. 58-70.

Mardonios' speech to the Aleuadai, c. 58.

Persians cross the Asopos in pursuit of the Lakedaimonians, c. 59.

Pausanias summons the Athenians to his aid, c. 60.

The engagement on the right wing (Spartans, Persians), cc. 61-65 : death of Mardonios, c. 63.

The flight of Artabazos with 40,000 men, c. 66.

The engagement on the left wing (Athenians, Boiotians), c. 67.

Rout of the Persian forces covered by the cavalry, c. 68.

Advance of the Greek centre (in two divisions) : defeat of the left centre by the Boiotian cavalry, c. 69.

Capture and sack of the Persian fortified camp, c. 70.

Numerical losses on both sides, c. 70.

AFTER THE BATTLE, cc. 71-89.

i. The *Aristeia* : Spartan : (Aristodemos, Poseidonios, Philokyon, Amompharetos, Kallikrates), cc. 71, 72.

Athenian : Sophanes of Dekeleia, cc. 73-75.

Note : ancient connexion between Dekeleia and Sparta.

ii. The Lady of Kos, c. 76.

- iii. Mantinea, Eleians, too late ! c. 77.
- iv. Proposal of Lampon (of Aigina) rejected by Pausanias, cc. 78, 79.
- v. Collecting the spoils (origin of Aiginetan wealth), c. 80.
- vi. Division of the spoils: memorial offerings, c. 81.
- vii. An object-lesson on luxury, c. 82.
- viii. Curiosities of the battle-field, c. 83.
- ix. The burial of Mardonios, c. 84.
- x. The tombs at Plataia, c. 85.

Siege, surrender and fate of Thebes, cc. 86-88.

The escape of Artabazos, c. 89 (cp. c. 66 *supra*).

As there are unusually precise data in the text regarding the journal, or diary, of Plataia, from the occupation of 'the second position' onwards, they have been utilized for the purposes of the Analysis, but, of course, without prejudice to the questions of fact, and the military problems underlying the presentation of the whole matter in Herodotus. The purpose of this Analysis was simply to represent the subject in bare outline, as found in the Herodotean logography. How far his stories are consistent and credible in themselves, in relation to each other, and to the permanent or *a priori* conditions of the problem (geographical, strategic, anthropological), are questions not arising in a mere Analysis. The Analysis, however, may be taken to show that Herodotus describes the operations on the Asopos with unusual minuteness at unusual length, and here if anywhere advances a claim to be judged as a military historian. At least three distinct positions are assigned to the Greek forces in the course of the operations, and the account of the final engagement discriminates clearly the behaviour of the two wings and the quondam centre. Although in some few passages the author sets his readers on the Persian side (cc. 24, 41-42, 58, 66, 89), the story is in the main told obviously from the national standpoint, and in this case even the Persian record is almost as much Greek as Barbarian. Chronological sequence is manifestly abandoned in the miscellaneous series of items and episodes comprised under the heading 'After the Battle,' though the items in themselves will be found of special value for the determination of the sources and composition of the first Part of the Book.

The digressional element is reduced almost to a minimum in this Part. The record of the operations and events *in loco* is only interrupted by the stories of the Diviners, in cc. 33-37, and

by the author's own aside concerning oracles in c. 43. When the chronological sequence and continuity is dropped 'after the battle' a larger excursional element makes its appearance, and at least one note, that on Dekeleia (c. 75), may carry down almost as late as any other throughout the whole work.

The second Part of the ninth Book (cc. 90 ff.) deals on a smaller scale—perhaps there was less to record—with the operations of the fleet, culminating at Mykale, the story being resumed from Bk. 8 c. 132, and the movement being *ex hypothesi* synchronous with the events recorded in the first Part, the exact synchronism of the battle of Mykale with the final engagement at Plataia being expressly marked.

Part II. THE NAVAL OPERATIONS, cc. 90—end.

1. The campaign of Mykale, cc. 90—107.

Delos : The Greek Fleet at Delos, cc. 90—92 (cp. 8. 132).

Envoys from Samos : Hegesistratos.

Admission of the Samians to the Alliance.

Digression : Story of Evenios of Apollonia, father of Deiphonos, the Diviner, cc. 93—94.

If Deiphonos was really his son ? c. 95.

Samos : Movement of the Greek Fleet from Delos to Samos, c. 96.

The Persians at Mykale, c. 97.

Mykale : Advance of the Greeks : Leotychidas' appeal to the Ionians, c. 98.

Landing of the Greeks, c. 99.

The *φήμη* : the *κηρυκῆιον* : Divine coincidences, cc. 100, 101.

Athenians rout the Persians, c. 102.

Arrival of the Lakedaimonians, c. 103.

Loyal conduct of Samians, c. 103, and Milesians, c. 104.

Second Revolt of Ionia from the Persians.

Aristeia of the Athenians, c. 105.

Samos : Return of the Greek Fleet to Samos : Council, c. 106.

Division of opinion between Peloponnesians and Athenians as to the future position of Ionia.

Admission of Samians, Chians, Lesbians, Nesiotai into the Alliance.

Sardes : Retreat of the Persians to Sardes : quarrel of Artayntes and Masistes, the commanders : Xeinagoras of Halikarnassos saves the life of Masistes, c. 107.

2. *Digression* (a domestic tragedy) : Life in an Oriental Harem, or The Amours of Xerxes, the revenge of Amastris, and the death of Masistes, cc. 108—113.

Sestos : 3. Operations on the Hellespont, cc. 114—121.

i. The Greek Fleet at Abydos : departure of the Peloponnesians, c. 114.

- ii. Siege and capture of Sestos by the Athenians, cc. 115–120, or the story of Artayktes.
 - iii. Return of the Athenians home, c. 120.
- Colophon* : Anecdote of Kyros, his wisdom, c. 122.

Thus rapidly after the story of Plataia is once ended the work of Herodotus draws to a close: were it not for the considerable digressions, and especially the major one, which disparts them, the stories of Mykale and of Sestos had been soon told, and the symmetry in the composition, demanded to some extent by the supposed co-ordination of the two series of events, were even more hopelessly lost. The conscious parallelism in the construction extends, perhaps, even so far as to establish a balance between the two sieges, of Thebes (cc. 86–88) and of Sestos (cc. 114–121); and the whole concludes most characteristically with an anecdote, a *bon mot*, which carries a moral for Greece, *mutato nomine*, and points in that manner the most obvious lesson of the war just recorded, as a victory of the mountain over the plain, of poverty over luxury, of the sound mind in sound body over degenerate wearers of purple and fine linen. It is the moral anticipated in the object-lesson of Pausanias, on Lakonic simplicity and Persian pomp (c. 82), and by design, or happy accident, might seem to have suggested the introduction of that lurid picture of oriental despotism, vice and cruelty presented in the major digression, on the amours of Xerxes, as though the historian would say: Horrors of that kind were rendered for ever impossible in Hellas by the stricken fields of Plataia and Mykale!

Thus compact, finished and complete, the work of Herodotus as a whole, and the last three Books as its third volume, emerge from our Analyses. And yet there are eminent authorities¹ who still doubt whether the ninth Book, whether the work as a whole, is to be deemed finished and complete according to the design and conception of the author; or whether, as clearly in the case of Thucydides, some catastrophe prevented the fulfilment of the historian's lifelong ambition. To the solution of this problem our argument naturally proceeds.

¹ The last, not the least, U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, who, in his *Aristoteles und Athen*, i. 26 f. (1893), asserts that "the present close of the work of Herodotus is manifestly not in accordance with the author's intention"

(dass der jetzige abschluss des herodoteischen werkes nicht vom verfasser beabsichtigt ist, liegt auf der hand oder sollte es doch tun). There is much virtue in doch.

§ 6. Is the work of Herodotus, then, incomplete, unfinished, as it stands? The comparative shortness of the ninth Book does not make for an affirmative. Though the division into Books is not the author's doing, the ninth Book possesses practically a complete structure of its own, as above exhibited; the story of Mykale and of Sestos is complete in itself, and the Colophon with which the Book, and so the work, concludes is Herodotus' own way of marking from time to time a pause, a *finis*, more or less absolute.¹ Nor are such peculiarities as may be detected in the ninth Book attributable to want of finish, but mainly to the nature of the subject and the Sources.² The final Book of Thucydides may be taken to show unmistakable signs of incompleteness and want of finish: a chronological scheme *manqué*, speeches still all left in the oblique oration, stylistic peculiarities, the abrupt breaking off. Not merely has the annalistic record of Thucydides been arrested some years short of its promised conclusion, but the latter end of it is obviously in the raw, as compared with other portions. No such assertions can be sustained against the final Book of Herodotus; at most it might be said that Herodotus intended to carry on his story further, that the main subject has not reached its proper end with the capture of Sestos, and that another Book, or Books, would be required to bring down the history of the war to its actual finale. But what should this proper finale have been? Ought Herodotus to have carried his story down to the transfer of the naval hegemony, or to the victory of the Eurymedon, or to the Peace of Kallias, if there was such a Peace, or to the *de facto* cesser of hostilities between Persia and Athens, wherever that is to be placed? Not one of these events, real or supposed, would be a better finish to the story than the point at which Herodotus leaves off, before the schism between Sparta and Athens, before the new departure involved in carrying the war into the enemy's country, before the disappearance and disgrace of the heroes of the war, before the entrance on the scene of new

¹ For other examples of similar pauses, or relative conclusions, marked by anecdotes, cp. 3. 160; 4. 143-4; 6. 137-140; 7. 239 (well placed, even if not genuine). The assertion that 9. 122 is displaced in our text misses a point in

Herodotus' methods.

² The Sources of Bk. 9 are predominantly Attic, cp. § 10 *infra*, Appendices VII., VIII., and Commentary *passim*: hence its Atticisms. But I base no argument on its stylometry.

actors and the rise of new interests. Herodotus is an artist, not a mere annalist; but, even from the strictest historical point of view, the story of 'the great expedition' may be considered ended after the battles of Plataia and Mykale, with the triumphant return of the Athenian fleet from Sestos, bringing home the cables which had yoked the Hellespont, linked Asia and Europe, and rendered the vast invasion possible. No ancient authority, or critic, regarded the work of Herodotus as incomplete, or suspected an intention on his part to carry his narrative below the point just indicated. On the contrary, the Persian war, the great expedition, meant for his successors, from Thucydides to Diodoros, exactly what it had meant for Herodotus himself.¹ To suppose that these authorities, imprimis Thucydides, accepted an imperfect conception of the subject due to the accidental failure of Herodotus to carry out his whole project, is to ascribe to them an exaggerated respect for his authority. Probably the conception of τὰ Μηδικά as the Invasion of Xerxes, comprising the two campaigns of 480 and 479 B.C., came to Herodotus himself ready-made, an accepted view of the case, justifiable on its merits: he simply stereotyped and gave it currency. Nowhere does he indicate precisely in advance the limits of his subject, or the date, or event, which is the terminus of the war; there is no ground so convincing as that would be, had he announced an end which he fails to reach, for charging the work with incompleteness. The only plausible argument in support of the view that the work of Herodotus is incomplete as it stands arises from the unfulfilled promises made by the author in the course of the work. There are three such cases in all: two of these, the promise to relate the capture of Nineveh (1. 106), and the promise to make mention of some kings of Babylon (1. 184), do not affect the conclusion of the work as it stands; for no one can suppose that the fulfilment of these pledges was to find place in the present work after the record of the capture of Sestos. Either Herodotus at some time contemplated a distinct work on Assyrian history, or he intended to add to the end of the third Book, as we have it, some further

¹ Thucydides virtually begins his review of the *Pentekontaetis* from the point reached by Hdt., the overlaps being only such as to dovetail his

narrative into that of his predecessor; cp. Thuc. 1. 89 ff. For Diodoros cp. Appendix I. § 13 (vol. ii. p. 74).

notices of Babylon and Assyria. It is difficult to set down the non-fulfilment of these two promises, *in pari materia*, and occurring so nearly together, to an oversight, and I am inclined to believe that Herodotus had projected a separate work on 'Assyrian' history, which he never achieved. The argument is different in the third and only remaining case, the promise to complete the story of Epialtes, 7. 213, which is nowhere fulfilled. But, if we are not here in presence of a pure oversight, at most the case proves that Herodotus did not quite fully and finally revise his work; it cannot prove that he had projected a later close, or finale. Such a project would have landed him in the *Pentekontaëteris* to encounter all the difficulties and inconsequence above adverted to, in seeking a better, a more artistic conclusion than his actual work presents. Moreover, the numerous explicit references to events of the *Pentekontaëteris*, which occur throughout the work of Herodotus, and especially in the last three Books, supply a positive bar to the supposition that he intended to carry his connected and continuous narrative over any considerable portion of the period subsequent to the capture of Sestos. On any such hypothesis those references would involve reiterated anticipations of the narrative still to come of an inartistic and clumsy sort, which has no parallel in the actual work of Herodotus.¹ Yet, if we are led to acquiesce in the view that the work of Herodotus missed the very last revision from the author's hand, it is less on the strength of this one clearly unfulfilled pledge than on account of the occurrence of numerous inconsequences, or maladroitnesses, which repeated filing might perhaps have removed from the finished work, much as your modern author will revise a complete and final edition of his works: though even in such a case a writer rarely succeeds in removing all inequalities, or inconsequences, from productions drawn from various quarters, dealing with many diverse interests and topics, and spread in composition over a considerable number of years; and it may be doubted whether any number of revisions and retractations could quite have brought every story, every chapter, every line in the work of Herodotus into perfect consistency with every other, in view of his empirical methods and conflicting sources.

¹ On the references to the events of the *Pentekontaëteris* see § 8 *infra*.

A further argument in favour of the view that the work of Herodotus is complete, after the author's own conception, is to be found in the general plan and scope of the work as a whole. The whole falls, as has been already, and elsewhere more fully shown, into three great sections, or volumes, each comprising, as it happens, a trio of Books, and each nearly equivalent in bulk to each. A remarkable symmetry and proportion obtain in the tripartite work, anticipating, perhaps suggesting, the symmetry in the work of Thucydides, had the latter but obtained the destined bulk and finish from its author's hand. In neither case was the actual plan of the complete and symmetric work in existence before the inception of the undertaking: in each case, surely, the idea of the whole dawned and grew upon the author in the course of composition. This hypothesis is verifiable in the case of Thucydides, and highly probable in the case of Herodotus. But in the latter case, whatever may have been the point or stage at which the author first conceived the idea of the work as a whole, matters nothing to the present argument for the completeness of the work as it stands. To have added, that is inserted, the *Assyrian Logoi*, which were surely to have been as bulky as the *Egyptian*, or at least as the *Libyan Logoi*, would have destroyed the symmetry of the extant whole, *a parte ante*; to have carried the chronicle of the wars with Persia down to the battle of the Eurymedon, or the more complete end of actual hostilities, about the time of Perikles' ascendancy, would have destroyed the symmetry of the work *a parte post*. The addition, indeed, of the further records, or *Logoi*, indicated to the first and the third sections, or volumes, of the work respectively, would have left the symmetry of the composition inviolate, but would enormously have increased the bulk of the whole, would have still further retarded the main argument by a fresh digression, and would have destroyed the moral atmosphere and effect of the work, by involving the story in the decadence and disruption of Hellas. It may have been the very impossibility of adding to the story of the Persian war, of carrying it below the capture of Sestos, without departing from recognized principles, and becoming entangled in endless difficulties and inconsequences, which determined Herodotus to preserve the proportions of his work as a whole by omitting the Ἀσσύριοι λόγοι from the first volume, and reserving the

fuller stories of Nineveh and of the Babylonian kings for an entirely distinct work. If the *Assyrian Logoi* were to have been a separate and distinct work, as appears most probable, then the references and promises in respect of them in no degree bear out the view that the existing work was incomplete, or unfinished, in the author's judgement and conception. The argument has to rely simply upon the promise in the seventh Book, a frail support for a conclusion otherwise so improbable; and as it can be shown, from numerous authentic additions and insertions, that the author revised his work certainly once, and probably more than once, the most extreme conclusion justified by the state of the evidences amounts to no more than the admission that Herodotus, had he revised his work yet once again, might have removed a few more of the still remaining inconcinnities, which go to prove that the work, as we have it, artistic, complete, and highly finished as it is, a whole, with a beginning, a middle and an end, nevertheless was not originally conceived and projected upon the lines, and with the structure and great argument thereinto imported by the author in the course of his years of apprenticeship and mastery.

Last, and not least, if not merely is the work a result of years of study, of wandering, of experience and production, as all critics will in some degree admit: if also the earliest portion, or section, of the work to attain relative completeness and definite form was just the History of the Great Invasion, τὰ Μηδικά, our last three Books: why, then, the argument in favour of regarding the work as complete and finished, in structure and general conception, gains additional weight and substance. If the history of the Medic war was the primary and principal subject to the record and illustration of which Herodotus first addressed himself, it is probable that the history of the Medic war is complete and finished in the author's conception and creation. This history forming the end of the Herodotean work, as we have it, that work is finished, and has reached its proper end, whatever *lacunae* may be detected in its earlier portions. The problem of the order in which the various parts and portions of the work of Herodotus were composed, or the materials for their composition collected, is in itself an important and interesting problem to the student of historical literature. Should it be decided in accordance with the hypothesis just indicated, it must be held to afford

fresh ground for recognizing the work as finished and complete in its present form; and all arguments for the substantive priority of Books 7, 8, 9 become ancillary arguments for the completion and completeness of the work. Should the problem of the order of composition be decided otherwise, or be held definitely insoluble, still all the considerations already adduced remain to make it practically quite certain that the connected and continuous story of the Barbarian and Hellenic worlds, and of the wars waged between them, had reached its end and conclusion, as conceived and projected for his work by the author; and nothing in the work itself, much less elsewhere, justifies the view that the story of the war is incomplete.

§ 7. The view that the contents of the last three Books were the earliest portion of the work collected, and even put by the author into literary shape, has been repeatedly advanced by competent critics,¹ but cannot be said to be much in favour at the present time. The case, indeed, has never been quite fully stated, nor the whole argument sufficiently elaborated. Undue stress has been laid on one or two partial observations, and certain cumulative arguments have been overlooked, or treated as self-evident. An absolutely demonstrable conclusion is not likely to be attained upon this subject, the problem being mainly a literary one, where direct testimony is not forthcoming. But at least the question should be recognized as a purely open one at starting, unprejudiced by the particular order in which the subject matter is now presented in the finished and completed work. The primitive assumption that the *Logoi* of Herodotus were collected and written down by him in just the order in which they now meet us in his work, though substantially maintained by Kirchhoff,² is neither probable in itself nor in accordance

¹ Blakesley in England (1854) and A. Schöll in Germany (1855) were apparently the first to suggest it; A. Bauer's *Entstehung des Herodotischen Geschichtswerkes*, Wien, 1878, is still the most considerable tract in its support; cp. my *Herodotus IV.-VI.*, vol. i. p. xcii (1895).

² *Ueber die Entstehungszeit des Herodotischen Geschichtswerkes*, 2te Aufl., Berlin, 1878, maintains the composition

of the work strictly in the existing order, but recognizes three stages and three localities in its genesis, Bks. 1, 2, 3. 1-119 having been composed before Hdt.'s migration to Thurioi, Bks. 3. 120-160, 4 and 5. 1-76 at Thurioi between 443 and 432 B.C., and Bks. 5. 77-124, 6, 7, 8, 9 at Athens during the early years of the 'Peloponnesian war.' Cp. § 9 p. lvi *infra*. According to the more naïve doctrine of the ancients the

with analogy, nor borne out by the inner indications to be found in the work itself. The clearest single test of such an assumption is the position of the second Book; for the occurrence of this colossal excursus, so early in the course of the work, is difficult to reconcile with the hypothesis that the existing work was conceived as a whole, and its several parts composed exactly in the existing order. The date of the author's visit to Egypt, the date of the composition of the second Book, which is a unity in itself, must be treated, at starting, as open questions; so must the date and origin of each subordinate unit, into which the work of Herodotus can be fairly analyzed, be left at starting an open question: the Skythian, the Libyan, the Lydian, the Medo-Persian histories, the records and traditions of particular Hellenic states (Samos, Athens, Sparta, Korinth, Syracuse), the Ionian Revolt, the Marathonian campaign, and likewise the account of the Great Invasion, must all be regarded as potentially separable units. The problems of genesis, date and composition arise equally in relation to the many precise passages of a digressional or excursional character with which the work is enriched; such materials have been gathered, perhaps, at widely different epochs of the author's life, and may have been inserted in the work at various dates; the order of their occurrence in the work by no means corresponds of necessity to the chronological order of their collection, or of their insertion. One conclusion, perhaps only one, need be posited at starting, that the whole work of Herodotus being composed of many different and separable units, partly corresponding to, but partly irrespective of, the existing division into nine Books, these parts, or subdivisions, still recognizable in the work will have existed, some or all, in a state of relative completion, or substantial independence, before they were brought together and fused, more or less flawlessly, into the existing whole. The exact degree of that independence and individuality may have varied in different cases, great and small, and can never have amounted, except perhaps in the case of the second Book, and of some minor and clearly detachable excursuses, digressions, stories, to complete identity of form and substance with the passages as now observable in the work of Herodotus.

work of Hdt. was all accomplished at one time in one place, whether early at Samos (Suidas) or later at Thurioi (Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* 12. 18).

Any other assumption would involve the corollary that Herodotus, notwithstanding the splendid artistic result, put his materials together by a purely mechanical method, and that the final redaction, perhaps the last of several revisions, was without appreciable effect upon the composition, the fusion, the organisation of the whole. Such a corollary were an absurdity. But there is no inherent absurdity in the view that the artistic whole is a product, not of one original and single inspiration, proceeding from one single idea, but of a gradual enlargement of plan, and probably of materials and knowledge; there is no absurdity in the assumption that even the skilful and artistic hand of Herodotus, applied again and again to his great and growing work, failed to remove and obliterate entirely all traces of its genesis. The genesis of the work is a legitimate subject of speculation, and what theory is at once more simple and more consistent with the work, as we find it, than the view that Herodotus first projected and, to a greater or less extent, first elaborated the History of the Persian War, in Bks. 7, 8, 9, though not in quite the exact form, or with all the details, now presented in those Books; and that afterwards there developed before his mind the possibility of working up into a vast prelude to that main theme materials amassed during many years of study, research, inquiry, travel, a prelude that should pourtray the historic antecedents, both Barbarian and Hellenic, of the great struggle, and present in vivid colours a panorama of the two worlds that clashed together in the final duel?

There would certainly have been much more of novelty in an attempt to relate, in an adequate and also picturesque manner, the story of a recent war, as represented in the last three Books of Herodotus, than in the attempt to reproduce geographical descriptions and ethnographical memoranda more or less in the style of Hekataios, such as are to be found in the second and fourth Books, and to a considerable extent also in the first, third, and fifth. The precise advance which Herodotus made upon his prose predecessors appears to have lain in his applying to history methods and ideas drawn from the only sphere of literary art so far practised, poetry, and chiefly the *Epos* and the *Drama*. To emulate Phrynichos and Aischylos by taking a subject from the immediate past, and to relate it in prose, with artifices and methods largely drawn from the Homeric *Epos* as well as from

the stage, was an inspiration far surpassing any previous achievement in prose composition, and one well worthy the genius of Herodotus. While the subject was thus original, the methods of representation were largely imitative. There is no part of the work of Herodotus where the Homeric influence is so visible as in the last three Books. The introduction is modelled upon the first Book of the *Iliad*; the second Book of the *Iliad* supplies a good precedent for the catalogue of Army and Navy. Elsewhere Herodotus might seem to have drawn his inspiration from the *Odyssey*, as he travels, or seems to travel, over the world, visiting the tribes and cities of men in many climes; the concentration of interest on the war in the last three Books reproduces rather the atmosphere of the older *epos*. It is unnecessary to pursue these analogies into detail: the direct deposit of Homeric style and terminology is strongest in the last three Books.¹ A similar observation holds of the relation of these Books to the Drama. The influence of Aischylos is undeniable, less in details concerning the march or the battle, where there are also noticeable differences between Herodotus and the poet, than in the presentation of character, and in the moral setting of the whole. It has been observed also that the speeches in the last three Books of Herodotus are far more truly dramatic than the speeches in the earlier Books.² There they are too often mere substitutes for narrative; here they have a real bearing on action, and the march of events. It was not, we may fairly surmise, at the end of his life and literary achievement that Herodotus would show most clearly such influences. The distinctly religious tone of the narrative favours the same conclusion. The heroic and poetical standpoint of Herodotus breaks down in the later decades of the century into the colder estimates of Thucydides.³ Herodotus writes this history in the spirit of Aischylos and of Simonides, of Panyasis and of Pindar. The little we know of his biography, and particularly of his early education, favours the view that the subject he first chose for literary illustration in prose was an epical subject, such as that offered by the invasion of Xerxes. Herodotus was trained, so to speak, in the school of his uncle Panyasis, one of the last of the epic poets. His history of the

¹ Cp. Appendix II. § 2, vol. ii. p. 125, and Commentary *ad II.*

² The most authentic-looking speeches

are in *oratio obliqua*, e.g. 8. 83. Cp. § 11 (i) *infra*.

³ Cp. Appendix I. § 4.

great invasion is but the application of the principles of Panyasis to a new subject, the freshest that could have engaged his attention, or lent itself to such treatment.¹ Materials and encouragement would not be wanting in Halikarnassos, where Artemisia had but just passed away; in Samos, which had played no unimportant part at the crucial moment; in Ionia, which had supplied no small part of the King's Fleet, and had revolted, 'for the second time,' as Ionians were proud to remember, from the Persian yoke on the morrow of Mykale. When Herodotus began to write, about the middle of the fifth century, some thirty years after the victory of Salamis, and before the travels, more or less extensive, in Europe, in Libya, in Asia, which are implied in the earlier Books, what boon could he bring to European audiences more acceptable than the deft and glorious records of the Greek victory over the hosts of Asia—meet pendant to the Trojan war—or what stronger motive could he have for visiting European Hellas than the desire to complete, by the means there available to him, in Athens, in Delphi, in Sparta, the projected story, and round it into a finished whole?

Whatever be the varying proportion of written to oral sources in the successive parts of the work of Herodotus, for no part of his record can Herodotus have had oral tradition so copious and so fresh as for the history of the Invasion contained in the last three Books. The amount of matter in these Books drawn from literary sources has, indeed, been generally under-estimated; but be it set never so high, there remains a larger and more constant echo of the *vox viva* in this volume than in any other equal portion of the work. It could hardly be otherwise from the nature of the case, and from the relation of the author to his subject. Herodotus stands indeed to his subject in one degree less intimate than Thucydides to the annals of the Peloponnesian war, but he was only just not contemporary with the expedition of Xerxes. The elder generation, amongst whom he grew up, had taken part in the war, upon the Persian side; nor was it only with one medizing Greek from Greece proper that he had held converse.² The happy selection of a virgin subject, knowledge of which was still largely to be gleaned from the lips of living men

¹ Cp. Suidas, s.v. Παρύσιος. On the relation of Choirilos and Hdt. cp. § 10 *infra*.

² Cp. 9. 16 and § 10 *infra*.

and women, themselves witnesses and actors in the drama, goes far to explain the most characteristic quality of the author's style, the *εἰρομένη λέξις*, that impression of the living voice in the literary narrative, caught naturally in the first instance from the lips of the story-teller, mother, or mother's brother, exile and refugee, Ionian, Dorian, Persian, and what not. It is, indeed, not easy to detect more than one style in Herodotus, the acquisition or formation of which is most readily explained by the supposition that it was first acquired and exercised on such a subject, and on such materials, as those presented in the last three Books, and then applied, with but slight modification, to more remote subjects, for which literary evidences were already forthcoming in greater abundance, as was the case, in varying degrees, with the earlier Books of the finished work.¹

§ 8. All these general observations and reflexions could at best establish but a probability in favour of the prior composition of the story of the Great Invasion. That probability requires to be fortified and supplemented by a detailed examination of the passages, of various kinds and orders, which may be quoted in support of the main thesis. These passages are, of course, cumulative in their evidential value, and their partial classification will (it is to be hoped) strengthen, or clarify, the argument. Two or three obvious considerations, however, tend to complicate the problem, or at least to generate *caveats* or canons in bar of too facile a conclusion. (i.) Herodotus undoubtedly draws, throughout his work, from a great variety of sources, without a strenuous attempt to co-ordinate their data, or reduce the result to self-consistency. Inconsistencies, inconsequences, may be found not merely between Book and Book, but often in close juxtaposition in his pages. In either case such occurrences may prove not differences of time and design in composition, but simply differences of source imperfectly reduced. Again, (ii.) the indubitable fact of revision, of insertions on revision, while it helps to explain, helps also to obscure the evidence in regard to the genesis of the work; and in some cases we are left with an

¹ I have despaired of applying stylistic tests to the problem of the order and *genesis* of the Herodotean *Logoi*, there being no fixed *datum* for any portion of the work from which to start. Book 4 might afford a *point de départ*, but

its subject matter, and sources, neutralize the stylistic argument. The appearance of a closer texture in sundry places is probably due to the presence of literary sources, and the introduction of controversial matter.

apparently arbitrary or capricious result, and no good reason why a given passage, note, or remark occurs in this rather than in that context. If in the end there emerge not a demonstrated conclusion, but at best a tenable hypothesis, there will still be a twofold gain—incidentally a harvest of problematic and interesting gobbets gleaned from the work, the co-ordination of which is, in itself, an essay in the higher criticism; and ultimately a resultant theory, which more than any of the known alternatives renders the genesis of the work, as a whole, intelligible, and explains how parts, at first sight so disparate, as, for example, the first three and the last three Books of Herodotus, come to fall into their places as symmetrical factors in the organic opus. Finally, (iii.) the problem is a literary, or at most a biographical one; success and failure in its solution alike leave the historical values in the work intact. The truth or falsity, the weight or authority, of what Herodotus reports of the Persian war is but little affected by the determination of the precise date, within the possible range of twenty years, at which he reduced it to writing: least of all could the priority of the last three Books militate against their authority. Subject to these cautions the argument may proceed with its review of the proofs in detail.

The story of the war ends appropriately with the capture of Sestos; but in no equal part of the work of Herodotus are there so many references to later history as in the last three Books. To events, situations, developments, falling into the period conveniently and correctly known as the *Pentekontaëteris*,¹ there are about three dozen references in the course of these Books.² From the chronological rearrangement of these references an important observation results. Three cases carry down to the opening years of the third Peloponnesian war, the Ten Years' War of Thucydides³; the other thirty and odd cases, with one doubtful instance,

¹ ΠΕΝΤΗΚΟΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΑ is the term used by the Scholiast to Thucydides 1. 97. The term ΠΕΝΤΗΚΟΝΤΑΕΤΙΑ (used apparently in the same sense by the Scholiast *ibid.* and *ad* 1. 89) is found in Dionysios of Halikarnassos 4. 82 in the sense of 'the age of fifty.' Revived by Busolt for the interval between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, it is now commonly so used in Germany and England.

² There are at least thirty-six refer-

ences in the last three Books to events subsequent to the capture of Sestos, as against from ten to twelve in Bks. 4, 5, 6, and as against some five or six in Bks. 1, 2, 3. The nature of the contents and sources, in the three volumes respectively, will in part account for this difference in the distribution of contemporary references, but not wholly.

³ These three cases may be numbered: (35) the reference to the Theban sur-

carry down only to the breach between Athens and Sparta, and the first Peloponnesian war.¹ The latest event in this the main body, or stream, of references to contemporary events is the mention of the battle of Tanagra (457 B.C.).² In the references, then, to events subsequent to the ostensible close of the historian's record, there are two groups: the first group comprises a considerable mass of references belonging chronologically to the twenty years immediately succeeding the fall of Sestos; the second consists of three references, which belong chronologically

prise of Plataia, in 431 B.C., 7. 233, cp. Thucyd. 2. 2; (36) the sparing of Dekeleia by the Spartans, in 431 B.C., 9. 73, cp. Thucyd. 2. 23; (37) the fate of Nikolaos, Aneristos, and Aristeus, in 430 B.C., 7. 137, cp. Thucyd. 2. 67. Cp. next note. For supposed later references cp. note to 7. 235. 6 (i. 346).

¹ The exact succession can scarcely be determined for all cases, but the dates, or approximate dates, for the more important events can be ascertained, and this evidence is irrespective of the general atmosphere, and signs of afterthought, perceptible throughout the narrative. To the first decade or so after the war might be reckoned the rewards, or punishments, meted out to actors in the war, whether on the Persian or the Greek side, with other more or less cognate matters: (1) Theomnestor and Phylakos, 8. 85; (2) Xeinagoras, 9. 107; (3) Megapanos, 7. 62; (4) Amyntas (?), 8. 136; (5) rewards for the burial of Mardonios, 9. 84; (6) fate of Masistes, 9. 108-113; (7) rewards to Maskames and his descendants, 7. 106 (carries down into the reign of Artaxerxes); and here might be added (8) 'the old age of Amastris,' 7. 114. On the Greek side: the cases of (9) Antidoros, 8. 11; (10) Sikiunos, 8. 75; (11) Epialtes, 7. 213; (12) Hegesistratos, 9. 38; (13) the Tenians, 8. 82; (14) the Korkyraians, 7. 168, a case that might carry down much later. There are, besides, the notices of monuments and relics connected with the war, which imply dates

in the *Pentekontactieris* for their erection, or it may be for the historian's view of them, such as (15) the tombs at Thermopylai, 7. 228; (16) offerings at Delphi, 8. 121, 122, cp. 7. 179, 9. 81; (17) at Athens, 7. 189; (18) at Plataia, 9. 83. But of more interest are the events in Greek history to be dated previous to the first rupture between Sparta and Athens, such as (19) the liberation of Thrace, 7. 106; (20) the heroism of Boges, 7. 107; (21) the transfer of the naval hegemony, 8. 3; (22) the battle of Tegea, 9. 34; (23) the battle of Dipaia, *ibid.*; (24) the Tarantine disaster, 7. 170; (25) the death of Hermolykos, 472 B.C., 9. 105; (26) the exploit of Aneristos, 468 B.C. ? 7. 137; (27) the expulsion of Mikythos, 467 B.C. ? 7. 170; (28) the medism of Themistokles, 466 B.C., 8. 109; (29) deaths of Sophanes and Leagros, 465 B.C., 9. 75; (30) the Messenian war, 464 B.C., 9. 34; (31) death of Aeimnestos, 464 B.C., 9. 64. Events after the rupture between Athens and Sparta (462 B.C.) follow: (32) the war in Egypt, 459 B.C., 7. 7; (33) the battle of Tanagra, 457 B.C., 9. 34; (34) the embassy of Kallias, 7. 151, possibly earlier than the war in Egypt, but more probably after the death of Kimon (449 B.C.), or even after the Thirty Years' Truce (445 B.C.). In the latter case there is a considerable gap between the dates of (33) and (34).

² 9. 34. See No. (33) in preceding note.

to the years 431–430 B.C., and may of course have been actually penned a year or two later. Between the two groups of references there is objectively a chronological interval of nearly thirty years, perhaps broken by a single reference, of doubtful date.¹ The conclusion to which these observations point is clear. The last three Books of Herodotus must in the main have been composed not very long after the battle of Tanagra, in part presumably from information collected upon the European side; but this draft was laid aside for many years, and then revised, or retouched, in the opening years of the Peloponnesian war, the Ten Years' War, apparently during a visit to Athens. If there was a second or intervening revision in the meanwhile, it involved no reference to contemporary events in Hellas (with the one doubtful exception above mentioned), and was, therefore, presumably made in some place where Herodotus was removed from the main current of Hellenic affairs. It is manifest that these observations accord perfectly with the hypothesis that the last three Books of Herodotus were in substance composed some time before the previous six Books, that their first draft was succeeded by a period of travel, or further travel, and research; and that the work of Herodotus, as we have it, only came into existence after the author's return to Athens, and is the result of a third and final revision from the author's own hand, in the opening years of the Peloponnesian war: a revision, perhaps, never quite fully carried out.

In view of the number of passages in the last three Books where matters are mentioned which have been more fully described or narrated in the previous Books, it is curious (if we are to believe that the first six Books were already in existence before the last three Books were written) that there are only two express references in the last three Books to passages in the earlier Books. Of these two references the first is on a very trivial point, is made in somewhat unusual form, without any personal reference, and reads very like a gloss.² The second case is irreproachable in form, is quite in Herodotus' usual manner, is made to an important passage, or rather to two im-

¹ No. (34) in note 1, previous page. This passage might belong to the final revision of the work, and date with the latest insertions.

² 7. 93 οἱτοὶ δὲ (sc. Kāpes) αἵτινες πρότερον ἐκαλέοντο ἐν τοῖσι πρώτοις τῶν λόγων εἰρηται.

portant passages in the fifth and sixth Books, and has all the appearance of being authentic.¹ But unique as it is, and referring moreover to events which have been previously implied in the narrative and speeches of the seventh Book, it is more probably a later addition, on revision, from the author's own hand, than an integral part of the first or original draft of the history of the Great Invasion. Certainly neither of these passages should be cited in support of the view that the Books of Herodotus were composed in just the order in which they now stand, or even that the seventh Book is later in original conception, or composition, than the first, the fifth and the sixth. There is also something apparently capricious in this one express reference to an earlier story, in view of the many passages where reference to the earlier Books, had those earlier Books been in existence, would have been equally in point, or even more so. The argument *a silentio* may not be much stronger in this than in any other application, yet it counts for something, and must be faced. Whatever, indeed, may be the best explanation of the anomalies presented by the following cases, the anomalies demand attention.

The total absence of any reference back from the Army and Navy Lists in Book 7 to passages on the same tribes and nations as described in the first four Books is remarkable, if the first four Books were compiled and composed before the seventh; the silence is simple enough, on the supposition that the seventh Book is older in the genesis of Herodotus' work than the earlier Books. Persians, Medes, Skyths, Libyans, Arabians, Aithiopians, Egyptians, Assyrians defile before us in the seventh Book as though we had never heard of them before; but the passages in the seventh Book concerning them show in some respects a more imperfect and presumably earlier state of knowledge. The absence of express reference to the story of the conquest of Egypt as told in the third Book is remarkable; still more remarkable is the absence of any express reference to the story of the Skythian expedition of Dareios, if the third and fourth Books were already in existence when Herodotus was writing the seventh. Could he have lost himself in wonder over the

¹ 7. 108 ἰδεοῦλωτο γάρ, ὡς καὶ πρό-
τερόν μοι δεδήλωται, ἢ μέχρι Θεσσαλίας
πᾶσα καὶ ἦν ὑπὸ βασιλεῶν δασμοφόροι,

Μεγαβάδου τε καταστρεψαμένου καὶ ὕ-
τερον Μαρδονίου.

bridges and canal of Xerxes if he had already described, without astonishment, the bridges and canal of Dareios, the latter at least a far more stupendous work? The total omission of any reference to Kyrene in relation to the expedition of Xerxes is the more remarkable, if Herodotus was already so fully acquainted with the history of Kyrene as he shows himself in the *Libyan Logoi*. All these, and other similar if less striking omissions of direct reference, are easily intelligible on the supposition that Herodotus drafted the history of the expedition of Xerxes in much the form now presented by the seventh and following Books before he had written, or even acquired the materials for writing, the earlier Books, more especially those portions of the earlier Books which describe the history and antiquities of the non-Hellenic nations, whether civilised or barbarous.

There are three or four passages in the last three Books which clash with passages in the earlier Books, and where the absence of a reference, or explanation, is almost inexplicable on the supposition that the last three Books were the last compiled, or composed, by the author. (1) To take the two notices of Sophanes of Dekeleia, and especially his victory in a duel with Eurybates the Argive, in Aigina: the absence in 9.75 of any reference to 6.92, if the latter passage was in existence when the former passage was first penned, is certainly remarkable. (2) In this connexion it might further be urged that the absence in Book 7 of any reference to the story, or details, of the Aiginetan war, had that story already been committed to writing in the form now found in Books 5 and 6, is also a noticeable omission. The confusion and obscurity in which that story is involved in no wise militate against the later date for the fifth and sixth Books. (3) Still more striking is a third instance, where a backward reference might fairly be expected, all the more because there is inconsistency, not to say contradiction, involved in the two passages. Book 7. 163 gives a story of Kadmos, son of Skythes of Kos, and of his father Skythes, in which the absence of any reference to Book 6. 23, 24, where a variant story of Skythes is told, is the more astonishing in view of the difficulty of reconciling, or harmonising, the data of the two passages. This omission is more intelligible on the supposition that the passage in the sixth Book is the younger passage, and was not in existence when Herodotus first penned the passage in the seventh Book,

than on the reverse hypothesis. (4) There is another pair of passages, in this case, indeed, a precise doublet, which would settle once for all the priority of the eighth Book to the first, in order of composition, could the authenticity of the two passages be guaranteed. Book 8. 104 appears to reproduce from Book 1. 175 an account of the portent of the bearded priestess of Pedasa, in almost identical terms, but with one marked variation: according to Bk. 8 the portent has occurred twice, according to Bk. 1 three times. The conclusion is obvious: the passage in Book 1 is the later of the two. Unfortunately for the argument the occurrence of this unique doublet suggests a scribe's gloss, in one place or the other; and the variation may easily pass for a lapse of memory, or of pen, on the glossator's part.

On mere inconsistencies, or even apparent contradictions, between passages in the last three Books and in the first six, cited to prove the independence of the last three Books as against the first six, and the probability therefore of their prior composition, much stress cannot be laid; for the cases cited need prove only the independence of the sources in various parts of Herodotus' work, and the absence of a thorough co-ordination and rationalisation of the data of varying sources—facts everywhere patent throughout the work of Herodotus. If, for example, in the seventh Book (c. 8) Aristagoras accompanies the Greeks to Sardes in 498 B.C., while in the history of the Ionian revolt (5. 99) he stays behind in Miletos, it may be said that the latter statement is obviously preferable, and shows better knowledge, and is consequently a later statement; it may also, however, be said that the former is a blunder dramatically put into the mouth of Xerxes, and in no way commits Herodotus. It would be fair to reply that the blunder seems a rather gratuitous one; but still, the inconsistency here has obviously a very low evidential value either way. Again, in Book 7. 54 Xerxes the Persian king pours libations, while in Book 1. 132 we learn that the Persians have no such custom or rite. Had Herodotus possessed this information when he wrote that passage, he must (it is said) have suppressed, or at least have explained, the inconsequence. But the argument is not convincing. Herodotus might follow an ill-informed tradition, and forget in one place what he had said in another, especially in passages of such different character and provenience; or again, Xerxes might sanction religious rites, upon occasion, which were

not strictly 'Persian,' and so on. A supposed inconsistency has been discovered between the statement in 9. 35 that Teisamenos and his brother were the only outlanders ever admitted to the Spartan franchise, and the record in 4. 145 of the admission of the Minyai; but again reply is easy. The one case belongs to the historical, the other to the legendary period; Herodotus overlooks the infinitesimal inconsequence; or, finally, he records that the Minyai lost the franchise after gaining it, so the instance would hardly count. A fairer case might be made out in the fuller details of the domestic history of some of the recent Spartan kings given in Bk. 6, as compared with Bk. 7; but even here difference of source might account for most of the variations, and in any case our author's whole style and method of research, thought, and composition is hardly close and cogent enough to give such observations any great weight in determining the theory of the order in which various parts or sections of his history were composed.

Much more weight attaches to a group, or series, of passages found in Books 7, 8, 9, the presence of which therein would be more or less anomalous, or surprising, if Books 1-6 had been written first. Thus, it is curious that we should have to wait until the seventh Book (c. 11) for the Achaimenid Pedigree, if Books 1-3 were composed before Books 7-9. The natural and proper place for its introduction would have been in connexion with the accession of Dareios, or failing that, as Herodotus calls Kyros an Achaimenid,¹ in connexion with his name. The device of placing his own pedigree in the lips of Xerxes suggests that Herodotus was rather hard bestead for an excuse to introduce a matter which might much more easily have been introduced in the first or in the third Books, had he written, or had he entertained the plan of writing, them at the time. A similar remark attaches to other pedigrees which occur in the last three Books. It is curious that we should have to wait until these Books are unrolled for the genealogies of the Spartan kings, and of Alexander of Makedon. It may be said that the pedigree of Leonidas (7. 204), the pedigree of Leotychidas (8. 131), are introduced on great occasions, to give solemnity to the stories

¹ 3. 75 ἀρχαίμενος δὲ ἀπ' Ἀχαιμέμενος ἐγενεηλόγησε τὴν πατρίην τὴν Κύρου—as Hdt. has made Xerxes do in 7. 11.

with which they are associated ; but are we to suppose Herodotus holding his hand not merely in the first Book, where Spartan kings now meet us for the first time, but throughout the fifth and sixth Books, in which the inner history of Sparta, the fortunes of the royal houses, and the succession of these very kings, Leonidas and Leotychidas themselves, are in question, for the chance of utilizing the Herakleid genealogies to elevate the stories of Thermopylai and Mykale into a more heroic atmosphere ? The case of the Makedonian dynasty is not very dissimilar ; and here the pedigree is given, in the baldest and coldest style, as a mere note or appendix to a brilliant story, which gains nothing but a touch of legal formalism from the genealogical finale. The context here encountered reaches further. In the eighth Book (cc. 137-9) Herodotus tells the story of the origin of the Makedonian monarchy, and explains the Hellenic descent of the Makedonian kingly house from the Temenids of Argos. In the fifth Book (c. 22) Herodotus tells a story, which records the dispute at Olympia over the Hellenic claim of the Makedonian house, and the decision in its favour, but there expressly postpones the justification of the claim, and pledges himself to relate it hereafter. What hypothesis better explains this curious procedure than the supposition that, when Herodotus was writing the fifth Book, the eighth Book, with the passage on the Hellenic descent of Alexander embedded in it, was already in existence ?

Within the class of cases now under review there is none of higher evidential value than the excursus on the origin of the Makedonian Royal House. There is, however, another case of almost equal weight, save for two considerations : the absence of the proleptic reference, and the possibility that the whole passage is a later insertion, as a part of it at least most certainly is, in the body of the seventh Book. But to regard the whole passage as an insertion makes its anachronistic introduction in its present context doubly perplexing. In Book 6 c. 48 Herodotus records the mission of heralds by King Dareios to the Greek states in 491 B.C. demanding earth and water, but does not record the treatment, good, bad or indifferent, which these heralds underwent in Athens or in Sparta, nor does he even expressly record their arrival in Athens, or in Sparta, at all. In Book 7 c. 133 an ever-memorable account is given of the defiant outrage of which these royal

messengers were the victims in Sparta, and in Athens likewise. The historical merits of this account are not for the moment in question: the present problem is to explain the occurrence of this story in the seventh Book, out of its proper and obvious connexion, rather than in the sixth Book, under the annals of the year to which it chronologically and naturally belongs. What simpler explanation for this anomaly can be suggested than the hypothesis that the story had already been placed and utilized by the author in the records of the Great Invasion to explain the action of Xerxes (which, by the way, needed no such explanation) in omitting to send heralds to Athens and Sparta in 481 B.C.? If the whole story (cc. 133-7) were an insertion, made at the last revision of his work by the author, it is hard to see why it was inserted in the seventh Book rather than in the sixth. The absence of a forward reference in the sixth Book, which might certainly have been desirable, is yet easily intelligible: Herodotus may have taken his record in Book 6 to imply that heralds were sent to Sparta and Athens, as to other Greek states, though the only one expressly named is Aigina, and that for a reason immediately supplied by the context. A proleptic reference to the sequel of the mission, the story of the reception, Herodotus did not happen to insert, either in the first draft of the sixth Book or on revision. Such references are quite exceptional in his pages, and the wonder is rather that he gave one in the case of Alexander than that he omitted one in the case of the heralds. In Alexander's case, to be sure, an explanation for the omission of the pertinent story was demanded by the argument itself. But for the actual postposition of either story it is hard to see any reason, except that each story was already, so to speak, in type, in place, to wit, in what are now respectively the seventh and eighth Books.

Other anomalies of the same kind, though more subtle in degree, are best explained by the same hypothesis. Why is there no adequate description of the forces of the whole empire, which Dareios led with him into Thrake and Skythia, except that the historian had already exhausted the subject, perhaps even exploited the available sources, in describing the Host of Xerxes? So likewise the description of the Bridges of Xerxes in the seventh Book has rendered a description of the Bridges of Dareios in the fourth Book superfluous. If we would know the states

contributing to the Ionian fleet of Dareios on the Danube in 512 B.C. we must turn back, so to speak, to the Navy-list of Xerxes in 480 B.C. Dareios sent many messages throughout his empire; he was undoubtedly the reorganiser, if not the inventor, of the Imperial postal system; but it is only in the eighth Book (c. 98) that we read Herodotus' account of the Persian courier service. It is not to be assumed that Herodotus has always and everywhere made the best possible use of his materials, or that accident had no part in shaping his results. Many trifling anomalies may be left unaccounted for, or at least refused independent weight in the argument; but the greater anomalies establishing a presumption, the lesser fall into line in support of that presumption, and the presumption is in part verified by insignificant details.¹

So, finally, there is a class of cases, in themselves by no means conclusive, although, as it seems, they were the first to suggest the hypothesis of the priority in genesis, or composition, of the last three Books over their precursors in the final achievement of the work. A number of persons are introduced in the seventh Book as though for the first time, partly by the terms in which they are described, and partly by the employment of the patronymic in connexion with their names. The use of the patronymic has more than one purpose with Herodotus. He undoubtedly employs it upon occasion to lend emphasis, to mark a strong situation, to gain a rhetorical point, even as he may use a pedigree or a family name for the same purpose. In some cases recurrence of the patronymic may be due to the source from which name and father's name have been taken over together, without set purpose or significance. But the whole object of such an employment would be lost if this use were not exceptional, or if the presence and absence of the patronymic were determined by purely casual motives. The rule undoubtedly holds that the patronymic is used in introducing the person, and then is dropped, unless occasion arise to distinguish two persons of the same name, who might be confused, or for some other special reason, as above indicated. If King Dareios is given his

¹ Adolph Bauer (*Die Entstehung u. s. w.*) presses a large number of details into the service of the argument, which have here been discarded as inconclusive

in themselves in regard to the order of composition, though favourable to the more or less independent composition, of the various λόγοι.

patronymic in the opening words of Book 7, it is because there is here a new beginning, or a fresh departure.¹ Demaratos might, perhaps, have had his father's name, without remark; but why the details of his deposition and flight from Sparta if the seventh Book originally, as now, came after the sixth, in which details had just been given, making such a note quite unnecessary? Mardonios, too, is described, not merely befathered, though we are, on that hypothesis, just come from an important passage on him in the sixth Book. The Peisistratidai make their appearance in terms which read strangely, considering what a space they have filled in the fifth and sixth Books; and the mention of Hipparchos as 'the son of Peisistratos' after Book 5 is itself less perplexing than the total omission in the seventh Book of any mention of Hippias and his end—if at least Book 7 originally succeeded Book 6 as a continuous record. Atossa and Artabanos, Xanthippos and Alexander, Kadmos and Sophanes might be names all occurring for the first time, as much as Themistokles and Aristides, Artabazos and Artemisia, or any of the numberless personages proper to the story in these Books. The nett result of such observations is to accentuate the impression of separateness, distinction, independence, and priority claimed for these Books on other grounds.²

§ 9. The priority in genesis or composition here demanded for the last three Books of Herodotus involves the recognition of a redactive act, or series of acts, whereby these Books have been combined with the other six, to form the existing whole. Whether this literary fusion was achieved once for all, or resulted from more than one revision or process of readjustment, is a problem the solution of which depends partly upon the general theory of the genesis of the whole work, and partly upon the actual evidences, or marks, of revision, which may be detected, and with more or less probability chronologized, within the volume here immediately in view. The general priority of the last three Books over the first six is more easily established than the respective order in composition of those six Books, or their constituent parts. The all but total absence in the last three Books of the notes of travel, specially towards the East and South, makes heavily for the original priority in the composition of this volume of the work.

¹ Contrast its absence in 1. 130.

² For the instances of the use of the Patronymic cp. Index IV. *sub v.*

Apparently when Herodotus first drafted the story of the Invasion of Hellas by Xerxes his *Wanderjahre* had hardly begun, his major journeys lay still before him, the Pontos, the West, Libya, Egypt, Syria, were still unvisited. The first relatively completed draft of the story of the Persian war was doubtless in the main calculated for an Athenian audience; its tentative publication perhaps brought our author the means and opportunity for those more extensive voyages, the results of which are conspicuous in the earlier Books, and more especially in the Skythian *Logoi*. There are two fairly well attested and convincing *points d'appui* in the life and work of Herodotus—the voyage to the Pontos, and the voyage or migration to Italy, the clearest traces of which are to be found in the fourth Book; and these two points combine to serve the theory of composition and redaction here propounded. The association of the Skythian *Logoi* with the expedition of Perikles into the Pontos in 443 B.C. is a thoroughly acceptable suggestion, whatever precise rôle may be assigned to Herodotus personally in connexion with that adventure.¹ The association of his western migration, and consequent access to western sources, with the Periklean settlement of Thurioi in 443 B.C., is an ancient and long-established tradition in the biography of Herodotus. The first drafts of much of the Hellenic *Logoi* now preserved in the earlier Books, especially the histories of Athens, Sparta, Korinth, may well date from Herodotus' first visit to the mainland of Hellas. The Skythian *Logoi* cannot well be much earlier in date than his migration to the West, and were perhaps composed in the first instance for a western audience. Western sources flow freely in the fourth Book, and it is only by an oversight that their presence in the first Book can be denied,² while their effect in the third Book, notably in its last section, is a datum with which every theory of the genesis of the work has to reckon. If Herodotus was ever resident in Thurioi, it can hardly have been for long³; and no positive proof of a visit to Syracuse, or to Sicily, can be adduced; but, perhaps, enough time can be

¹ Cp. my *Herodotus IV.-VI.*, Introduction, § 21 (vol. i. pp. xc ff.).

² Cp. especially l. 163, 165-7, also c. 94.

³ For the history of Thurioi cp. Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* III. i. (1897) 518-40.

The settlement was hardly a success from an Athenian point of view. The total silence of Herodotus in regard to Thurioi makes it less easy to believe that he was actually one of the colonists.

allowed in his western adventure to make room for what may not inconveniently be termed a 'Thurian redaction' of his work. Though the last three Books nowhere suggest extensive travels, least of all in the East or South, yet a western deposit, presumably due to his 'Thurian' migration, is incontestably present; these Books have been revised in the interests of what we have ventured to call 'the Thurian redaction.'¹ It was this redaction which first gave the work its full scope, its great width, its profound unity; but it remains a difficult and delicate problem to determine how much of the work, as it now exists, was incorporated in this, its second and enlarged edition, so to speak. A revised story of the Invasion of Xerxes was there; the antecedents of the war were there; the earlier history of the Greek states, the earlier history of the Persian empire, the attempted conquest of Europe by Dareios, the Ionian revolt, the Marathonian campaign, perhaps all of these. It is easier to say, with confidence, what was not yet to be found in the work. The Lydian *Logoi* were perhaps already involved with the *origines* of the Persian power; but not the Libyan *Logoi*, still less the Egyptian. The second Book of Herodotus contains (as I believe) the key to the position, and points to the right solution of the problems of composition, genesis, and redaction presented by the work. The higher criticism has tended recently to date the Egyptian visit of Herodotus, and consequently the composition of the second Book, relatively late, but not quite late enough. Let the visit to Egypt be placed after the western adventure, yes, if you will, on the way back from Italy to Athens, and the composition of the work of Herodotus falls into the better perspective.² The second

¹ The passage on Sicily, 7. 153-67, contains much which is drawn from local sources, notably, the story of Gelon's rise, cc. 153-6; the story of Kadmos, cc. 163 f.; the battle of Himera, cc. 165-7. Just thereafter τὰ κατὰ Πυλίων τε καὶ Ταπαιρίους is an obvious addition (and note Καμικόν, τῆς κατ' ἐμὲ Ἀκαργαρίδας ἐπέμωτο). Western sources may underlie the note on the European habitat of the lion, 7. 126, and the story of Evenios, 9. 93-95.

² Edward Meyer (*Forschungen*, i. (1892) 155) has well seen that Hdt.'s

visit to Egypt falls relatively late: he dates it "about 440 B.C.," after the historian's return from Thurioi to Athens. I should rather suggest that Hdt. visited Egypt (and then Tyre, cp. 2. 44) after leaving Thurioi but before returning to Athens (possibly taking Kyrene on the way, 2. 181). However that may be, the composition of the Egyptian *Logoi* falls late in the genesis of Hdt.'s work. Bk. 2 was composed after Bk. 3, cp. 2. 38 and 3. 28 (for, if 3. 28 was not already in existence, why not include the σημήια in 2. 38?). Bk. 2 was com-

revision or enlargement of the plan of the work, 'the Thurian redaction,' was not final: a later handling, probably again in Athens, incorporated the Egyptian *Logoi* in the first section of the work, perhaps appended the Libyan *Logoi* to the second, and to the third added at least those rarer touches which belong chronologically to the opening years of the Peloponnesian war, and which, in the case of the last three Books, are separated from the great mass of contemporary references by so considerable an interval.

It is most important to realize that the general priority in the composition of the last three Books is a far simpler and more easily admitted conclusion than any view of the order and dates in the composition of the first six Books, or their constituent parts, and the precise times and places of the successive redactions by which such disparate elements were fused into a relatively continuous and complete whole. In regard to the last three Books, with which this Introduction specifically deals, the evidences of revision, even of successive revisions, can hardly be gainsaid. The gap in the references to contemporary events proves it. How is that gap to be explained if the whole sum and substance of the last three Books was being written down by the author in its present form about, or just after, the date of the three isolated references to 'the Ten Years' War'? Moreover, the signs of successive revision are apparent in the prevailing tone and point of view of the general narrative, as well as in the patent stratification of several distinct passages. The general tone and tendency

posed after Bk. 1 (cp. 2. 100 with 1. 185-7). Bk. 2 was composed after Bk. 4 (2. 161, 4. 159). The fourth Bk. is of cardinal importance to the argument, as the *Scythian Logoi* were plainly written, or written up, in the West, and western sources flow freely also in the *Libyan Logoi*, presumably composed afterwards: the analogies between the *Egyptian* and the *Libyan Logoi* are strong. 'Western' sources show themselves in Bk. 2, notably in cc. 10 (the Echinades), 33 (the course of the Danube), 52, 55 (Hdt. in Dodona), perhaps in c. 81 (Pythagorean orgies). Assuming an affinity, or similar interest,

between 'Egyptian' and 'Assyrian' *Logoi*, the unfulfilled promises in regard to the latter (1. 106, 184) bring the composition of the *Egyptian Logoi* down to the end of Hdt.'s literary labours. Bk. 2 is fatal to the unity and continuity of the Herodotean composition: it is practically a separate treatise; it could never have formed an original part of the continuous argument, or ground-plan of the work; its insertion, as an afterthought, is to be justified as furnishing a balance, so far as mere bulk is concerned, to the Beginning of the work as against the Middle and the End, cp. § 6, p. xxxvii *supra*.

of the Books suggest a date for their composition before the middle of the fifth century, while the particular marks of revision point down as late as the Archidamian War. The great mass of references to events of the *Pentekontaëteris* belong, as already pointed out, to a date before the middle of the fifth century. To that period may be referred the original draft of the story of the war—a subject for which domestic and Asianic sources would be largely available, and which Herodotus might easily have projected before leaving Halikarnassos, and executed, at least in part, without travelling further than Samos. The war, indeed, is already a matter of history; the chief agents in it are no more. Xerxes, Pausanias, Themistokles, Aristides, are as dead as Leonidas and Mardonios. It is not so clear whether Alexander of Makedon was still alive when the first or second draft of the story was made: his successor is never mentioned, and the omission of all reference to the Odrysai among the Thrakians would be almost inexplicable if the passages on Thrake had been written after the rise of that tribe to supremacy. Herodotus must have found out before the completion even of the first draft of his story that, although he could get on fairly well with the account of naval operations, including Mykale, or even with the march of Xerxes as far as Thermopylai, perhaps as far as Athens, yet for his account of the preparations of the Greeks, for the campaign on land, for Thermopylai, above all for the story of Plataia, a journey to Athens, to Sparta, to Delphi, to Thebes, perhaps further afield, was desirable. It may be that a considerable interval elapsed between the original composition of the earlier parts of the story and its first provisional completion, a labour perhaps accomplished before the death of Kimon, if not before the death of Alexander of Makedon. Athens is evidently growing in unpopularity: the rehabilitation of Argos is in progress, that of Delphi is a *fait accompli*, but Thebes has hardly yet emerged from the cloud, and though the breach between Athens and Sparta has taken place, and the battle of Tanagra had been fought, the battle of Koroneia, with its momentous consequences, is still in the future. There are no true notes of a 'Periklean redaction' of the Persian war-story in the last three Books of Herodotus. The son of Xanthippos is not so much as named; the Periklean disdain for the Eastern question would have been fatal to the Herodotean logography: Herodotus writes for a

public that still regards the Barbarian as its chief enemy. The argument from silence, from omissions, must not be pressed; the subject and the sources will here account for so much; yet it is to be observed that the special notes of the Periklean policy, resumed from Themistokles, anti-Lakonism, 'Medism,' the Empire, are not found in these Books, or only found in some of those passages which have been inserted on revision, and furnish forth the cumulative proof of re-editing and redaction.

The list of such particular passages is a lengthy one, especially for the seventh Book, and some show traces of more than one retractation. Such a passage is (1) the highly composite passage, which connects the first and second parts of Book 7, and especially cc. 133-137, characterized by the author himself as a digression, and bearing the marks of more than one revision. Such again are (2) the passage on the geography of Thessaly, 7. 128-130; (3) the digression on Argos, 7. 150-152; (4) the Sikeliote history, 7. 153-167; (5) the notes on Doriskos, 7. 106; (6) the king's high-way in Thrace, 7. 115; (7) the habitat of the lion, 7. 126; (8) the insertion (*παρενθήκη*) on Mikythos, or the war between Rhegion and the Tarentines, 7. 170; (9) the geographical notes on Thermopylai, 7. 176, and so forth. Moreover, many of the passages on Thessaly, on Athens, on Delphi have the appearance of insertions, or additions at second or third hand; e.g. (10) the story of the expedition to Tempe, 7. 172, 173; (11) the oracle of the winds, 7. 178; (12) the defence of Athens, 7. 139. To these instances of addition, retractation, from the seventh Book, which might probably be increased, may be added some further ones from Books 8 and 9; (13) the deliverance of Delphi, 8. 36-39; (14) the guardian of the Akropolis, 8. 41; (15) the Athenian exiles on the Akropolis, 8. 54, 55; (16) the oracle of Bakis, 8. 77 (perhaps other citations of the Boiotian seer should be added); (17) the Delphian column, 8. 82; (18) the apparition at Salamis, 8. 84 ad f.; (19) a variant story of the flight of Xerxes, 8. 118-120; (20) the siege of Poteidaia, 8. 126-129; (21) Mardonios and the Oracles, 8. 133-135; (22) the origin of the Makedonian monarchy, 8. 137-139. From the ninth Book may be added: (23) the story of Teisamenos, 9. 33-35; (24) the correct exegesis of an oracle, 9. 43; (25) the note on Dekeleia, 9. 73; (26) the story of Evenios, 9. 93, 94. The great majority of these passages belong to the 'second draft'; only definite

references to the Peloponnesian, i.e. Archidamian war, can be admitted as additions at third hand, or on final revision. The list of insertions and additions in the second draft might probably be considerably enlarged, but a *caveat* may here be entered against gratuitous anachronisms, and the exaggerated suspicion of contemporary reference. If any stratum in these Books belongs to the original draft, it is the series of passages in which Demaratos figures; and the remark put into his mouth with reference to the island of Kythera is no more a reflexion of the achievement of Nikias¹ in 424 B.C. than the phrases *περιπλέειν Πελοπόννησον* (7. 236) or *ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι πειρᾶσθαι τῆς Πελοποννήσου* (8. 113) are borrowed from the Athenian strategics of the Archidamian war; nor is it possible to bring down the final revision of these Books, and therewith the publication of the work as a whole, much below the date of the last clear reference to the events of that war.²

§ 10. General analyses and discussions on the *Sources* of Herodotus are disappointing and inconclusive; nor is the secret of this disappointment far to seek. The work is too large and complex, its parts are too diverse in character and origin, for generalizations, based upon the indiscriminate citation of verses, or evidential items from the whole work *passim*, to be convincing. A critique and evaluation of the Sources to be satisfactory must be conducted on such a scale as to be exhaustive. Moreover, the historical appreciation of the contents of the work, as attempted for example in the Appendices of the present edition, requires constant reference to the particular Sources of particular passages, and supersedes the attempt at a general and vaguer analysis. Yet, for particular Books, or groups of Herodotean *Logoi*, each with a predominant character of its own, something by way of a general account of the Sources may within reasonable compass be profitably achieved; and this Introduction to the three last Books, which deal with the story of the Great Invasion, a story comprising but two or three years as its chronological condition, and a comparatively limited area for its geographical scenes, would be incomplete without some attempt to deal generally with the question of the Sources from which the narrative was derived. Those Sources can only have been of three kinds: (i.) *autopsis*, or personal inspection; (ii.) hearsay or tradition; (iii.) documentary

¹ Cp. Thucyd. 4. 53-57.

² Cp. further, Index IV. *sub vv.* Composition, Draft, etc.

or literary evidence. Even such a classification is apt to be fallacious, especially in connexion with the work of Herodotus. The line between a monument and an inscribed monument is somewhat evanescent: the difference between a description based upon eyesight in the first degree and in the second is not always easy to detect; the affidavits of the agent and of the agent's family, or friends, are sometimes curiously stratified. Herodotus himself rarely draws clear distinctions between the specific categories of historical evidence.

(i.) The precipitation of the element of *autopsis*, personal inspection, in the seventh, eighth and ninth Books of Herodotus involves, as in the case of every part of his work, the evidences of his own movements, travels and researches. Now, apart from the suggestions, or rather confirmation, of a voyage, or migration, to the west, you would hardly discover or even suspect from the contents of these Books that Herodotus had been a great traveller in his day. Nothing suggests the visit to Egypt, or the voyage in the Pontos. There is no hint of the writer's having seen Susa or Babylon, though both are mentioned in these Books. The Kyrenaica is conspicuous by its absence. Even the scenes in Sardes, and on the route of Xerxes in lower Asia, show little or nothing that might not be put down to fairly vivid but secondary Sources. It would be pleasant to picture Herodotus tracing in person the route of Xerxes from the still unidentified Kritalla to Sardes, or even from Sardes to the Hellespont, and there would be no great extravagance in the supposition, at least so far as relates to the latter stage; but it is just here that we find it especially difficult to detect Herodotus in person. At some time or other Herodotus beheld Abydos, but apparently not before he had drafted his account of the march of Xerxes. It is much easier to carry, or to follow, Herodotus by sea than by land from his native Halikarnassos round the Aigaian world; and, except in the Hellenic peninsula and in the valley of the Nile, he scarcely penetrates inland. These Books may be taken to show, or to suggest, *autopsy* for Samos,¹ Athens,² Sparta,³ Delphi,⁴ Thebes,⁵ and perhaps also

¹ e.g. in the Army and Navy Lists, in the story of Mykale, etc. Cp. 8. 85.

² The precision of the Attic topography, and the copiousness of Attic

Sources; cp. 7. 189, 8. 84, 9. 73, etc.

³ Cp. 7. 137, 224, 226, 227, etc. ,

⁴ 8. 35, 82; 9. 81.

⁵ 8. 136.

Tegea,¹ Argos,² and other places in Greece proper. The proof that Herodotus visited Plataia, or the battle-field, before drafting his account of the battle is not convincing; but, as he certainly saw Thebes at some period of his career,³ he probably saw Plataia, and wrote, or revised, the story of the campaign, with the advantage of a tardy visit to the scene, though without a clear or full perception of the strategic and tactical problems involved in his own narrative.⁴ The gross blunder in the orientation of Thermopylai makes it very difficult to believe that Herodotus had studied that story of Spartan heroism *an Ort und Stelle*, even though points in the narrative, or topography, are extremely graphic.⁵ The description of Thessaly, as seen from the neighbourhood of Tempe, has suggested to more than one reader the idea that Herodotus convoyed Xerxes from Therme to Tempe, because he had performed the voyage himself, and the passage has 'notes' of *autopsis* about it besides its graphic force.⁶ If so, Herodotus' problematic visit might be connected with his traditional residence at the Makedonian court; but the alleged residence at the Makedonian court is itself probably only an inference from the evidence afforded by the work, particularly in the eighth and ninth Books, of an admiration for Alexander, a special interest in his achievements.⁷ Athens, Delphi, Olympia, all might have supplied evidences and sources sufficient to account for the colour and warmth of Herodotus' notices of the Makedonian monarch. There are many vivid touches in the Makedonian and in the Thrakian geography of these Books⁸; but lists of cities and tribes were to be had for the asking, and there was no district better known in Athens than the tributary Thrakian region. The older geography of Hekataios was especially bright and copious in the north Aigaian. A serious blunder in regard to Chalkidike⁹ undoes the impression made by the descriptions of the canal, of Poteidaia, of the neighbourhood of Therme; and the too graphic touch on the

¹ 9. 70. But the term *ἀξιοθέητος* can not be pressed; cp. 9. 25, 109.

² 7. 148. ³ Cp. 5. 59.

⁴ Cp. Appendix VIII. § 3.

⁵ 7. 176.

⁶ 7. 128, 129.

⁷ Suidas: *τινὲς δὲ ἐν Πέλλῃ αὐτὸν τελευτῆσαι φασιν*. 'Makedonian' sources

are ostensibly cited, 7. 73, 8. 138; 'Poteidaian,' 8. 129.

⁸ e.g. 7. 115 τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν ταύτην, τῇ βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης τὸν στρατὸν ἤλασε, οὕτε συγχέουσι Θρήκες οὐτ' ἐπισπείρουσι σέβονται τε μεγάλως τὸ μέχρι ἐμεῦ.

⁹ 7. 22, 122 (with notes *ad ll.*).

European habitat of the lion shows that Herodotus can be vivid and precise at second hand.¹ If Herodotus had personal knowledge of 'Thrake,' it is most natural to connect his Thrakian experiences with his visit to the Pontos, and not unreasonable to date that voyage later than the first draft of these Books, a view which harmonizes well with the non-appearance of the Odrysai in this volume.² But, however the vision of 'Thrake' be dated, it is rash to infer that the geography of the region is in the main based on personal observation, rather than on the copious Sources, of various kinds, available for the purpose.

(ii.) Apart from the advantage to his geographical and topographical data, and the vivifying effect on a narrative of events due to acquaintance with the scenes of action, the vast gain to Herodotus from his travels in the Greek world arose from the numerous opportunities afforded him of contact and conversation with men of various tribes and cities who had taken part in the war, upon the one side or the other. Besides what the actors themselves still had to say, there were doubtless strong local traditions in various places, and among the rising generation, in respect to the parts played by the various cities and powers of Greece throughout the great struggle. It would no doubt have been possible, in the time of Herodotus, to compile a history of the war purely based upon oral traditions, and to have gathered those traditions largely on the Asianic main. Such a history might have borne a marked resemblance, in ensemble and in details, to the actual work of Herodotus in this part. There is no equal section of his history where the terminology of oral tradition is so strong and patent, or where, failing exact and decisive terms, the general indications and conditions point so clearly as in the three last Books to the living voice as the main source of the writer's knowledge. Over and above such cases the catalogue of passages based on oral tradition may fairly be enlarged by referring thereto every story, or paragraph, for which a scriptural source is not distinctly preferable. It is a curious fact that Herodotus has explicitly named as an informant, and for a comparatively trivial occasion, but one person, that one happily contemporary with the war.³ As little as one such reference can represent

¹ 7. 126.

² Cp. 4. 92.

³ Thersander, 9. 16.

the contact of Herodotus with the men who had actually taken part in the war, so little perhaps do the explicit notes of oral information represent the actual mass of materials due to this source in the pages of Herodotus. Waiving the terms, which are ambiguous (λόγος, λέγεται, λέγουσι, φασί κτλ.), and used indifferently of oral and of written information,¹ though perhaps in these Books more generally of oral than of written information, there are not much more than ten or twelve passages in which unambiguous or explicit reference is made to an oral source (ἀκοή). Six times the express use of the term for hearing (ἀκούειν) guarantees the presence of first-hand oral information²; four times the hardly less explicit term φάτις is used, though with a less direct personal assurance.³ If the term πυνθάνομαι can be thrown into the same scale, the total of such references may amount to the baker's dozen.⁴ For the most part, be it observed, the passages so marked record comparatively trifling circumstances to which Herodotus attaches little importance. The chief exception is signaled not by the terms employed, but by the express nomination of his informant. We dare not infer from this paucity of reference that Herodotus had documentary or written authority for all the rest. The nature of the case, the character of the story in itself, Herodotus' own date and the evidences of his travels, all go to prove page after page of these Books the first literary redaction of the living voices of men. The Halikarnassian speaks in the exploits of Artemisia,⁵ the story of Hermotimos,⁶ the service and reward

¹ Cp. my *Hdt. IV.-VI.*, Introduction, § 20 (i pp. lxxv ff.). The point can be easily proved again from Bks. 7-9. Thus (i.) λόγος, λέγειν, etc., are used freely of Hdt.'s own work, e.g. 7. 152 (λέγειν τὰ λεγόμενα), 7. 213 (ἐν τοῖσι θπισθε λόγουσι σημανέω), etc.; (ii.) used of other literary authority, e.g. 7. 95 (Ἑλλήνων λόγος), cp. 7. 20, 189, 191, 198; 8. 55; 9. 26, etc. (iii.) Such phrases as the following are conclusive: 7. 228 ἐπιγέγραπται γράμματα λέγοντα τάδε. 8. 22 τὰ δὲ γράμματα τάδε ελεγε. 8. 136 ἐπιλεξάμενος δ τι δὴ λέγοντα ἦν τὰ χρηστήρια, etc.

² 7. 35 (branding the Hellespont), 7. 55 (the King's crossing last), 9. 16

(Thersander), 9. 84 (burial of Mardonios), 9. 85 (Aiginetan kenotaph), 9. 95 (paternity of Deiphonos).

³ 7. 3 (of Demaratos), 7. 198 (Athenian invocation of Boreas), 8. 94 (Athenian scandal against Korinthians), 9. 94 (an Ephesian buried Mardonios).

⁴ 7. 114 (cruelty of Amastris in her old age), 7. 166 (disappearance of Amilkar), 8. 35, 38 (the Delphic miracle), 9. 85 (the kenotaphs at Plataia), 7. 224 (names of the Three Hundred Spartans) must surely go back to an inscription. 7. 233 (anecdote of Gorgo) is probably spurious.

⁵ 7. 99, 8. 87, etc.

⁶ 8. 104-106.

of Xeinagoras.¹ Incidents of the battle of Salamis, the campaign of Mykale, and more besides, come from the lips of Samians.² Athenian or phil-Athenian report, and apparently still unwritten report, dominates the records of Artemision, of the battle of Plataia, and other considerable portions of the narrative.³ It was in Sparta, or at least from Spartans, that Herodotus heard many incidents connected with Thermopylai, and with the battle-field of Plataia.⁴ Delphic sources, not written, though sometimes connected with monuments and inscribed objects, flow freely, and partly to the confusion of truth and consistency in the historian's work.⁵ Boiotians are not silent⁶; Argives,⁷ Korinthians,⁸ and Thessalians⁹ are to be heard; 'Thrakians,' that is Greeks of Thrake, may have spoken with Herodotus, at Athens for example, even if he had not visited Thrake when he first wrote down its geography.¹⁰ Western witnesses are cited in a way that suggests, bearing all the circumstances in mind, a personal rapport.¹¹ For the copious insertions of contemporary events, the contribution of Herodotus to the *Pentekontaëteris*, it stands to reason that his source is Hearsay, or what might count as such.¹² The mass of materials thus recognized is immense, and gives this volume of the work a specific character.¹³ Moreover, behind the living voice we here and there catch an echo of the traditions in the making.¹⁴

(iii.) But the mass of materials thus recognized, though immense, is not quite exhaustive, and of a surety the amount of information, even in the last three Books of his work, which

¹ 9. 107.

² 8. 85, 130; 9. 90 ff.

³ 7. 140-144; 8. 3, 4, 10, 11, etc.; 9. 21, 26-7, 44-6, etc. Cp. Appendix VIII. § 3.

⁴ 7. 137, 224, 226, 227, 230, 232; 9. 71, 72.

⁵ 7. 178, 220; 8. 35-9, 121-2.

⁶ 8. 136; 9. 16.

⁷ 7. 148-50, 152.

⁸ 8. 94.

⁹ 7. 129, 188.

¹⁰ 7. 57-9, 108-27; 9. 120.

¹¹ 7. 153, 165, 166.

¹² Cp. p. xlv f. *supra*.

¹³ When Hdt. cites 'Persians' 7. 12, 'Medes' 7. 62, 'Phoenicians' 7. 89,

168, 'Phrygians' 7. 26, 'Kyprians' 7. 90, 'Carthaginians' 7. 167, he need not be understood to have visited those peoples, or even to be drawing from personal interviews anywhere. Probably in all cases except the last named he is drawing on literary sources; in that case, he may be reporting hearsay. So too with the Kretans, 7. 171.

¹⁴ The message of Demaratos, 7. 239 (if genuine); the King's envoy in Argos, 7. 150 (if true); the report of the spies, 7. 146-7; the communications of Alexander, 7. 173, etc.; the examination of prisoners, 7. 195; the first version of the story of Thermopylai (an Athenian), 8. 21, etc. etc.

Herodotus has drawn from literary sources, from documents and authorities of one kind or another, other than the living voice of the actors and spectators of the great war, has been greatly under-estimated by many recent critics. There is a great deal of substance in the last three Books of Herodotus besides the bare story of the war, and belonging to other departments where learned or poetic pens had long been busy. A deal of matter in these Books, notably in the Army and Navy Lists, was ancient history to Herodotus himself: legends, myths, traditions of migrations, colonization, settlements, foundations, which had all received treatment from poets and logographers, whose works Herodotus is innocently exploiting as a matter of course. Herodotus was not the first man to commit to writing the Achaimenid pedigree, or the genealogies of the royal houses of Sparta and of Pella. His geography and ethnography he had neither to discover for himself, nor to take simply on hearsay: there was a considerable geographical literature in existence, and a good deal of his material he found ready to hand in the works of Hekataios, and perhaps of others. But it may be thought that such matters, though not inconsiderable, only bear remotely, if at all, on the story of the war. There were documents of various kinds in existence concerning the war: the war had already, and almost immediately, created a literature of its own. Some critics write, or speak, as though it were much to the credit of Herodotus to have neglected all that, and begun *de novo*, as though to glean the oral tradition and ignore the written word were a special merit in the historian. Strange aberration! We should feel more complete confidence in Herodotus could we be assured that he had made a systematic study of all that had already been written about the war, and had examined all available documents dating from the war period itself. It is all to his credit if, scanty as are the materials for comparison, and slight as are the hints afforded by his own methods and result, we can yet perceive that he did not wholly ignore what others had done before him, or disdain the monuments of the war, the history whereof he undertook to write. Any one can see that Herodotus must have had access to written collections of Oracles, as well Delphic as less august vaticinations,¹ but there the recognition of written sources

¹ *Musaïos*, 7. 6 (8. 96), 9. 43; *Bakia*, 8. 20, 77, 96; 9. 43; *Lysistratos*,

fiction.¹ The discussion in the council of war at Andros,² like the discussion in the council of war at Samos,³ both reported in *oblique oration*, contain at least veritable points of dispute, doubtless at issue and debated on the occasion; but the larger set speeches, of Alexander, the Spartans, the Athenians, on the question of an Athenian union with the Persian, are quite unacceptable in their actual form.⁴ More plausible are the speeches, briefly reported, in Lakedaimon soon afterwards⁵; but the great orations of the Tegeatai and Athenians on the battle-field of Plataia, whatever the historical incident that lurks hid in the situation, are plainly out of place and time.⁶ To what category must the short oration of the Korkyraians before Xerxes be assigned which is reported *ipsissimis verbis* albeit *ex hypothesi* never delivered?⁷ To the same category as the message of Themistokles to Xerxes, addressed by the lips of a messenger warranted to keep silence in regard to his trust even in the extremity of torture!⁸ Many speeches, reported by Herodotus, are reducible to messages on the battle-field, or diplomatic *pour-parlers*, where the substance is plainly or plausibly historical, and the form is comparatively unimportant; others dwindle to the dimensions and purpose of *bons mots* (ἔπη εἰς εἰρημμένα), with an immortal right to exist, whatever their unauthenticity!⁹

Doubtless for the contents of many of the speeches reproduced in his pages Herodotus had what he believed to be sufficient justification in the reports or traditions that had reached him orally, or in writing. In other cases, doubtless, he has more or less consciously followed the principle formulated by Thucydides, to 'put into the mouth of each speaker the sentiments (and ideas) proper to the occasion.' This principle is, however, one no longer consistent with the practice of the historical muse: it marks a method which even the most rhetorical historiography of our days will not adopt, despite the examples of Herodotus and Thucydides, of Livy and Tacitus. It is a method confined in our literature to the historical novelist, so called. In some of the cases above cited it is employed by Herodotus with a freedom which astonishes us even in the pages of an ancient author; and such action makes it very difficult for us to suppose

¹ 8. 79, 80.² 8. 108.³ 9. 106.⁴ 8. 140-4.⁵ 9. 7-11.⁶ 9. 26-7.⁷ 7. 168.⁸ 8. 110.⁹ Cp. p. lxix note 3 *supra*.

that this liberty of creation, or of report, was confined to words, and debarred from events and conduct, or that where speeches are transparent fiction narrative is all hard fact.

(ii.) One matter of fact, into which fiction has certainly made way, consists in the numbering of the forces of Xerxes. The full results are, indeed, presented by Herodotus, not as bare facts traditionally or authoritatively guaranteed, but in part at least as products of argument and computation: the data are themselves manifestly unsound, and the initial mistake naturally generates a self-multiplying aberration.¹ The final result is a miscalculation rather than a fable, and attains the author's judgement rather than the character of his Sources. Yet there was plainly that in his Sources to start him upon this road to ruin; and the instance shows at once the licence of his Greek authorities, and the inability of Herodotus to control or to amend it. One hundred and seventy myriads of fighting men is the total which Herodotus accepts at starting as the figure for the infantry of Xerxes massed and numbered at Doriskos, with eighty thousand added for the cavalry.² Such forces the Persian king might conceivably have levied from his vast empire; but such forces he could not have taken with him into Greece, nor supported had he taken them thither. The figure is, however, only an estimate, based upon an incredible anecdote, and not a total reached by a summation of various items for the various component parts of the army. Herodotus, indeed, is not content with the given figures; but, far from seeking to diminish them, he is shortly attempting to increase them, and succeeds, to his own satisfaction, in raising the total of the king's forces by land to upwards of two million fighting men. The numbers for the fleet are not perhaps so extravagant, though a total of upwards of half a million men at arms is a manifest exaggeration. Misjudgement and absurdity reach a climax in the proposal to double the figures throughout in order to make allowance for attendants and followers, raising the total of the men led by Xerxes as far as Thermopylai and the Thessalian shore to upwards of five millions and a quarter. This passage is of the utmost importance for a just estimate of Herodotus' competence as a military historian. His figures and his computation set conditions of time and space

¹ 7. 184-7; cp. Appendix II. § 5.

² 7. 60.

at defiance: the initial device, by which the total for the infantry was obtained at Doriskos, is itself an absurdity. If other figures for fleets and forces on both sides are more moderate and sane, that cannot expunge the deliberate and express misjudgement to which Herodotus is committed in this instance. The total of the Persian fleet (raised by the European contingent to 1327 vessels) Herodotus reduces by storms and captures before Salamis to about 600 vessels; but he supposes these losses to have been fully compensated by the contingents of Karystos, Andros, Tenos, and other Nesiotes: a manifest absurdity.¹ Such arithmetical irresponsibility, in the face of physical and historical conditions, is not to be condoned by the observation that the motives of exaggeration in both directions are transparent enough. The defect of science here is a defect of art likewise, and almost of common sense. *Ars est celare artem*. It may be questioned whether any one has ever taken these figures and computations for truth except Herodotus himself. The deliberate effort to make the most of the hosts of Xerxes has drawn attention to the physical conditions and the recorded facts of the case, which alike disprove the historian's reckoning. There are no two pages in the whole work of Herodotus more fatal to his claims as a sober historian than the pages devoted to these systematic and elaborate computations. Herodotus is dealing seriously from first to last in this business; it is not an exaggerated jest nor an ironical satire: that is the worst of it! *Solvuntur risu tabulae!* The thing is ridiculous, and neither 'the rivers that failed,'² nor the surpassing stature and beauty of Xerxes,³ invented apparently *ad hoc*, can save Herodotus from bankruptcy on this account.

(iii.) Naturally computation is not the only particular in which Herodotus breaks down as an historian of military affairs. Passing over here his description of the arms and accoutrements of the vast host, his account of its march with the king at its head leaves much to be desired, even on his own showing. Despite its colossal size, the host remained, if we are to credit Herodotus, a chaotic mob, until it reached Doriskos.⁴ Again,

¹ 8. 66.

² 7. 187 ὥστε οὐδέν μοι θῶμα παρίσταται προδοῦναι τὰ ῥέεθρα τῶν ποταμῶν ἐστι ὧν. Cp. note to 7. 21.

³ *ibid.* κάλλεός τε εἶνεκα καὶ μεγάλῃ οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἀξιομικτότερος ἦν αὐτοῦ Ξέρξῃ ἐχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος.

⁴ 7. 59.

though we may detect in his records evidence that the army was organized in three corps or columns, and advanced in that order, it is evidence of which he himself seems unconscious, and the arrangement is only predicated by him of one short stage on the route.¹ Again, although in one place he indicates that the Persian strategy treated, so long as possible, fleet and army as indissoluble,² he shows practically no consciousness of this clue in his own narrative of the two campaigns, but treats the movements of the fleets and armies, on both sides, as wholly independent, though accidentally synchronous, series of operations; and while he has incidentally enabled us to relate the battles of Thermopylai and Artemision to each other, he has left the relations of the movements of the Greek fleet in 479 B.C. to the operations on land, a matter of pure speculation. His accounts of individual battles break up for the most part into successions of disconnected episodes. His diary of the fighting in front of Plataia must be pronounced on the whole his *chef d'œuvre* in this kind; yet it is replete with obscurities and improbabilities, and indicates very little conception, on the writer's part, or that of his informants, of the strategic and tactical conditions involved. It may be that materials for an adequate and reasoned record of the Persian war hardly existed in the time of Herodotus, or that, for all his merits and goodwill, he was not just the right man to collect and to digest them; but neither plea alters the actual quality of the narrative in question. The best that can be said of his military essays is that they preserve an outline of events, which might otherwise have been wanting, and contain scattered hints showing the actual war to have been conducted on intelligible and intelligent principles. These hints justify the endless attempts on the part of Herodotus' followers and commentators to reconstruct with more or less success the probable plans of the two belligerents, and the actual contour of the various operations by sea and by land, in the course of the Persian war.

(iv.) Conditions and limitations, which precluded success in the attempt to give a true history of the war, have not enabled Herodotus to present an adequate or accurate version of the policies of the states or statesmen whose acts and advices he had to record. Policy is a less technical concern than strategy and

¹ 7. 121.

² 7. 236.

tactics; yet states fare little better in the pages of Herodotus than fleets and armies. It is hardly to be reckoned a serious fault if he represents the policy of Persia as ultimately dependent on a despot's caprice; yet his own pages teem with proofs of the inevitable character of the Persian war.¹ Neither the action nor the inaction of Sparta is traced to any clear motives, or objects of policy, in these Books; and, as it happens, an important development of Spartan policy in relation to Athens and the Persian question is reported, in the sixth Book, in terms which reduce the account to a mere anecdote; yet among all Greek states the policy of Sparta is at all times the most easily explained.² The conduct of Athens is throughout represented in the heroic terms accepted from the Attic or philo-Athenian sources³; the material and political interests which Athens had at stake, and in especial the definite object to resist a tyrannic restoration under Persian auspices, is barely indicated, or but unconsciously suggested. The policy of the Medizing states is, perhaps, more successfully adumbrated than 'the policy of those who chose the better part'⁴: the divisions of Thessaly,⁵ the feud of Phokis,⁶ the anti-Atticism of Thebes,⁷ the anti-Lakonism of Argos,⁸ are *verae causae*, most clearly expressed in the cases of Phokis and of Argos. Over the political attitudes and sympathies of Makedon and of Delphi a glamour had been thrown, we cannot but suspect, in the light of later events and interests, which Herodotus has accepted somewhat too credulously at its own valuation. Yet on the whole the political motives of the various states named are historical problems not difficult of solution in and from his records, although the truth in regard to the political action of Delphi and of Makedon in particular may never be quite clearly recovered. It is in dealing with the behaviour and motives of individuals that his sympathies, or his sources, betray Herodotus into something like superficial injustice. The attitude and action of Alexander

¹ Cp. Appendix II. § 2.

² Cp. Appendix III. § 3.

³ Cp. especially 7. 139, and Appendix III. § 4.

⁴ οἱ τὰ ἀμείνω φρονέοντες, cp. 7. 145, 172; 9. 19. Other titles are οἱ συνωμόται 'Ελλήνων ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ 7. 148; οἱ τῷ βαρβάρῳ πόλεμον δεύραντες 7. 132 (cp. 8. 82); οἱ ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν Ἑλλάδα 7.

157 (τὸ ὑγιαῖνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἰδ.); οἱ Ἕλληνες 7. 149, 157, 168, 173, etc.; ἡ Ἑλλὰς 7. 161, οἱ σύμμαχοι 7. 153, ἡ συμμαχία 7. 148, τὸ συμμαχικόν 9. 106. (This note should be read into Appendix III. § 5.)

⁵ Cp. Appendix IV. §§ 6-8.

⁶ 8. 27-9, 9. 17.

⁷ 9. 2, 40, 67.

⁸ 7. 149, 9. 12.

of Makedon have been reported probably from sources deeply coloured by the political results of the Persian war. The record of Themistokles does little justice to the political objects and abilities, or even the patriotism, of that statesman, and Herodotus has failed—has not attempted—to get behind the traditions and anecdotes which dated from his fall, or were the outcome of the hostilities that helped to fell him. The political action of Gelon in relation to the Persian and national question has been obscured in the Herodotean record by the general Hellenic antipathy to 'tyrants,' though fortunately in this case later and local knowledge has led Herodotus to supplement the general tradition, current in Athens or Sparta, with a special variant, which proves at once good history and good politics, more than justifying the non-appearance of Gelon at Salamis, justifying also the doubt whether his co-operation was ever invited at all. The character of Xerxes, as a politician, has been reduced, in the conflicting tradition preserved by Herodotus, to that of a paradoxical puppet, partly swayed by supernatural interventions and agencies driving him on to his doom, partly led by evil councillors more astute and ambitious than himself, partly the creature of his own capricious and ungovernable passions. That there was no real precedent for such a portrait it would be rash to affirm; but it is safe to say that the particular motives assigned for many of the King's undertakings and actions are unduly prejudiced, and that where good reasons were forthcoming, Herodotus did ill so often to prefer the worse reason for the conduct of Xerxes.¹

(v.) It is, in short, not unfair to say that Herodotus was primarily neither a military nor a political historian, and does not always show to advantage beside a Thucydides, a Polybios, a Caesar, or even a Tacitus. Herodotus prefers the concrete to the abstract, the particular to the universal, the anecdote, the episode, the *bon mot*, the *gnome*, to the reasoned description of military movements, or the conscious rationale of political events. Even his record of the second Persian war, much the most closely connected and best sustained achievement in his logography, teems with sportive items.² Such things are not history, though they may be, if rightly authenticated, a part of the materials out of

¹ Cp. 7. 24, 54; 8. 25, 103.

118, 125, 137-8; 9. 33-5, 37, 76, 78-

² 7. 56, 120, 147, 194 (239); 8. 26, 82, 93-4, 108-18, 122.

which history is to be made, or at least to be made agreeable. In a sense, indeed, they are better than history, they are mostly too good to be true; but in general they are at once either too artful or too artless to rank as good historical evidences. In the one case they betray the moral, and in the other case the malignity, which has been at the making of them; or at best they drop out of serious account as pure sports of the humorist, or raconteur.

(vi.) Again, the record of the Persian war as told by Herodotus suffers detriment, from the strictly historical point of view, by the too ready admission of the marvellous, the miraculous, the special intervention of 'the other world,' in one shape or another. To justify Herodotus from this charge, in a certain sense, is easy enough. Granted that Xerxes was not hounded on by divinely ordered dreams and apparitions to carry out the pre-ordained purpose of Heaven in the invasion of Greece¹: granted that the deliverance of Delphi was unaccompanied by special apparitions and miracles²: waiving the reported interventions, omens, portents, that cluster round Salamis and its story³: rationalizing the telepathic *Phemè* at Mykale, and its reputed synchronism with the victory of Plataia⁴: yet still, it may be said, Herodotus had failed for all time to represent a notable and perfectly historical feature in the traditions of the war, aye, in the souls of the victors themselves, had he omitted to reproduce these irrational elements in the story as it reached him from the age of faith. These elements are features in the story, because such elements, the same in kind if not in amount and prominence, were factors in the life of Greece in the fifth century. Oracles, dreams, portents, with their interpretation, counted for something, not insignificant, in the actions of living men and women, and in the policy of states, in a pre-metaphysical age. And what fault could be found with Herodotus if he but reported the cases where the oracle was appealed, and helped to determine action, or failed to do so, as might be; if he but recorded marvels, or supposed marvels, or any other 'religious' excuse, as actual motives of action, and even of policy? The suspicion is unavoidable that, strong as was the belief in the direct intervention of

¹ 7. 12, 14, 17, 19.

² 8. 35-9.

³ 7. 142; 8. 41, 54, 55, 65, 77, 84, 94, 96; 9. 10.

⁴ 9. 90, 100-1.

gods and heroes in human affairs, important as was the rôle played by oracles, divination, the interpretation of portents, dreams, and so forth, in real life, yet all these things nevertheless played less part in men's actions and fortune than the logography of Herodotus would lead us to suppose. The charge is rather that, owing to an idiosyncrasy, a personal penchant for such things, he has given them an undue prominence in his narrative to the exclusion of more genuinely historical elements; he has preferred a 'supranaturalistic' story, or version of a story, to a more natural one; he has transfused his whole conception and representation of the course of affairs so as to bring it into agreement with a somewhat thin and antiquated view of the action of the 'God in History'; and, both in what he inserts and in what he omits, in the form he has given to his materials, or the forms he has accepted and preferred, the bold miracle has too often taken the place of the better reason.¹ It may be some compensation to us that by this very miscarriage and shortcoming Herodotus all the more fully represents the popular mind of his age and people, and so becomes, in a fresh application, historical in our eyes; but this consolation is tantamount to admitting that, in the first instance, he presents to us an imperfectly historical mind, and represents an imperfectly historical age, or rather the less instructed side of an age, which was already in all its leading minds essentially scientific.

(vii.) Of the worst charge against the good faith of an historian Herodotus stands acquitted: personal bias, personal ill-will, should never have been alleged against him. As formulated in the pages of Plutarch's tract *de Malignitate Herodoti* this charge, a monument of critical incompetence, collapses upon the Boiotian critic's own pate. A good deal of malignity is, indeed, preserved in the pages of Herodotus, but it is there as evidence, for the most part, of the surpassing candour and simplicity of the writer's own mind. Kretans were not the only liars in Greece: Greeks all told stories at each other's expense, Athens to the discredit of Sparta, of Korinth, of Thebes, each of which doubtless returned the compliment with interest: oligarch maligned democrat, and democrat maligned oligarch, and both united to blacken the tyrant's fame: feuds of clan with clan,

¹ See especially 7. 133-137; 8. 13, 77; 9. 65.

and rivalries of man with man, gave constant vogue to the worse report and the worse interpretation of each other's actions. It was a part of the price paid by the Greeks for their enfranchisement.¹ All this carnival of calumny is reflected in the pages of Herodotus, thanks to his direct reproduction of the local version, the partisan story, the rival's anecdote, the apologist's retort. But there is little or no malice in his own private judgements, nor is a malign spirit consistent with the general tone of his work. That Herodotus betrays no political or personal preferences it would be too much to assert: such a miracle of impartiality would be more or less than man and than Herodotus; but he errs by excess rather than by defect of admiration. His two worst offences in this connexion are to have taken too easily the current Athenian transfiguration of Athens, and the current Athenian denigrations of Themistokles. For the rest, Herodotus preserves somewhat more than a benevolent neutrality. Who can say that he does less than justice to Lakedaimon, if he reproduces too faithfully one Athenian jibe at Sparta's honour?² Or to Korinth, if he reports the Athenian scandal, with the universally received *démenti* in immediate juxtaposition?³ Or to Argos, for whose conduct he apologizes with, perhaps, half an eye to "the Attic question"?⁴ Or to Thebes, whose medism was past whitewashing, even though the account of the Thebans at Thermopylai is one of the weakest spots in the historian's armour?⁵ Yet there is little or nothing in all this, and in the lesser cases which might be cited, to convict Herodotus in his own person of ill-will to any man or state in Hellas.⁶ That he does no injustice to the Barbarian has often enough been pointed out⁷: that not even Plutarch's captious tract alleged against him.

(viii.) Herodotus' own reflexions are seldom profound, and never ill-natured.⁸ His very empiricism refutes the charge of

¹ 7. 237 πολίτης μὲν πολίτη εὖ πρήσσοντι φρονέει.

² 9. 54 ἐπιστάμενοι τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρονήματα ὡς ἄλλα φρονεόντων καὶ ἄλλα λεγόντων.

³ 8. 94. ⁴ 7. 148-52. ⁵ 7. 233.

⁶ See especially 7. 152.

⁷ 9. 62 is notable, but Hdt.'s whole treatment of non-Hellenic peoples is to his credit.

⁸ There are about fifty expressions of personal opinion in these Bks. (often signalized by δοκέειν, ὡς εἰκόσαι et sim.). Among them may be specified (1), (2), importance of the services of Athens, 7. 139, 8. 63; (3) a candid remark on Medizers, 8. 73; (4) need for reticence in theology, 9. 65; (5) connexion of conduct and character, 7. 153; (6) his opinion of Themistokles, 8. 22, etc.; (7)

ill-will.¹ His method of letting people tell their own story, instead of rationalizing or reducing all his conflicting materials to a self-consistent *précis*, enables his readers to compare one account with another for themselves, and to correct at times the version preferred by the historian in the light of one reported on principle. Not indeed that Herodotus quite fulfils his own formula. He has not been at sufficient pains always to collect information from every source legitimately concerned. It is certainly strange, and a little unfortunate, that the campaign of Plataia should be so largely drawn from Athenian tradition, and throughout Herodotus is too much at the mercy of his Athenian authorities. Yet even here the very transparency of the medium supplies its own corrective, and the absence of conscious or deliberate special pleading on the historian's part enables his readers to improve on his position. This observation holds good even of the stories of the nautical and military operations: we may venture to rationalize them just because the historian has done little or nothing himself in that direction. If, on the whole or in parts, we claim to understand the course of events better than our best authority, it is not so much that we correct and supplement his record largely from other sources, but rather that his record so largely supplies its own corrective, in the conflict of evidences reported, and the manifest animus of much reproduced bona fide by the reporter. Such reconstruction can be but hypothetical, and of course depends for its acceptance upon appeal to still verifiable facts in the physical conditions, and in the nature of man; but it is not thereby discredited as illegitimate, and its verisimilitude is due, in the last resort, to the simple good faith of the first report.

(ix.) The naïveté of Herodotus must not, however, be exaggerated; the presence of a critical and a rationalistic tendency in his work cannot be denied. He has himself exercised to some extent a judgement, if not in the selection, at least in the evaluation of his sources, rejecting stories as untrue, or improbable, which he still thinks it his duty to report, entering his own opinion and verdict in some disputed cases formally for what it is worth, and incidentally or implicitly forcing on his audience

of Aristeides, 8. 79; (8) of Aristodemos, 9. 71. But, after all, every page displays the mind of Hdt., cp. pp. lxxxv f. *infra*.

¹ 7. 152 ἐγὼ δὲ ὀφείλω λέγειν τὰ

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λεγόμενα, πειθεσθαι γὰρ μὲν οὐ παντάπασιν ὀφείλω, καὶ μοι τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος ἐχέτω ἐς πάντα λόγον.

a certain reading of the facts, a certain rationale of the merely empirical order of phenomena, or the merely empirical roll of witnesses. In some cases this element of reflexion, when segregated and envisaged on its own merits, leaves very little to be desired. No one will claim for Herodotus the rank of a philosophic thinker; yet the rationale which he gives, in one way or another, sometimes speaking in his own person, sometimes by the lips of his *dramatis personae*, sometimes it may be in the mere way of narrative, of the Greek victory over the Persians, is all but complete. On the Persian side the unmanageable size and ✓ numbers of the hosts¹; disregard of sound policy and errors in the actual plans of campaign²; division of interests, rivalry and quarrels among the leaders, and in the command³; division of interests and lack of coherence in the fighting forces⁴; positive inferiority in equipment, armour, skill, discipline, training⁵: what more could be required to explain the issue? On the Greek side the contrary and the complement of all these: the advantage in actual material and military equipment⁶; the advantage in skill, in discipline, in leadership, in intelligence; union⁷; the advantage in manhood and in *moral*⁸; the vast superiority of the cause.⁹ Yet Herodotus does not escape a certain inconsequence between his clear perception of the secondary causes accountable ✓ for the Greek victory, and his strong desire to make the most of the danger, and to magnify the result, as a great and wonderful work, not to be explained by any merely human actions or considerations. In the end he is not content, short of the invocation of his highest categories for human experience. In his mind the victory is due, immediately and ultimately, to the direct interposition of the gods and heroes, the higher individual wills which rule the world, and to the supreme laws of all human life and fortune.¹⁰ Religiously speaking the discomfiture of Xerxes, the salvation of Greece, are ascribed to the jealousy excited in ✓ the god, Zeus, by the pride and power of the man, Xerxes¹¹; or

¹ Cp. 7. 49; 8. 16. ² 7. 235; 9. 2.

³ 7. 10; 8. 26, 69; 9. 41, 58, 66, 107.

⁴ 8. 10, 19, 22, 68, 90.

⁵ 7. 211; 8. 86; 9. 62-3.

⁶ 7. 211, 223; 8. 86; 9. 62.

⁷ 8. 144; 9. 2.

⁸ 7. 102, 104, 220; 8. 83; 9. 76, 78-9,

82.

⁹ 7. 11; 8. 109; 9. 108-113.

¹⁰ 7. 139 οὗτοι ἦσαν οἱ . . . βασιλεῖς μετὰ γε θεοῦ ἀνωσάμενοι. 8. 13 ἐποιεῖτό τε πᾶν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ὅπως ἂν ἐξισωθείη τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ τὸ Περσικόν. 8. 109 τάδε γὰρ οὐκ ἡμεῖς κατεργασάμεθα, ἀλλὰ θεοὶ τε καὶ ἥρωες κτλ.

¹¹ 7. 10; 8. 109.

ethically expressed, to the sure nemesis which lies in wait for the high and mighty things of this world, to the certain if slow corruption which is the lot of mortality, to the law that happiness is not for man, and human life at best a sorrowful thing.¹ Doubtless this moral has led Herodotus to portray in Xerxes the character which deserves the judgement, to emphasize in the traditions those traits and anecdotes which accord with the foregone conclusion; but even here his method, careless of inconsistencies, has redeemed his work; showing that the historic Xerxes was not the mere despot, proud and capricious, cruel and cowardly, vicious and well-nigh insane, as too much of the record implies, but that his actions were guided at least in some degree by the intelligible motives of a politician, and the reasonable feelings of a man.

Nor can it be said that Herodotus' empirical method of narrating stories, or his metempirical doctrines of Divine vengeance and of mortal doom, have much diminished his political sagacity and fairness, where there is a call for their application. His view of the service of Athens, and of the importance of that service to the cause of Greece, though insufficiently qualified by any clear statement of the great interests Athens had at stake, is nevertheless on its positive side a judgement in which the modern world must acquiesce. His perception of the separatist feelings underlying the action and policy of the Peloponnesian states is clear enough. His problematical interpretation of the conduct of Sparta at a critical moment is ambiguous only in form²; and his explanation of the final determination to co-operate loyally with Athens is none the less his own for being put into dramatic form.³ Throughout, Herodotus must have credit for reporting with understanding the political wisdom and sagacity of his heroes or *dramatis personae*, even where he is not actually fathering on them his own reflexions; and the application of this principle proves that, although his express judgements on political affairs appear at times strangely superficial, yet this current superficiality is consistent with a high degree of political shrewdness upon occasion. Even his anecdotes, though doubtless often apocryphal, may be regarded as the deliberately chosen vehicles for a good deal of sound sense, and political or ethical philosophy. Such

¹ 7. 46; 9. 16.

² 9. 8.

³ 9. 9.

parables as the 'Crown of Virtue,'¹ the 'Dinner à la Perse,'² the 'Answer of Kyros,'³ have each as clear a moral as the fable of 'Persuasion and Necessity'⁴ put into the mouth of Themistokles to adorn a solemn historic occasion. The reflective element in Herodotus' work is far larger than appears at first sight, owing to the skilful means which he has adopted to render it more easily digestible. It is the very dotage of criticism to suppose that Herodotus is unconscious of his own devices, or incapable of the wit and wisdom which he has made his own; he himself must be credited with most of the reflexion which we find in his pages, whether it take the form of express judgements delivered *ex cathedra* by the historian himself, or be conveyed dramatically by speakers in the course of his narrative, or wear the still more lively and insidious guise of an anecdote *en passant*, or a *bon mot*, recorded for what it is worth. It is perhaps not too much to say of these elements in the last three Books that they bear more directly on the general theme, and cohere more closely with the proper texture of the story, than do similar elements in other sections of the work; and this observation also tends to the general credit of this volume of *Logoi*, whether regarded as a permanent contribution to history, in the strictest sense of the term, or merely as a literary achievement calculated to give pleasure to readers, or listeners, in moments of leisure.

(x.) The geographical deposit is another element in which the last three Books of Herodotus approach more nearly to the standards of sound historiography than any other considerable section of the work. The comparative fulness and accuracy of the geography is partly incidental to the subject, like the advantage which the narrative of Thucydides gains from being concerned with relatively well-known landscapes, and scenes amenable to methods of simple inspection. Not that Herodotus even in these Books is a scientific geographer, or free from empirical errors; but, defects and errors notwithstanding, the contribution which he makes incidentally to the cartography of the Aigaian area, of ancient Greece, of parts of Asia, especially minor Asia, is not inconsiderable—a positive contribution, as matters stand for us, quite independent of the question, how far the geographical data in his work are the result of his own researches, and how

¹ 8. 26.

² 9. 82.

³ 9. 122.

⁴ 8. 111.

far the geography has come to him ready-made by his predecessors, or involved in the narrative, as found in his Sources.¹

(xi.) The chronology of the war deserves appreciation on similar lines: scientific, or even approximately systematic, it is not; yet nowhere in the work of Herodotus is the chronology so good as in the last three Books. Here too the advantage is inherent in the subject, the story of a short and recent war of invasion: but what of that? The admission but emphasizes the historical quality of the record. The exact period of the war, the succession of the seasons, the temporal sequence of events, some well-remembered intervals, some approximate synchronisms, even the *Ephemerides* or diaries of important sections of the story, are presented for all time in the pages of Herodotus. Many weighty and interesting problems of chronology are indeed left doubtful; some apparently precise indications prove, on closer scrutiny, ambiguous; but still the narrative as a whole emerges, relatively speaking, a chronological triumph for the Father of History. His great disciple, and rival, Thucydides, seems to have done little new in this matter except to systematize and apply to a more extensive and amenable subject the method evolved by Herodotus in the stories of the Persian war.²

(xii.) Finally, the last three Books of Herodotus are not lacking in materials for students of Comparative Jurisprudence, of Ancient Law and Early Institutions, of Folk-lore, even if the deposit under this head be less rich than in the Books of foreign travel and research, notably the second and the fourth. A careful analysis of the *Logoi* here in question will soon discover a very considerable contribution to the institutional history not merely of the Greeks,³ in particular of Sparta⁴ and of

¹ For the geography and topography see Appendices II. § 3, IV. §§ 3-6, V. § 1, VI. § 2, VIII. § 2, the Commentary *passim*, and Indices III. and IV.

² Cp. Appendix IX., and Index IV. *sub vv.* Chronology, Dates.

³ Such institutions as the following are illustrated: *ἀναθήματα*, 8. 121-2, etc.; the *Aristeia*, 8. 11, 93, 123; 9. 71, 81, 105; Cults, 7. 33, 117, 134, 153, 197; 8. 41, 54, 64, 65, 98, 129; 9. 7, 34, 81, 93, 101, etc.; Divination, 7. 219; 9. 19, 33, 36 f., 93; Festivals, 7. 206;

9. 33, etc.; *ius fetiale* (προφενία 8. 136, σπονδαί 7. 149, συμμαχία 7. 145, etc. etc., δδεια 7. 133, 149, νεκρῶν ἀναρπείεις 7. 238, 8. 114, κτλ.); Oracles, *passim*; Prayer, 7. 141, 8. 64, 9. 61; with many others, social and political.

⁴ Spartan institutions are constantly shown in operation, e.g. Kings, 7. 204, 8. 131, etc.; Regents, 8. 71, 9. 10; Ephors, 9. 7, 76; Navarch, 8. 42, 131; Polemarch, 7. 173; Lochagos, 9. 53; Citizens, 7. 134, 234, etc.; Helots, 9. 10, 80; Heralds, 7. 134; Cooks, 9. 82;

Athens,¹ but in a lesser degree of the Persians,² and even of the outer 'Barbarians.'³ Primitive Culture parades in many guises through the Army and Navy Lists of the Empire; systems of military tactics and command are seen on both sides in operation; forms of government, monarchy, oligarchy, democracy, are put to the test; principles and practices of international custom are formulated, or illustrated; religious cults and ideas start from every page; ethical standards and sentiments abound in evidence; the condition of the arts and sciences is exhibited; the story of the war becomes a survey of mankind. All these items of anthropology are, indeed, no more immune to criticism than the express contributions of military and political history; but they gain in credit and in use by the very fact that their publication was not the main purpose of the argument. The incidental fact, which occurs so to speak in an alien stratum, is historically all the more acceptable for being unnecessary to the object immediately in view.

§ 12. In conclusion, there are two types, or tendencies, in the recent criticism of Herodotus and his work, which may here be expressly disavowed. They are alike inelastic and one-sided; perfunctory and wanting in historical imagination; critical, yet not half critical enough. While appearing to assign to the work of Herodotus a higher place than can be claimed for it by a more discriminative analysis, in reality they alike depreciate the combination of art and learning exhibited in the work. (α) On the one hand we see the revival of an apology for Herodotus, which finds little if anything to censure in his work from the historical point of view, and argues the case for the defence, as

Honours, 8. 124, 9. 71; ἀριμία, 7. 231 f., 9. 71; Burial, 9. 85, etc. etc.

¹ βουλή, 9. 5; δῆμος, 7. 142, 8. 79, 144, 9. 117; δῆμοι, 8. 84, 9. 73; δστρακοφορία, 8. 79; ἀρχων, 8. 51; ταμίαι, *ibid.*; στρατηγοί, *passim*; τριη-
ραρχία, 7. 182, 8. 17, 87, 93; τὸ
βάραθρον, 7. 133, etc. etc.

² The *παμβασίλεια* (Aristot. 1285 b, *Pol.* 3. 15. 1) is constantly shown in operation; e.g. Succession, 7. 2; Vice-
gerent, 7. 52; Privy Council, 7. 8, 53, 8. 101; προσκύνησις, 7. 138, 8. 118;

Royal gifts, 7. 8, 105; 8. 120, 9. 109; King's Birthday feast, 9. 110; Harem-
life, and position of women, 7. 2 f., 8. 105, 9. 108 ff., etc.; Benefactors, 8. 85; Judges, 7. 194; Scribes, 7. 100, 8. 90; Couriers, 8. 98; Satraps, 7. 33, 8. 136, 9. 116, etc. The Persians were just as 'religious' as the Greeks, e.g. 7. 8, 53, 113, 114, 180; 8. 54; 9. 16; the Magoi, 7. 19, 38, 113, 191; Obsequies, 7. 117, 9. 24; Chivalry, 9. 48; *Apparatus*, 7. 119, 9. 70, etc. etc.

³ 7. 117, 8. 116, Army-list *passim* (9. 32, Egyptian caste).

though under the circumstances, or under any circumstances, the work of 'the historian of the Medic wars' could have been done no better. This apology involves too great a self-sacrifice to be acceptable. We are to admit the numbering of the Persian host at Doriskos, and its results, as historical; we must exclude appeal to the permanent and verifiable conditions of strategy and tactics, and allow much for possible in antiquity which would be impossible to-day; we shall confess that fact is none the less fact though contaminated with fiction, and that a half-truth is as true as a whole. Such attempts to reduce to insignificance the exaggerations, the inconsistencies, the absurdities, the impossibilities in the Herodotean record, and to exalt the work as a whole into a world-history, or even a history of the Medic wars, can only depreciate its unconscious values as a mirror of the age and of the conditions under which it was produced, without procuring any credit to the actual story of the war, to the glimpses of policy, and the items of biography involved. To reconstruct, so far as possible, the true history of the Medic wars, it is not necessary to ignore the shortcomings of our chief authority, or to suppose that his reputation can be 'rescued' by displaying the inconsistencies, or vagaries, of modern criticism: the pathetic apotheosis of Herodotus, as an historical authority, avenges itself doubly, in the inadequacy of the historical result, in the inconsistency of the literary critique. (b) On the other hand the advice to abandon all attempts at separating fact and fiction in the work of Herodotus, to treat it all as pure literature, to sandwich it in our libraries between the Homeric poems and the Waverley novels, is a mere counsel of indolence, or of despair. Even the earlier Books of Herodotus, not excepting the portions of them which deal with non-Hellenic affairs, deserve more respect than is implied in such an advice; while the Books, or the *Logoi*, dealing with things Hellenic, acclaim an indefinitely higher though critically varying appreciation in the Forum of History. The last three Books in especial, despite the elements of poetry, rhetoric, anecdote, moralizing, error, and sheer ignorance which they contain, will reward a searching examination at the bar of historical criticism. Only, one may not hope to pass a single and simple verdict upon each and every constituent in the story; one must be at some trouble to distinguish *Logos* from *Logos* and line from line in every Book; one must be pre-

pared to find wares of widely different values side by side in the Herodotean bazaar. The contribution which Herodotus makes to the actual history of his own times, of the *Pentekontaëteris*, is not inconsiderable, and ranks with the best materials of a Thucydides, a Xenophon, a Polybios: the only pity is, there does not happen to be more of it. The records of the Medic war, in its two campaigns, its operations by sea and on land, its inception and antecedents, its character and course, are indeed inadequate and to some extent irrational: nevertheless, there is undoubtedly presented by the story a correct sequence of the major events, a not wholly misleading account of the relations between states, a fair outline of their respective policies and conduct, and many hints towards an estimate of the services rendered by the principals on both sides. This volume too, like the others, is a treasury of information upon a host of topics not directly connected with the bare story of the war, and sheds side-lights, in floods, upon the Hellenic and non-Hellenic worlds of the day. Ignorance and prejudice have deeply marred and stained the traditions, and authorities, upon which Herodotus, the rather as not strictly contemporary with his proper subject, had to rely; and, though by no means helplessly at the mercy of the first comer, he had not the necessary degree of critical faculty to sift grain from chaff, and wheat from tares, in his harvest of hearsay; yet still, for all that, the story of the war stands for ever in his pages on its merits an indispensable chapter of Hellenic and of human history, to be the delight and vexation of men and critics from generation to generation. If there is still so little agreement, even in regard to the negative criticism of the records, it is perhaps due to the failure of our scholars at starting sufficiently to discriminate the various elements of the problem, sufficiently to analyse the component factors in the general result, so as to evolve the widely different values, which belong to different statements, occurring side by side in the historian's pages, and all by him presented *bona fide* as equally trustworthy.

In fine, Herodotus was neither a mere story-telling prose-poet, nor a scientific historian, but a genial minister to both history and literature alike. The marvel is that, seeing how brilliant a raconteur he is, there should be so much history in his work; or that, where there is so much history, the work should

read so well. The final test of its utility is to consider the loss, not merely to literature but to learning, had the work of Herodotus perished, or never been written. Confining our attention here to the Persian war, what should we glean of it without him? An *aperçu* from Aischylos, some epigrams by Simonides, a few references in the later literature, the gross errors of Ktesias, the rhetorical and systematic fiction of Ephoros (*apud* Diodorum), itself the child of a crude exploitation of Herodotus, a handful of vignettes from Plutarch, a list of monuments in Pausanias. For the full and real story Herodotus holds the field. There is, indeed, no ancient historian, whether upon his own ground or on general grounds, with whom Herodotus need fear comparison. He was more comprehensive than Thucydides; he was more candid than Xenophon; he was more brilliant than Polybios. As a military, or even as a political historian, he must yield the palm to the rivals named; but, in the larger view of history, which embraces every experience of humanity, treats no aspect of human life as common or unclean, regards man, under all conditions, and in all times and places, his fortunes and misfortunes, his adventures and achievements, as the most interesting topic in the world, and the portrayal and literary perpetuation of all that as the work best worth doing under the sun, Herodotus keeps his rank as the premier historian of antiquity: Ἰάδος ἀρχαίης ιστορίας πρῦτανις.

THE TEXT

THE Greek text in this edition has been printed, by permission, from the fifth issues of Heinrich Stein's annotated edition: *Herodotos*, Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1893, with a few variations, duly noted *ad ll.* The *Apparatus Criticus* has been formed by the collation of Stein's various editions, with the editions of Alfred Holder (*Herodoti Historiae*, 2 vv., Lipsiae 1886-8), and Henricus van Herwerden (*Herodotus*, Trajecti ad Rhenum <1888>), supplemented by Gaisford's third edition (1840), Dietsch-Kallenberg (Teubner, Lipsiae 1885), Schweighaeuser, and others. Stein's own various readings are distinguished as Stein¹ (= ed. mai. 1871), Stein² (= ed. min. 1884), Stein³ (= the fifth edition of the annotated text above described); Stein⁵, the annotations to the same; Stein *simpliciter* denotes a reading common to the three. The two main families of MSS. are denoted by the symbols introduced by Holder, and now generally accepted, α representing the agreement between A and B, β representing the agreement between R and V and S. Of these two symbols α represents the older existing class, A being a Medicean MS. of the tenth century, B a Roman (Passionean) of the eleventh, while R is a Roman (Vatican) of the fourteenth century, V a Viennese codex, and S the Sancroft MS., both of obviously inferior value, but belonging to the same family. An earlier Florentine MS. (C) agrees generally with the elder family. Other codd. to which express reference is occasionally made (chiefly after Stein's apparatus) are one or other of two Paris MSS., viz. 1633, cited as P (an early MS. more akin to β), and Paris. 1635 (= Stein's q, a later MS. in the same line); also the Venetian codex cited as Marc. (Stein's d, probably a late MS. of the α kindred). The Aldine *editio princeps* is cited as z. Various emendations are certified by their authors' names. The Ionic of Herodotus remains a great difficulty in the way of constituting a definitive text: neither family of MSS. appears to offer a perfectly consistent dialectal norm, as variations noted in the *Apparatus* will show; fixed rules hardly obtain in regard to such matters as elision (δέ, δ'), ν and ς suffixed (οὐτω, οὐτως), ι postscript, aspirates, accents, not to speak of diacresis, punctuation, etc. The order of words sometimes varies. The same words occur in varying forms (Stein² writes ὀρέων and ὀρῶν in the same chapter, e.g. 9. 53). θωύμα (or even θῶνμα) has disappeared, but Stein retains οὐνομα, and so forth. It is more than possible that the practice of Herodotus himself was far from uniform or precise in such matters. Papyrology

has not yet thrown much light upon the state of the text in the early centuries of our aera. The Oxyrhynchus fragments exhibit no important variations; indeed, as it happens, no passage from Bks. 7, 8, 9 has so far emerged (cp. *Oxyrh. Pap.* i. 18, 19, iv. 696; also U. Wilcken in *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* i. 471-3; *Amherst Pap.* ii. 12 *teste* B. P. Grenfell). MSS. of the Roman period might be expected to show some dialectal freaks, and also, perhaps, *Atticizing* tendencies; but Herodotus himself, in cases where his materials were largely drawn from Attic sources, as in Bk. 9, may have led the way in that direction. The *Index Lectionum* contains references only to such passages in the text as are noticed in the Commentary.

The text is on the whole satisfactory to the mere historian: cases in which any point of material or historical importance turns upon the reading, are comparatively few in number. In the last three Books, apart from many lacunae, glosses, and doubtful proper names, the following passages afford textual problems of special interest, from the realist point of view:—Bk. 7 c. 11 (the Achaimenid pedigree), c. 23 (the Athos Canal), c. 36 (the Bridges), c. 86. 8 (Κάσπιοι), c. 109. 9 (ἰών), c. 114. 7 (a Persian custom), c. 164. 5 (παρά or μετά?), c. 191. 6 (γόησι), c. 239 (Demaratos-anecdote); Bk. 8 c. 20 (spurious?), c. 25. 5 (καὶ Θεσπιάας?), c. 35. 5 (Αἰολιδέων), c. 37. 7 (Προναίης), c. 46. 2 (no. of Aiginetan ships), c. 76. 7 (Κέον), c. 85. 2 (Ἐλευσινός), c. 104 (the bearded priestess), c. 115. 15 (transposition), c. 120 (suspect), c. 131 (Eurypontid pedigree), c. 133. 3 (Εὐρωπεία), c. 136. 7 (Ἀλάβανδα), c. 137. 10 (transposition), c. 142. 8 (ἀρχῆθεν); Bk. 9 c. 4. 5 (προέχων), c. 28. 2 (Παλῆες), c. 31. 3 (τὸν ταύτη ρέοντα), c. 33. 7 (γόνου), c. 35. 10 (Ἴσθμῳ), c. 55. 6 (Λακεδαιμονίων), c. 70. 5 (Λακεδαιμονίων), c. 85. 3 (ἱρένας), c. 93. 4 (Χῶνα), c. 96. 3 (Καλαμίσοισι), c. 97. 2 (ποταμόν), c. 106. 14 (ἐμπολαία), c. 107. 16 (Κιλικίης).

ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ

ΠΟΛΥΜΝΙΑ

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀγγελίῃ ἀπῆκετο περὶ τῆς μάχης τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι 1
γενομένης παρὰ βασιλέα Δαρείον τὸν Ὑστάσπεος, καὶ πρὶν
μεγάλως κεχαραγμένον τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι διὰ τὴν ἐς Σάρδεις
ἐσβολήν, καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε πολλῶ τε δεινότερα ἐποίηε καὶ

ΠΟΛΥΜΝΙΑ Ζ ΑΒ: ἡροδότου ἱστοριῶν ἐβδόμη δ 1. 1 ἐπειτε
δὲ! van H.

1. 1. ἐπεὶ δὲ does not correspond with any antecedent *μέν* clause, as *οὐ δὲ* (8. 1) and *Μαρόνιος δὲ* (9. 1). There is more of a break, or pause, between Bks. 6 and 7 than between 7 and 8, or 8 and 9. The patronymic added to *Δαρείον* just below, and the absence of any reference to the previous description of events here enumerated, further emphasize the original or potential independence of the present opening. It may even be that originally this Book opened with a short proem, transferred (not without some modification perhaps) to the opening, or preface, of the whole work, where it now stands (1. 1). On the whole argument in regard to the genesis of the work see further, Introduction, §§ 7-10.

Ἀγγελίῃ ἀπῆκετο, by the process described 8. 98; cp. note there.

2. τὸν Ὑστάσπεος. The use of the patronymic may simply be for the sake of emphasis, or solemnity; cp. 1. 45 for a conspicuous example; but still it serves, with other items, to mark the new beginning, which may have been the old beginning, in the work of Hdt. See further, Introduction, § 7.

3. τὴν ἐς Σάρδεις ἐσβολήν: perhaps an historic phrase, and not one coined by Hdt. for the occasion. The Lydian satrapy, as Stein (on 3. 120) points out, was known to the Persians as *Σαρδα* = *Σάρδεις*: cp. Thuc. 1. 115. 4. The story

is told by Hdt. 5. 89 ff., but there is no express reference here to that passage. Cp. the mention of Egypt *ἡγῆρα*. The absence of such cross references in these Books supports the view that they are of earlier composition than Books 1-6. Cp. Introduction, § 7.

4. τότε, sc. ἐπεὶ ἡ ἀγγελίῃ ἀπῆκετο, κτλ. *δεινότερα ἐποίηε*. There was really little left him to do, at least symbolically, to manifest his wrath, if the story of the Bow-shot, the Prayer, and the Mentor, connected in tradition with the news of the sack of Sardes in 498 B.C. (Hdt. 5. 105), is to be believed. That story could not well have been connected with the news of Marathon for two reasons: (1) it treated the Athenians as an unknown quantity to Dareios; (2) Marathon was not, except in the eyes of the Athenians, so very great or significant an achievement (cp. Appendix X. to my edition of Bks. IV.-VI.: 1895). Still, the omission of any specific action to set forth the wrath of Dareios upon this occasion leaves the Herodotean phrase vague and unsatisfactory. This defect, however, does not justify the substitution of *ἐκρούετο* for the active form of the verb. It appears, however, plainly in the sequel that Dareios (according to Hdt.) intended to conduct the reinvasion of Hellas in person (cp. Hdt. 4. 1).

- 5 μᾶλλον ὄρμητο στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. καὶ αὐτίκα
 μὲν ἐπηγγέλλετο πέμπων ἀγγέλους κατὰ πόλεις ἐτοιμάζειν
 στρατιήν, πολλῶ πλέω ἐπιτάσσων ἐκάστοισι ἢ πρότερον
 [παρέχειν], καὶ νέας τε καὶ ἵππους καὶ σῖτον καὶ πλοῖα.
 10 τούτων δὲ περιαγγελιομένων ἢ Ἀσίῃ ἐδονέετο ἐπὶ τρία ἔτεα,
 καταλεγόμενων τε τῶν ἀρίστων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα [στρατευο-
 μένων] καὶ παρασκευαζομένων. τετάρτῳ δὲ ἔτει Αἰγύπτιοι
 ὑπὸ Καμβύσεω δουλωθέντες ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσέων. ἐνθαῦτα
 δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ὄρμητο καὶ ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρους στρατεύεσθαι.
 2 Στελλομένου δὲ Δαρείου ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον καὶ Ἀθήνας, τῶν

6 πόλεις <τε καὶ ἔθνεα> Stein²

8 παρέχειν Stein: παρείχον

8 (RSV): secl. van H. || τε om. α (AB)C || καὶ σῖτον καὶ πλοῖα om. id.

9 ἐδονέετο πᾶσα 2 10 στρατευομένων secl. Stein: στρατευσομένων B

11 ἔτει secl. van H. '.

6. ἐπηγγέλλετο. The Herodotean uses of this word are observable; cp. c. 29 *infra*, 8. 25; also 4. 119, 4. 200, 6. 9, 5. 98, 6. 139 *et al.* πέμπων ἀγγέλους is pleonastic (Stein). ἀγγελος in Hdt. = πρεσβευτής (or πρέσβυς, an ἀπαξ λ. in 3. 58).

κατὰ πόλεις without ἔθνεα betrays a too exclusively Hellenic preoccupation; cp. c. 8 *infra*. The phrase in any case is double-edged, qualifying ἐτοιμάζειν (at least inferentially) as well as πέμπων ἀγγέλους.

7. ἐκάστοισι: each set of men, 'each nation' (hence the plural).

πρότερον. If παρέχειν be retained the meaning may be (with Stein) that the demand to be made on this occasion was in excess of the normal or prescribed levy, the expression implying that there was a standard levy for the militia (of which nothing is said in 3. 89 ff.). The reading is in doubt; perhaps it is best to omit παρέχειν altogether (with van H.). Even if we read παρέχειν (with Stein) we need not adopt Stein's interpretation, παρέχειν being expegetical merely. πρότερον may cover not only the Marathonian campaign, but all others, the Scythian included, for which the levy had been (as *hypóthesi*) 700,000. Cp. 4. 87.

8. καὶ πλοῖα is not quite a sound reading, but it is by no means superfluous even after νέας, as the πλοῖα comprise the transports (cp. *ἱππαγωγὰ* cc. 21 and 97 *infra*; *σιταγωγὰ* cc. 186, 191 *infra*).

9. τούτων δὲ περιαγγελιομένων does not form a strict antithesis to αὐτίκα μὲν

ἐπηγγέλλετο just above; τετάρτῳ δὲ ἔτει just below rather demands ἐπὶ τρία μὲν ἔτεα. The exact text is in some doubt (vide Apparatus above), but in any case the antitheses are not fully or correctly worked out. τούτων is rather vague; περιαγγ. passive.

ἔδονέετο, though perhaps a poetic word, is used by Hdt. 4. 2 in an absolutely prosaic connexion.

τρία ἔτεα· τετάρτῳ δέ. Strictly speaking, the three years should count from the despatch of the king's message. On the chronology cp. c. 20 *infra*.

10. τῶν ἀρίστων rather tends to qualify the maximum numbers; cp. 8. 113. But is there some confusion underlying the term? Cp. c. 8 *infra*.

ὥς, 'as it was against Hellas' (Blakesley).

12. ὑπὸ Καμβύσεω δ. The omission of any reference to the story in 3. 1-38 is no difficulty, on the supposition that this passage was of earlier composition; cp. Introduction, § 7.

2. 1. στελλομένου δὲ Δ. The king was plainly going in person; a στάσις occurred before he started. Stein favours the variant in Justin and Plutarch that the στάσις took place after the death of Darius; but the versions are not mutually exclusive. Hdt., however, in the anecdote which follows has not perhaps very clearly distinguished two different cases—(a) the appointment of a viceroy, for the king's absence; (b) the appointment of a successor, in case of the king's death. In Hdt. 1. 208 Kyros appoints Kambyses, his son, τῷ περ τὴν βασιλείαν

παιδων αὐτοῦ στάσις ἐγένετο μεγάλη περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίης, ὥς
δεῖ μιν ἀποδέξαντα βασιλέα κατὰ τὸν Περσέων νόμον οὕτω
στρατεύεσθαι. ἦσαν γὰρ Δαρεῖφ καὶ πρότερον ἢ βασιλεύσαι
γεγονότες τρεῖς παῖδες ἐκ τῆς προτέρης γυναικός, Γοβρύεω 5
θυγατρός, καὶ βασιλεύσαντι ἐξ Ἀτόσσης τῆς Κύρου ἑτεροί
τέσσερες. τῶν μὲν δὴ προτέρων ἐπρέσβευε Ἀρτοβαζάνης, τῶν
δὲ ἐπιγενομένων Ξέρξης. ἔοντες δὲ μητρός οὐ τῆς αὐτῆς
ἐστασίαζον, ὁ μὲν Ἀρτοβαζάνης κατότι πρεσβύτατός τε εἴη
παντὸς τοῦ γόνου καὶ ὅτι νομιζόμενον εἴη πρὸς πάντων 10
ἀνθρώπων τὸν πρεσβύτατον τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχειν, Ξέρξης δὲ ὥς
Ἀτόσσης τε παῖς εἴη τῆς Κύρου θυγατρὸς καὶ ὅτι Κύρος εἴη

2. 5 Γοβρύεω δὲ! Stein: γωβρύεω B, Holder: Γωβρύω <δὲ> van H.
7 ἀρταβαζάνης B 9 ἐστασίασαν α

εἶδον, as viceroy before going against the Mages; Kambyses, before going to Egypt, appointed a Magos as τῶν εἰδῶν μελετών, 3. 61, or ἐπιτροπὸν, 3. 63—but the Magos was not to succeed in the event of the king's death. No similar provision is recorded in the case of the Scythian expedition of Dareios himself (Bk. 4), but Xerxes in 480 B.C. evidently appoints his uncle Artabanos as Major-domo and Viceroy, c. 52 *infra*. Artaxerxes Mnemon appointed a successor (Dareios) simply in view of his own age, and to avoid a *στάσις* (Plutarch, *Artax.* 26). Rawlinson compares the case of the succession of Kroisos, Hdt. 1. 92, which would perhaps carry the custom (*νόμος*) beyond the Persian limit. It may fairly be doubted whether there was any specifically Persian rule in the matter; similar cases might arise in any monarchy. The Spartan rule that there should always be at least one king at home stood on a different footing, and was, if we may trust Hdt. 5. 75, devised for the purpose of avoiding a kingly *στάσις* on the campaign; it was not, however, rigidly observed, cp. Xenophon, *Hell.* 5. 3. 10, but the Spartan suggestion in the context here is nevertheless noticeable.

2. μεγάλη may be taken as predicate (cp. Luke 22. 24).

3. οὐκ, 'he should not start on an expedition until he had appointed a successor in accordance with the law of the Persians.' Cp. 4. 168 οὕτω βίβει.

5. Γοβρύεω θυγατρός. Stein wishes to read Γοβρύεω δὲ θυγατρός, "as Gobryas has been mentioned before." But, in

truth, had Gobryas been mentioned before! This text confirms the view that Bk. 7 is earlier in composition than the text of Bk. 3. Strange to say, there is nothing about this marriage in Bk. 3, not even in c. 88, where Dareios' wives are enumerated: a striking illustration of the independence of various passages in the work of Hdt. even when dealing with the same subject. Here only two wives appear, (1) the daughter of Gobryas, and (2) Atossa, the daughter of Kyros. But Dareios had at least three other wives: (3) Artystone, daughter of Kyros, c. 69 *infra*; (4) Parmys, daughter of Bardiya, c. 78 *infra*; (5) Phaidyme, a daughter of Otanes, 3. 69, 88.

6. βασιλεύσαντι, 'after coming to the throne.' The birth of Xerxes can hardly have occurred before the year 520 or 519 B.C. He would have been rather less than forty years of age in 480 B.C., and barely thirty-five at the date of his accession.

7. ἐπρέσβευε, i.e. πρεσβύτατος ἦν.

9. κατότι=κατὰ τοῦτο ὅτι, *propterea quod, kar' ὅτι, quia propter*, 6. 3 (Stein).

10. πάντων ἀνθρώπων, not strictly true. The story of the *στάσις* apparently comes from a Spartan or quasi-Spartan source (cp. Introduction, § 10), and at Sparta the succession of the eldest was no doubt the rule; cp. Hdt. 5. 39, 42.

12. Κύρου. Rawlinson notices the importance of the Kyreian descent of Xerxes (cp. c. 11 *infra*), but can hardly be right in thinking that Dareios reigned in virtue of his marriage with Atossa, especially if Dareios only married Atossa after his accession.

3 ὁ κτησάμενος τοῖσι Πέρσησι τὴν ἐλευθερίην. Δαρείου δὲ οὐκ ἀποδεικνυμένου κω γνώμην, ἐτύγχανε κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτοισι καὶ Δημάρητος ὁ Ἀρίστωνος ἀναβεβηκὼς ἐς Σούσα, ἐστερημένος τε τῆς ἐν Σπάρτῃ βασιλείης καὶ φυγὴν ἐπιβαλὼν ἑωυτῷ
 5 ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος. οὗτος ὦν ἡρ πυθόμενος τῶν Δαρείου παίδων τὴν διαφορὴν, ἐλθὼν, ὥς ἡ φάτις μιν ἔχει, Ξέρξῃ συνεβούλευε λέγειν πρὸς τοῖσι ἔλεγε ἔπεσι, ὥς αὐτὸς μὲν γένοιτο Δαρεῖω ἤδη βασιλεύοντι καὶ ἔχοντι τὸ Περσέων κράτος, Ἀρτοβαζάνης δὲ ἔτι ἰδιώτῃ ἔοντι [Δαρεῖω]. οὐκὼν οὔτε οἶκος εἴη οὔτε δίκαιον
 10 ἄλλον τινὰ τὸ γέρας ἔχειν πρὸ ἑωυτοῦ· ἐπεὶ γε καὶ ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἔφη ὁ Δημάρητος ὑποτιθέμενος οὕτω νομίζεσθαι, ἦν οἱ μὲν προγεγονότες ἔωσι πρὶν ἢ τὸν πατέρα σφένον βασιλεύσαι, δὲ δὲ βασιλεύοντι ὀψύγονος ἐπιγένηται, τοῦ ἐπιγενομένου τὴν ἐκδεξιν τῆς βασιλείης γίνεσθαι. χρησαμένου δὲ
 15 Ξέρξεω τῇ Δημαρήτου υποθήκῃ, γνοὺς ὁ Δαρεῖος ὥς λέγοι δίκαια βασιλέα μιν ἀπέδεξε. δοκέειν δέ μοι, καὶ ἄνευ ταύτης τῆς υποθήκης βασιλεύσαι ἂν Ξέρξης· ἡ γὰρ Ἄτοσσα εἶχε τὸ πᾶν
 4 κράτος. ἀποδέξας δὲ βασιλέα Πέρσησι [Ξέρξῃ] Δαρεῖος ὁρμάτω

3. 8 βασιλεύοντί <τε> Stein 9 Δαρεῖω del. Sitzler, van H., Stein³
 17 ἐβασίλευσεν B, Holder: ἐβασίλευσε van H. 4. 1 Ξέρξην seclui

3. 2. κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτοισι, of a synchronism; cp. c. 206 *infra*. How far the date is correct is another question; but Ktesias 23 is not to be followed as against Hdt. The flight of Demaratos fell apparently 491 B.C., some time after his deposition (here mentioned as equivalent). The absence of any reference to the story told in Bk. 6, and the use of the patronymic, are significant for the problem of composition: the latter indeed doubly significant, as Hdt. here specifies his paternity without a hint of suspicion. Otherwise the reference is not especially favourable to Demaratos; Hdt. gives it as his own opinion that the Spartan exile had not much in reality to say to the accession of Xerxes. On the possible source of the anecdote cp. Introduction, § 10.

6. ὥς ἡ φάτις μιν ἔχει: Blakesley eps. 8. 94, 9. 84. The phrase is depreciatory, and points to the vox visa; cp. Introduction, § 10.

7. πρὸς τοῖσι: *subaud.* τὰ (ἐλεγε).

10. πρὸ, 'before,' 'instead of'; cp. Index Verb.

ἐν Σπάρτῃ . . οὕτω νομίζεσθαι.

This νόμος goes far beyond the mere law of primogeniture above noticed; Hdt. seems to have some misgiving about it. The supposed law looks rather like an inference from the case of Euryanax, 9. 10 *infra*. Leonidas succeeded his brother, Kleomenes, and was succeeded by his son Pleistarchos (in 480 B.C.), although there was a son of Dorieus in Sparta at the time, the said Euryanax, who may have been excluded from the succession on the ground that Dorieus, his father, and elder brother to Leonidas, had never actually been king at all. The accession of a cadet branch does not well accord with the supposed rule (cp. case of Leotychidas, 6. 65). Maspero, iii. 655 (*E.T.*), seems to admit the law as genuine Persian—rather gratuitously.

14. ἐκδεξίς, apparently an ἀπαξ λ., although ἐκδέκεσθαι, 'to succeed,' whether in place (4. 39) or in time (1. 185), is not rare.

4. 1. ὁρμάτω, Stein's reading here; ὁρμητο (*dis*), c. 1 *supra*. The one is to be regarded as an imperfect, the other as a pluperfect form; though it is not obvious why Hdt. timed the word here

στρατεύεσθαι. ἀλλὰ γὰρ μετὰ ταῦτά τε καὶ Αἰγύπτου ἀπό-
στασιν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει παρασκευαζόμενον συνήνεκε αὐτὸν
[Δαρείον], βασιλεύσαντα τὰ πάντα ἕξ τε καὶ τριήκοντα ἔτια,
ἀποθανεῖν, οὐδέ οἱ ἐξεγένετο οὔτε τοὺς ἀπεστεῶτας [Αἰγυπτίους] 5
οὔτε Ἀθηναίους τιμωρήσασθαι.

Ἀποθανόντος δὲ Δαρείου ἡ βασιληὴ ἀνεχώρησε ἐς τὸν 5
παῖδα τὸν ἐκείνου Ξέρην. ὁ τοίνυν Ξέρης ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν
Ἑλλάδα οὐδαμῶς πρόθυμος ἦν κατ' ἀρχὰς στρατεύεσθαι, ἐπὶ
δὲ Αἴγυπτον ἐποιέετο στρατιῆς ἄγερσιν. παρεὼν δὲ καὶ
δυνάμενος παρ' αὐτῷ μέγιστον Περσέων Μαρδόνιος ὁ Γοβρύεω, 5
ὃς ἦν Ξέρην μὲν ἀνεψιὸς Δαρείου δὲ ἀδελφεῆς παῖς, τοιούτου
λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων "δέσποτα, οὐκ οἰκός ἐστι Ἀθηναίους

4 Δαρείον secl. Stein²

5 Αἰγυπτίους secl. uai]

5. 4 ἄγερσιν

P: ἔγερσιν

6 Ξέρην: ξέρζου B

and in the places above differently. The variation, however, may be made to give a neat difference.

3. τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει, after the revolt of Egypt and the designation of Xerxes as successor. As these events are not synchronous the *ἔτος* may be the official or calendarial year, presumably by Persian reckoning; though *ἐνιαυτός* might, perhaps, be the more technical term therefor.

συνήνεκε = *συνέβη*, without any suggestion of foul play.

4. τὰ πάντα, 'in all,' perhaps to mark the fact that the *Interregnum*, or Usurpation of the Magos, is ignored. Ktesias gives Dareios only thirty-one years ("with his usual incorrectness," Rawlinson) and makes his age seventy-two; Blakesley calculates Dareios' age as sixty-four on the Herodotean data. Stein tries to reconcile the figures thirty-six and thirty-one by remarking that Dareios was only established as king in 516 B.C. But (a) this date is too late (cp. Bks. IV.-VI., vol. ii. p. 37 n.²); (b) neither Dareios nor the Persian records would have recognized any date for the establishment of Dareios but his 'accession.'

5. οὐδέ οἱ ἐξεγένετο. Cp. c. 8 *infra*, 5. 51. The absence of all reference to the vow (5. 105) is here remarkable: was Hdt. acquainted with that anecdote when he first wrote this passage? The doubt fortifies the argument for the prior composition of Bks. 7-9. Cp. *Intro.* § 8.

6. τιμωρήσασθαι, with acc. of person, 'to avenge one's self upon.' Cp. 3. 53, 6. 138.

5. 1. ἀνεχώρησε, of proper and normal succession. Cp. ἀνέβαινε ἡ βασιληὴ c. 205 *infra*; περιήλθε (ἡ ἡγεμονίη), of a transition into alien hands, 1. 7.

5. Μαρδόνιος ὁ Γοβρύεω, here introduced as for the first time, 6. 43 notwithstanding (further evidence of the independence and prior composition of Bk. 7; cp. *Introduction*, § 7). The connexion of Mardonios with the royal house is not quite fully expounded here. Dareios had married a daughter of Gobryas, i.e. a sister, or perhaps a half-sister to Mardonios (her son disputes the succession with Xerxes, c. 2 *supra*); and Mardonios had to wife a daughter of Dareios, perhaps a full sister to Xerxes; Mardonios was thus nephew, brother-in-law, and son-in-law to Dareios, and also cousin and brother-in-law to Xerxes, but considerably the king's senior. Mardonios now appears as the evil genius of the king (cp. Aischyl. *Pers.* 758-8 on the evil counsellors). As Blakesley points out, Mardonios and Artaphrenes represented different plans: the policy of Artaphrenes had failed at Marathon; Mardonios and the Thracian or overland route come again to the front. There was also 'the previous question,' represented by Artabanos. Cp. further, *Introduction*, § 11; Appendix II. § 2.

7. δέσποτα strikes the note of oriental servility in Greek ears; cp. c. 9 etc. Artabanos, the king's uncle, prefers ὁ βασιλεὺς c. 10 etc.

οὐκ οἰκός . . μὴ οὐ δ. δ. τῶν ἐπ.
A genuine instance of the reduplicated

ἐργασαμένους πολλὰ δὴ κακὰ Πέρσας μὴ οὐ δοῦναι δίκην τῶν ἐποίησαν. ἀλλ' εἰ τὸ μὲν νῦν ταῦτα πρήσσοις τά περ ἐν
 10 χερσὶ ἔχεις· ἡμερώσας δὲ Αἴγυπτον τὴν ἐξυβρίσασαν στρατη-
 λάτεις ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἵνα λόγος τέ σε ἔχῃ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀγαθός, καὶ τις ὕστερον φυλάσσηται ἐπὶ γῆν τὴν σὴν στρα-
 τεύεσθαι." οὗτος μὲν οἱ ὁ λόγος ἦν τιμωρός· τοῦδε δὲ τοῦ
 λόγου παρενθήκην ποιέεσκετο τήνδε, ὡς ἡ Εὐρώπη περικαλλὴς
 15 εἴη χώρα, καὶ δένδρεα παντοῖα φέρει τὰ ἡμερα, ἀρετὴν τε
 ὁ ἀκρη, βασιλείᾳ τε μόνῃ θνητῶν ἀξίη ἐκτῆσθαι. ταῦτα ἔλεγε
 οἱ νεωτέρων ἔργων ἐπιθυμητὴς ἔων καὶ θέλων αὐτὸς τῆς
 Ἑλλάδος ὑπαρχος εἶναι. χρόνῳ δὲ κατεργάσατό τε καὶ
 ἀνέπεισε ὥστε ποιέειν ταῦτα Ξέρξην· συνέλαβε γὰρ καὶ ἄλλα
 5 οἱ σύμμαχα γενόμενα [ἐς τὸ πείθεσθαι Ξέρξην]. τοῦτο μὲν
 ἀπὸ τῆς Θεσσαλίας παρὰ τῶν Ἀλευαδῶν ἀπυγμένοι ἀγγελιοὶ
 ἐπεκαλέοντο βασιλεῖα πᾶσαν προθυμίην παρεχόμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα· οἱ δὲ Ἀλευάδαι οὗτοι ἦσαν Θεσσαλίας βασιλεῖς·

9 ἀλλ' εἰ α: ἄλλα

13 τοῦδε δὲ τοῦ α: τοῦτου δὲ τοῦ β Holder :

τοῦ δὲ coni. Stein²

6. 4 ξέρξεια idque ante ὥστε PRs: μιν Kallen-

berg 5 ἐς τὸ π. Ξ. secl. van H., Stein³ 8 οἱ δὲ . . βασιλεῖς· secl. Blakesley

negative (cp. Madvig, *Gk. Syntax*, § 211), exactly paralleled in 8. 100 ἡγῆρα (οὐδεμία ἐκδυσίς μὴ οὐ δόντας λόγον κτλ.).

9. ἀλλ' εἰ (cp. App. Crit.), the reading of the better class, is defended by Stein as a mild imperative, and Homeric. (Cp. Monro, *Homeric Grammar*, § 311.)

13. τιμωρός. *Hicce sermo ad ultionem (s. poenam) exigendam spectabat.* Cp. σύμμαχος 5. 65 (Baehr). The παρενθήκη (cp. 6. 19), on the excellence of the European soil and products, in itself an economic or commercial motive, is also given a superb twist by reference to the king. To the praise of Europe here may be set off the praise of Asia on the lips of Aristagoras, 5. 49, surely more justifiable in itself.

15. παντοῖα covers more than the olive. ἀρετή, of the soil; cp. 4. 198.

16. ἀκρός, a eulogistic term; cp. c. 111 ἡγῆρα; 5. 112, 124; 6. 122.

6. 2. οἱ κτλ. The first motive ascribed to Mardonios (νεωτέρων ἔργων ἐπιθυμία) might suit democratic leanings (cp. 6. 43) rather than military measures; the second is presumably inferential, his ambition to be governor of Hellas, a rôle which would bulk more largely in the eyes of a Greek (cp. case of

Pausanias, 5. 32) than in the eyes of a Persian. ἔργων here is not substantially different from πρηγμάτων. So often (i.) ἔργον = πράξις (e.g. ε. ἀποδέξασθαι c. 139 ἡγῆρα, εἰ πασιμ). The word is also used (ii.) of material objects, or 'works' (1. 51 Θεοδώρου τοῦ Σαμίου ἔργον εἰ αἱ.; cp. 1. 36 τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ε.). (iii.) In some passages we get almost the meaning 'use' or 'function'; cp. 1. 17 and 114.

3. κατεργάσατό τε καὶ ἀνέπεισε. Perhaps 'he succeeded in persuading' (a hendiadys) rather than either (a) κατεργάσατο & ἐβούλετο or (b) κατεργάσατο τὸν Ξέρξεια καὶ ἀνέπεισε αὐτόν, though the use of the word in 9. 108 (οὐκ ἐδύνάτο κατεργασθῆναι sc. ἡ γυνή) supports interpretation (b). The Herodotean uses of this word are remarkable (cp. Index Verb.). In the next sentence ἄλλα is subject of συνέλαβε, and Ξέρξην of πείθεσθαι.

5. τοῦτο μὲν . . τοῦτο δέ, without specific reference to ἄλλα, 'in the first place, . . in the second.'

6. ἀγγελοὶ = πρέσβεις, cp. c. 1, l. 6 ἡγῆρα.

8. οἱ δὲ Ἀλευάδαι . . βασιλεῖς. On the 'Aleuads' cp. cc. 130, 172 ἡγῆρα, and 9. 1, 58. Hdt. would hardly be right

τοῦτο δὲ Πεισιστρατιδῶν οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες ἐς Σοῦσα, τῶν τε αὐτῶν λόγων ἐχόμενοι τῶν καὶ οἱ Ἀλευάδαι, καὶ δὴ τι πρὸς 10 τοῦτοις ἐτι πλέον προσωρέγοντό οἱ. ἔχοντες Ὀνομάκριτον, ἄνδρα Ἀθηναῖον χρησμολόγον τε καὶ διαθέτην χρησμῶν τῶν Μουσαίου, ἀναβεβήκεσαν, τὴν ἔχθρην προκαταλυσάμενοι· ἐξηλάθη γὰρ ὑπὸ Ἱππάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου ὁ Ὀνομάκριτος 15 ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, ἐπ' αὐτοφῶρφ ἀλούς ὑπὸ Λάσου τοῦ Ἑρμιονέος ἐμποιέων ἐς τὰ Μουσαίου χρησμόν, ὡς αἱ ἐπὶ Λήμνῳ ἐπικείμεναι νῆσοι ἀφανίζοιτο κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης· διὸ ἐξήλασέ μιν

13 προκαταλυσάμενοι B: προκαταλυσόμενοι ABCd 16 Λήμνῳ
Krueger: λήμνου 17 ἀφανίζοιτο: ἀφανιοῖατο Krueger: ἀφανιεῖατο
Naber

in describing them here as 'kings'; but I am half inclined to regard the phrase as a gloss (with Blakesley), cp. 6. 63. If it stands, it will not favour the view that Hdt. himself had visited Thessaly (cp. c. 129 *infra*). Hdt. appears to be unacquainted with the government of Thessaly, and even with the title of *roy*. The Aesaeans were evidently party-leaders; cp. c. 172.

9. Πεισιστρατιδῶν οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες. These anonymous 'Peisistratids' are rather a mystery. Dikaioi, 8. 65, may have been one; cp. also 8. 54. But what of Hippias, whom Hdt. at least has not expressly slain at Marathon (cp. Cicero, *ad Att.* 9. 10. 3)? The omission to account for Hippias (after 6. 107), and the whole tone and character of this notice of the Peisistratidai (after the place occupied by their story in Bks. 5, 6), support the view that Bk. 7 is of prior composition; cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8. Hdt. gives no date for the 'anabasis.'

10. λόγων ἐχόμενοι, as c. 5 *supra*. Cp. Index Verb. *ἔχουσιν*.

11. προσωρέγοντό (τι ἐτι πλέον οἱ): an unusual word and expression; cp. *ἐρωτῶνται* in 9. 34 (of something beyond *προτεινόμενοι*); rendered "plied him" (Blakesley), "worked upon him" (Rawlinson), "instantant regi eumque urgebant" (Baehr).

Ὀνομάκριτον . . Μουσαίου. The friendship of Hipparchos with the Athenian soothsayer and oracle-monger is characteristic and significant of the tyrannic family (cp. 5. 93, etc.). Lasos of Hermione, or Hermion (cp. 8. 73 *infra*), a 'Dryopian,' with a special

interest perhaps in Lemnos and the Lemnians (cp. 8. 73), may have been a rival professor at the Athenian court. Pausan. 1. 22. 7 extends the forgeries of Onomakritos, and reduces the genuine remains of Musaios to one Hymn to Demeter for the Attic Lykomidai. Onomakritos may, perhaps, be connected with the spread of 'the Orphic religion'; cp. Bury, *Hist. of Greece*, i. (1902) 339. Lasos was "a lyric and dithyrambic poet of the highest repute" (R.), of whom Aristophanes makes jocular mention as rival of Simonides (*Wasps*, 1410f.). A fragment of his Hymn to Demeter is preserved in Athenaeus; cp. Bergk, *Poetae Lyrici*, iii.⁴ (1882), pp. 376 f.

15. ἐπ' αὐτοφῶρφ ἀλούς: a technical (Athenian) expression, here not quite accurately used. (He was not filching but forging. Still, forgery is a kind of theft!) Cp. 6. 72 and 137.

17. ἀφανίζοιτο. Baehr disapproves of Naber's suggestion *ἀφανιεῖατο* (future), the pres. opt. having a future signification; Stein observes that *ἀφανίζονται* may have stood oracularly in the actual verse, cp. cc. 140, 220 *infra*. Why Onomakritos should have foretold destruction for the islands off Lemnos does not appear. Baehr observes that (1) the holy isle of Chryse is intended; (2) the region is volcanic. Perhaps the prophecy has some bearing on the Peisistratid policy in the Hellespontine region (cp. Bury, *Hist. of Greece*, i. 208), whether as warning or encouragement. Plutarch, *de Pythiae orac.* 11 (*Mor.* 399), preserves an oracle predicting the appearance of an island in the sea, and the victory of the inferior over the superior

ὁ Ἱππαρχος, πρότερον χρεώμενος τὰ μάλιστα. τότε δὲ
 συναναβὰς ὅκως ἀπικούτο ἐς ὄψιν τὴν βασιλέως, λεγόντων
 20 τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν περὶ αὐτοῦ σεμνοὺς λόγους, κατέλεγε τῶν
 χρησμῶν· εἰ μὲν τι ἐνέοι σφάλμα φέρον τῷ βαρβάρῳ, τῶν
 μὲν ἔλεγε οὐδέν, ὃ δὲ τὰ εὐτυχέστατα ἐκλεγόμενος ἔλεγε,
 τὸν τε Ἑλλήσποντον ὡς ζευχθῆναι χρεὸν εἶη ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς
 Πέρσῳ τὴν τε ἑλασιν ἐξηγόμενος. οὗτός τε δὴ χρησμοφδέων
 25 προσεφέρετό <οἱ> καὶ οἱ τε Πεισιστρατίδαι καὶ οἱ Ἀλενάδαι
 γνώμας ἀποδεικνύμενοι.

7 Ὡς δὲ ἀνεγνώσθη Ξέρξης στρατεῦσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,
 ἐνθαῦτα δευτέρῳ μὲν ἔτει μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τὸν Δαρείου
 πρῶτα στρατηγὴν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀπεστεῶτας. τούτους μὲν
 νυν καταστρεψάμενος καὶ Αἴγυπτον πᾶσαν πολλὸν δουλοτέρην

21 <ἐς> σφάλμα Stein 24 τὴν τε <ἄλλην> Stein³ 25
 προσεφέρετο ABC: <οἱ> add. Stein³ || καὶ οἱ Ἀλενάδαι om. ABC
 7. 3 στρατηγὴν Wesseling: στρατηγὴν 4 πᾶσαν om. B: approb.
 Holder

power: a conjunction interpreted to refer to the rising of the iale between Thera and Therasia and the Roman victory over Philip of Macedon in 197 B.C.

κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης. The accusative might have been expected, but cp. c. 235 *infra*.

ἐξήλασέ μιν ὁ Ἱππαρχος. The expulsion must be dated before mid-summer 514 B.C., cp. 5. 55. Hipparchos might perhaps be said to have effected it, even without being himself actually 'tyrant'; but cp. my note *ad l.c.*

19. ὅκως, neither modal nor final, but simply temporal and iterative (opt.); a frequent use in Hdt. (v. L. & S. *sub v. A. I. 7*). Cp. note to 8. 14 *infra*.

21. εἰ μὲν . . τῶν μὲν . . ὃ δέ. The sequence and antithesis are not quite strict, but the subject of the sentence is expressed and emphasized by the particle, in accordance with a common device of Hdt.'s; cp. Index Verb. s.v. δέ.

ἐνίοι *semel: aliis locis* εἴη (Baehr).

24. ἐξηγόμενος, "expounding, in conformity with his oracles" (Stein); cp. for an illustration Mardonios' exegesis, 9. 42. But the phrase is used in 8. 4 without any oracular suggestion: Καμβύσης . . ἀπορέοντι τὴν ἑλασιν, ὅκως τὴν ἀνδρὸν διεκπερῶ, ἐπελθὼν (ὃ Φάνης) φράζει μὲν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ Ἀμάρσιος πρήγματα, ἐξηγέεται δὲ καὶ τὴν ἑλασιν κτλ.

(Stein would read τὴν τε ἄλλῃς ἑλασιν in this place).

οὗτός τε. It is remarkable that Demaratos plays no part in this anecdote: was he not in Susa? Cp. c. 3 *supra*. προσεφέρετο does duty with the Peisistratids and Aleanada, as well as with Onomakritos. The defective style of Hdt. in this anecdote has been the subject of remark (cp. Kaibel, *Stil u. Text d. H. A.* p. 29). Such defects may at times arise from ill-digested sources—here, for example—but hardly in the other case cited by Kaibel (c. 8 *infra*, q.v.); and these stylistic failures would be most natural in the portion of Hdt.'s work earliest composed.

7. 1. ἀνεγνώσθη. What good evidence can Hdt. have had that, even before the reconquest of Egypt, Xerxes was resolved on the ultimate invasion of Hellas? Or, conversely, that this resolution was subsequently abandoned? At any rate, the effect of the statement is to reduce the reconquest of Egypt to a mere episode, and to exalt the reinvasion of Hellas into the main object of Persian policy, and that rightly enough. Dramatically, psychologically, and for the sake of the great historic argument, the decision ascribed to Xerxes is acceptable.

2. δευτέρῳ μὲν ἔτει μ.τ.θ.τ.Δ. If the 'years' are calendar years, the invasion

ποιήσας ἢ ἐπὶ Δαρείου ἦν, ἐπιτράπει Ἀχαιμένει ἀδελφεῷ μὲν 5
 ἐκ τούτου Δαρείου δὲ παιδί. Ἀχαιμένεα μὲν νυν ἐπιτροπεύοντα
 Αἰγύπτου χρόνῳ μετέπειτα ἐφόνευσεν Ἰνάρως ὁ Ψαμμητίχου
 ἀνὴρ Λίβυς. Ξέρξης δὲ μετὰ Αἰγύπτου ἄλωσιν ὡς ἐμελλε εἰς 8
 χεῖρας ἀξεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα τὸ ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, σύλλογον
 ἐπικλήτων Περσέων τῶν ἀρίστων ἐποιέετο, ἵνα γνώμας τε
 πύθηται σφέων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν πᾶσι εἴπῃ τὰ θέλει. ὡς δὲ συνε-
 λέχθησαν, ἔλεξε Ξέρξης τάδε. "ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, οὗτ' αὐτὸς 5

8. 2 τὸ poster. 1. om. ABCd

of Egypt might have taken place within twelve months of the death of Dareios; otherwise, of course, the anniversary of the death occurs before the invasion. Curiously little is here made of this rebellion in Egypt and its reduction: was it a trifling affair? It appears from Egyptian sources that Egypt enjoyed a native (or Libyan) king, Chabbasch by name, a votary of the Memphite god, Ptah. The death of an Apis is recorded for the second year of his reign. The temples in Buto were enriched by grants of land. Some measures were taken to protect the mouths and marshes of the Nile from the Asiatic fleet. (Cp. Wiedemann, *Aeg. Gesch.* ii. 685; Nöldeke, *Aufsätze*, 41.) But all this leaves no impression upon the traditions in Hdt., whether here or elsewhere (not even in Bk. 2). The middle verbs *παύεται*, *καταστρεφόμενος*, suggest that Xerxes did not in person visit Egypt.

5. Ἀχαιμένει. Achaimenes, the full brother of Xerxes (cp. c. 2 *supra*), appears below in command of the Egyptian contingent; cp. c. 97 *infra*. He may have effected the overthrow of Chabbasch. His subsequent death, at the hands of Inaros the Libyan, has been previously related by Hdt. 3. 12—unless indeed this passage was the earlier composed, a view supported by the complete absence of any cross reference. The rebellion of Inaros is to be dated 460 B.C.; cp. Thuc. 1. 104. On this passage cp. *Introd.* § 8.

8. 1. ἡμεῖς. 'Xerxes' is generally taken as the subject; but might not τὸ στράτευμα be the subject, and ἀξεσθαι passive (τάδε ἐς χεῖρας ἀγεσθαι in 1. 126 notwithstanding)? ἀξεσθαι in pass. sense, Aeschyl. *Agam.* 1632, Plato *Rep.* 458 D, in both cases with personal subject; but Thucyd. 4. 115. 2 has μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι.

2. τὸ ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας: narrowing the objective of the undertaking, cp. c. 5 *supra*, and 6. 44. The article (τὰς) is notable.

σύλλογον ἐπικλήτων Περσέων τῶν ἀρίστων: an important Persian institution, and at least a potential check on the absolute monarchy. Cp. 8. 101 ἐβουλεύετο ἅμα Περσέων τοῖσι ἐπικλήτοισι, and 9. 42, where a similar council surrounds Mardonios. (In c. 203 *infra* ἐπικλήτοι is merely predicative, as in 5. 75.) The same councillors are summoned again, c. 13 *infra*; but the king may have had considerable latitude in the choice of his council and the particular summons issued, cp. c. 27 *infra* (Περσέων τοῖσι παρόντας), c. 53 (II. τοῖσι δοκιμωτάτοις), c. 119 (οἱ ὁμόδοι), c. 147 (οἱ πάρεδροι). The Council of War before Salamis is naturally more general, 8. 67, but the ἐπικλήτοι or σύμβουλοι Περσέων reappear in 8. 101, and may to some extent be covered by the anecdote in 8. 119 (Πέρσαι καὶ Περσέων τοῖσι πρώτοις). On the celebrated 'Dareios' vase there are six councillors; the figure behind the throne is plainly not one of the council, but a guard (cp. Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, i. 408 ff. and Plate vi.). The heads of the six great Houses may have formed an inner ring (cp. 3. 84, 118), but there was a wider Privy Council, as here implied, and the status and title of councillor was probably distinctly recognized (cp. Book of Daniel, 3. 24 *et al.*), though the king might presumably summon whom he would, and on a campaign the councils of war would naturally be composed of military officers. For other parallel cases cp. 1. 206 (Kyros), 3. 65 (Kambyses).

5. ἔλεξε. The λόγος Ξέρξου which follows is cited by Dionys. Halicarn. *de adm. vi dicendi in Demosth.* 41 (not, as

κατηγήσομαι νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν τιθείς, παραδεξάμενός τε αὐτῷ χρήσομαι. ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, οὐδαμὰ κω ἡτρεμίσαμεν, ἐπεῖτε παρελάβομεν τὴν ἡγεμονίην τήνδε παρὰ Μήδων, Κύρου κατελόντος Ἀστυάγεα· ἀλλὰ θεός 10 τε οὕτω ἄγει καὶ αὐτοῖσι ἡμῖν πολλὰ ἐπέπουσι συμφέρεται ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον. τὰ μὲν νυν Κύρος τε καὶ Καμβύσης πατήρ τε ἐμὸς Δαρεῖος κατεργάσαντο καὶ προσεκτῆσαντο ἔθνεα, ἐπισταμένοισι εὖ οὐκ ἂν τις λέγοι. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπεῖτε παρέλαβον τὸν θρόνον τοῦτον, ἐφρόντιζον ὅπως μὴ λείψομαι τῶν πρότερον 15 γενομένων ἐν τιμῇ τῇδε μὴδὲ ἐλάσσω προσκτῆσομαι δύναμιν Πέρσῃσι· φροντίζων δὲ εὕρισκω ἅμα μὲν κύδος ἡμῖν [τε]

8 ἡτρεμίσαμεν AB: ἡτρεμήσαμεν
(-ειν B, -ῆι d) 12 <τε> καὶ Naber
del. Tournier: an potius εὖ ὑμῖν ἂν legendum?
τοῦτο ceteri: θρόνον τοῦτον vel θρόνον, τοῦτον testim. || λείψομαι P:
(τε ἡμῖν Stein², van H.): τε secl. Stein³

9 Ἀστυάγεα z: ἀστυάγην
13 εὖ <ὑμῖν> Stein³ || οὐκ
14 τοῦτον, R: θρόνον,
16 ἡμῖν B, Holder: ἡμῖν τε

Blakesley vaguely says, "in the treatise in which he compares the relative merits of Herodotus and Thucydides," viz. presumably the *Ep. ad Pomp.*) as an example of the mean between the 'austere' or dry and the elegant or 'sweet' styles, and converted into Attic (or κοινή). The speech itself—with those which follow—is "quite unhistorical" (Rawlinson), and "obviously of Hellenic manufacture" (Blakesley). In short, we have here examples of Hdt.'s own creation (*Ἡρόδοτος Ξέρῃ περιτίθεις τὸν λόγον*, Dionys. *l.c.*). Kaibel (*Stil u. Text*, p. 80 n.) points out that Thuc. 5. 105 has imitated and improved upon the opening passage; Baehr, from the observed resemblance, had argued that Hdt. was putting Greek formulae into the mouth of a foreign speaker (as often).

6. νόμον τόνδε. Xerxes specifies his relation to the law before specifying what the law is—a procedure stylistically defective (Kaibel, *l.c.*). The 'law' in question is not, indeed, expressly specified at all, but may be inferred to be the law of 'expansive empire' or of 'imperial expansion' (οὐδαμὰ κω ἡτρεμίσαμεν), under divine leading (θεός τε οὕτω ἄγει), with excellent results (συμφ. ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον). It is a 'law,' in fact, rather in the indicative than in the imperative form, and previously exemplified by the Median empire 1. 185, and by Kyros 1. 190.

8. ἡτρεμίσαμεν. ἀτρεμίσειν 9. 74 et al. = ἀτρέμας εἶχε 8. 14, 16; 9. 52, 53. Both verbs, ἀτρεμέω and ἀτρεμίω, are found, usually with negative (as here); but cp. c. 18 *infra*. Stein treats ἀτρεμίσειν as the Herodotean form. (Neither word is good Attic.)

9. Κέρον κ. Ἀστυάγεα. Cp. 1. 127 ff. There could of course be no reference in this speech to that passage—even if the speech were of later composition.

10. πολλὰ ἐπέπουσι. Cp. πόλεμον ἐφ. Simonid., *τερπωλὰς καὶ θαλλὰς* Archil., *δοῖα καὶ νομμά* Aristoph. *Theophr.* 675 (L. & S. sub v.). *συμφέρεται ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον*, in *melius cadunt, prosperere cadunt* (Baehr). Cp. 4. 15, 156, and c. 88 *infra*.

12. κατεργάσαντο = κατεστρέψαντο (Stein), cp. c. 6 *supra*.

13. ἐγὼ δέ, not in strict apposition to τὰ μὲν above; cp. c. 6 l. 21 *supra*.

14. τὸν θρόνον. The Tragedians use the plural also; cp. *σκήπτρα* c. 52 *infra*, and note *ad l.*

ὅπως μὴ λείψομαι is correct (not λείψωμαι, cp. Heiligenstädt, *de finalium enuntiationum usu*, ii. (1892), p. 21).

16. ἅμα μὲν κτλ. The text here is in trouble, from a superfluity of τε. May it not have run originally: κύδος ἡμῖν προσγινόμενον (or γινόμενον) χώρῃ τῇ νῦν ἐκτῆμεθα ἐτέρῃ οὐκ ἐλάσσονα οὐδὲ

προσγινόμενον χώρην τε τῆς νῦν ἐκτῆμεθα οὐκ ἐλάσσονα οὐδὲ
φλαυροτέρην παμφορωτέρην δέ, ἅμα δὲ τιμωρίην τε καὶ τίσιν
γινωμένην. διὸ ὑμέας νῦν ἐγὼ συνέλεξα, ἵνα τὸ νοέω πρήσσειν
ὑπερβέωμαι ὑμῖν· μέλλω ζεύξας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐλᾶν 20
στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἵνα Ἀθηναίους
τιμωρήσωμαι ὅσα δὴ πεποιήκασι Πέρσας τε καὶ πατέρα τὸν
ἐμόν. ὥρᾱτε μὲν νυν καὶ [πατέρα τὸν ἐμόν] Δαρεῖον ἰθύοντα
στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τούτους. ἀλλ' ὃ μὲν τετελεύτηκε
καὶ οὐκ ἐξεγένετο αὐτῷ τιμωρήσασθαι· ἐγὼ δὲ ὑπὲρ τε ἐκείνου 25
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων οὐ πρότερον παύσομαι . . πρὶν ἢ
ἔλω τε καὶ πυρώσω τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἳ γε ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα τὸν
ἐμόν ὑπῆρξαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντες. πρῶτα μὲν ἐς Σάρδις ἐλθόντες,
ἅμα Ἀρισταγόρῃ τῷ Μιλησίῳ δούλῳ δὲ ἡμετέρῳ ἀπικόμενοι,
ἐνέπρησαν τὰ τε ἄλσέα καὶ τὰ ἱρά· δεύτερα δὲ ἡμέας οἶα 30
ἔρξαν ἐς τὴν σφετέρην ἀποβάντας, ὅτε Δαῖτις τε καὶ Ἀρτα-

17 χώρης ABC 18 δέ d, Stein³: τε 23 πατέρα τὸν ἐμόν
om. R, Dionys.: seclui || Δαρεῖον secl. Cobet 26 lacunam indic.
Stein³, τιμωρέομενος vel sim. suppl. cena. 27 ἐμὲ τε καὶ Dionys.
28 ἐλθόντες παρά Dionys. 29 ἀπικόμενοι om. Dionys. approb. Holder,
sed cf. Baehr

φλαυροτέρην παμφορωτέρην τε προσκτώ-
μενοι, ἅμα δέ κτλ. !

17. τῆς, by attraction.

οὐκ ἐλάσσονα. In Hdt.'s own
geography Europe was much larger than
Asia; cp. 4. 42 with note *ad l.*

21. Ἀθηναίους. It is observable that
there is not a word against the Spartans
and their treatment of the Persian heralds,
as described c. 136 *infra*: a curious
omission here, if Hdt. had been ac-
quainted with that anecdote when he
first penned this passage.

22. τιμωρήσωμαι: cp. c. 4 *supra*.

23. ὥρᾱτε is, of course, imperf.

ἰθύοντα στρατεύεσθαι, l. 234, 3.
39. ἰθύειν, a poetical word (Homeric),
with a purely physical significance in the
Iliad, and a purely mental significance
in the *Odyssey* (thus shedding a ray
upon the respective dates and authorship
of those poems; cp. Monro, *Od.* xii.-xiv.
App. II. § 4). Hdt. has the word in
the older sense 4. 122.

25. οὐκ ἐξεγένετο αὐτῷ: cp. c. 4 *supra*.
ἐγὼ δὲ ὑπὲρ τε ἐκείνου. The vow
of Xerxes is an act of filial piety; upon
the motivation in this whole passage see
further l. 32 *infra*.

27. τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἳ γε. 'Athens,
whose sons . .,' an obvious *constr. ad*

sensum. Stein cpa. *Od.* ψ (21.) 318, and
C.I.G. 71 c ἐν τῇσι πόλεσιν αἱ ἐν χρῶνται
τῷ ἱερῷ.

29. ἅμα Ἀρισταγόρῃ. Aristagoras,
according to 5. 99, had not accompanied
the Athenians up to Sardes. There
could be little likelihood of such an
inconsequence, if Hdt. had just written
the story of the Ionian revolt before
writing this passage. The better sup-
position is that the speech of Xerxes is
of older composition than the story of
the revolt; cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

ἀπικόμενοι must be retained; vide
App. Crit. *supra*.

30. τὰ τε ἄλσέα καὶ τὰ ἱρά. The
king's concern is in part for the gods;
for the motivation cp. next note but
two.

31. ὅτε Δαῖτις τε καὶ Ἀρταφρόνης
ἐστρατήγεον. The omission of Hippias
is observable, but not unnatural, in the
king's mouth, addressing an exclusively
Persian meeting; nor could any distinct
reference to the story of the Marathonian
campaign as told in Bk. 6 be here ex-
pected; nevertheless the character of
this reference, with its air of ancient
history about it, best accords with the
supposition that Hdt. had not composed
Bk. 6 when he wrote this speech.

φρένης ἐστρατήγεον, τὰ ἐπίστασθέ κου πάντες. τούτων μὲν
 τοίνυν εἵνεκα ἀνάρτημαι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεύεσθαι, ἀγαθὰ δὲ
 ἐν αὐτοῖσι τοσάδε ἀνευρίσκω λογιζόμενος· εἰ τούτους τε καὶ
 35 τοὺς τούτοισι πλησιοχώρους καταστρεφόμεθα, οἱ Πέλοπος τοῦ
 Φρυγὸς νέμονται χώραν, γῆν τὴν Περσίδα ἀποδέξομεν τῷ
 Διὸς αἰθέρι ὁμουρέουσιν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἄλλην χώραν γε οὐδεμίαν
 κατόψεται ἥλιος ὁμουρον εἴουσιν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ σφέας
 πάσας ἐγὼ ἅμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώραν θήσω, διὰ πάσης διεξελθὼν
 40 τῆς Εὐρώπης. πυνθάνομαι γὰρ ὧδε ἔχειν, οὔτε τινα πόλιν
 ἀνδρῶν οὐδεμίαν οὔτε ἔθνος οὐδὲν ἀνθρώπων ὑπολείπεσθαι, τὸ
 ἡμῖν οἶόν τε ἔσται ἐλθεῖν ἐς μάχην, τούτων τῶν κατέλεξα
 ὑπεξαίρημένων. οὕτω οἳ τε ἡμῖν αἰτιοὶ ἔξουσιν δούλιον
 ζυγὸν οἳ τε ἀναίτιοι. ὑμεῖς δ' ἂν μοι τάδε ποιέοντες χαρίζοιθε·

32 τὰ om. Diona. approb. Holder et Stein¹ || μὲν τοίνυν Stein²:
 μέντοι: 'immo μὲν δὴ' Bekker 34 εὐρίσκω ἀναλογιζόμενος s 37
 οὐ γὰρ δὴ χώραν B approb. Holder Stein^{1,2} || οὐδεμίαν del. van H.

32. τὰ: strongly demonstrative (cp. τῶν c. 6 *supra*) but omitted by Diona. H. τούτων . . εἵνεκα. At least seven good reasons have been stated for the king's resolve: (1) filial piety, (2) religion, (3) revenge, (4) justice, (5) profit, (6) honour, (7) ambition.

33. ἀνάρτημαι, 'I am ready,' 'fully prepared.' The later lexicographers (Veitoh, *Gk. Verbs*, followed by L. & S.) have corrected the confusion in Schweigh. between ἀρτῶν and ἀρτέομαι (with its compounds, as here), both words being frequently used by Hdt. (e.g. ἀρτῶν, 1. 125 (ἀρτέαται), 3. 19 (ἡρτητο), 5. 31 (ἡρτημένοι), 6. 109, 9. 68; ἀρτέομαι, 5. 120 (ἀρτέοντο), 8. 97 (ἀρτέτο), c. 143 *infra* (ἀρτέεσθαι); ἀρτέομαι does not as a rule take the augment, but cp. 9. 29 (παρήρτητο).

34. ἐν αὐτοῖσι, 'therein.' Cp. Index Verb. *sub v*.

35. Πέλοπος τοῦ Φρυγὸς in the mouth of Xerxes gives a further claim against the Peloponnesians—which a notice of the Spartan outrage on the heralds would have strengthened, had Xerxes (or Hdt.) but known it. Cp. 1. 21 above.

36. γῆν τὴν Περσίδα. Certainly not Persis, or Persia proper, cp. 3. 97, but the whole empire (primarily a land, not a sea power). The earth is here (Stein observes) conceived as a plane with the heaven, a solid dome, above—Hdt.'s own view doubtless (cp. 4. 36, 5. 92), but also appropriate in the king's mouth;

cp. 1. 131, of the Persians: τὸν κύκλον πάντα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Δία καλέσας. The Persian Zeus would be Ahura-mazda. The sun may set on the Persian empire (it could not but do so with that geography), but it shall never, according to Xerxes (Hdt.), rise on any other (οὐ γὰρ δὴ χώραν γε κτλ.). Xerxes anticipates Alexander; Arrian, *Anab.* 5. 26.

39. διὰ πάσης διεξελθὼν τῆς Εὐρώπης: like the Danube, 4. 49 (πέων). Yet the statement is not really consistent, in either case, with Hdt.'s own conception of Europe; cp. 4. 42.

40. πᾶσιν ἀνδράσιν . . ἔθνος ἀνθρώπων marks exactly the Greek distinction between civilized and uncivilized humanity; cp. c. 1 *supra*.

42. τῶν, by attraction.

43. ὑπεξαίρημένων. Not 'put out of the land of the living' but 'put out of the number of our enemies' (Stein). L. & S. reduce it to 'these being out of the question.' Is there any suggestion of physical removal by transportation, in accordance with Persian methods? The force of the ὑπό is not very clear ('by degrees' ?); but the ὑπολείπεσθαι *supra* may have suggested its repetition.

Δούλιον ζυγὸν appears to be an Aeschylean reminiscence, *Pers.* 50; cp. Introduction, § 10.

44. τάδε ποιέοντες: i.e. εἰ ποτέ τις τάδε ('as follows'); a conditional participle.

ἐπεὰν ὑμῖν σημήνω τὸν χρόνον ἐς τὸν ἥκειν δεῖ, προθύμως 45
πάντα τινὰ ὑμέων χρήσει παρῆναι. ὃς ἂν δὲ ἔχων ἤκη
παρεσκευασμένον στρατὸν κάλλιστα, δώσω οἱ δῶρα τὰ τιμιώτατα
νομίζεται εἶναι ἐν ἡμετέρου. ποιητέα μὲν νυν ταῦτα ἐστὶ
οὕτω· ἵνα δὲ μὴ ἰδιοβουλεύειν ὑμῖν δοκέω, τίθημι τὸ πρήγμα
ἐς μέσον, γνώμην κελεύων ὑμέων τὸν βουλόμενον ἀποφαίνεσθαι." 50
ταῦτα εἶπας ἐπαύετο.

Μετ' αὐτὸν δὲ Μαρδόνιος ἔλεγε "ὦ δέσποτα, οὐ μούνον 9
εἰς τῶν γενομένων Περσέων ἄριστος ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐσομένων,
ὃς τά τε ἄλλα λέγων ἐπὶ κεο ἄριστα καὶ ἀληθέστατα, καὶ
Ἰωνας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ κατοικημένους οὐκ ἐάσεις καταγε-
λάσαι ἡμῖν ἐόντας ἀναξίους. καὶ γὰρ δεινὸν ἂν εἴη πρήγμα, 5
εἰ Σάκας μὲν καὶ Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Αἰθιοπὰς τε καὶ Ἀσσυρίους
ἄλλα τε ἔθνεα πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἀδικήσαντα Πέρσας οὐδέν,
ἀλλὰ δύναμιν προσκτᾶσθαι βουλόμενοι, καταστρεφάμενοι
δούλους ἔχομεν, Ἕλληνας δὲ ὑπάρξαντας ἀδικίης οὐ τιμωρη-
σόμεθα· τί δείσαντες; κοίην πλήθεος συστροφὴν; κοίην δὲ 10

49 ἰδιοβουλεύειν B Holder: ἴδιον βουλεύειν Lobeck 9. 2
<προ>γενομένων Stein² 3 καὶ <ὅτι> Ἰωνας id. 9 τιμωρη-
σόμεθα Naber

45. τὸν χρόνον looks here almost like a point of time: a very unusual meaning.

47. τὰ: relative. The actual items are set forth in Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2. 27. Cp. c. 19 *infra*.

48. ἐν ἡμετέρου looks anomalous, but is found l. 35. Stein cps. ἐς ἡμετέρου in Hom. *Hymn. Herm.* 370, while *Od.* 2. 55 has ἐς ἡμέτερον.

49. ἰδιοβουλεύειν: an anomalous form for ἰδιοβουλέειν (*ιδιάβουλος*) or ἰδίῳ βουλεύειν (Stein); cp. App. Crit.

50. ἐς μέσον: cp. 6. 129.

9. 2. γενομένων, 'that have ever been' or 'come into the world.' Stein's emendation *προγενομένων* omits the living! 52, 'inasmuch as thou.'

3. ἐπὶ κεο: *rem acu tetigit* (Schweigh.); cp. *ἐπιτέσθαι*, c. 35 *infra*.

4. Ἰωνας τ. ἐν τῇ Εὐρ. κ. need not be restricted to the Athenians, but may be taken as equivalent to Ἕλληνας just below, the triple division, Ἰωνέ τε καὶ Αἰολέες καὶ Δαρῖεες, a little lower, notwithstanding. The Jews knew the Greeks at large as *Ἰουαν*, *Ἰουανίμ* (אִיּוּנִי); Dareios denotes 'the whole extent of his Greek dominions' as *Ἰουα* (Babyl. *Yavanu*), e.g. Behistun Insc. col. i. § 6. Aeschyl. *Pers.* 182

makes Atossa speak of Ἰαόνων γῆ = Hellas; Aristoph. *Acharn.* 104 makes Pseudartabas address an Athenian Greek Ἰαοναῖ, and so forth. Thus the phrase may here be regarded as 'characteristically Oriental,' and strictly appropriate.

5. ἀναξίους, sc. ἡμῖν καταγελάσαι. Schweigh. takes it abs., 'men of naught' (*καταγ. ἡμῶν* the usual Attic).

δεινὸν ἂν εἴη . . . εἰ . . . οὐ τιμωρη-
σόμεθα. Stein explains the οὐ on the ground that the εἰ = *εἰ* (*εἰκνίδεσθαι*) and cps. c. 46 *infra* εἰ . . . *περίεσται*, etc. In this case the construction may be facilitated by the coalescence of οὐ—*τιμωρη-σόμεθα* as a single idea (= *ἐάσομεν*), and also by the precedence of οὐδέν. Sitzler suggests that Ἕλληνας δὲ may begin the fresh (interrogative) sentence. ἀλλά is rather anomalous. ἔχομεν is not a mere auxiliary (*ἔσι*).

10. συστροφὴ: the Herodotean use of the verb *συστρέφειν* (*conglobare*), 9. 18 *infra*, l. 101, 6. 6, may explain the substantive. *χρημάτων δύναμιν* (as in Thuc. 1. 25. 4), rather spoilt by the occurrence of *δύναμις* on each side of it in the immediate context. Unless *δοῦσαν ἀσθενά* is taken with *τὴν μάχην* as well

χρημάτων δύναμιν; τῶν ἐπιστάμεθα μὲν τὴν μάχην, ἐπι-
 στάμεθα δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἐοῦσαν ἀσθενέα· ἔχομεν δὲ αὐτῶν
 παῖδας καταστρεφάμενοι, τούτους οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ κατοικη-
 μένοι Ἰωνές τε καὶ Αἰολέες καὶ Δωριέες καλέονται. ἐπειρήθην
 15 δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη ἐπελαύνων ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τούτους ὑπὸ
 πατρὸς τοῦ σοῦ κελευσθείς, καὶ μοι μέχρι Μακεδονίης ἐλάσαντι
 καὶ ὀλίγον ἀπολιπόντι ἐς αὐτὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπικέσθαι οὐδεὶς
 ἠντιώθη ἐς μάχην. καίτοι γε ἐώθασι Ἕλληνες, ὥς πυνθάνομαι,
 ἀβουλότατα πολέμους ἵστασθαι ὑπὸ τε ἀγνωμοσύνης καὶ
 20 σκαϊότητος. ἐπεὰν γὰρ ἀλλήλοισι πόλεμον προείπωσι, ἐξευ-
 ρόντες τὸ κάλλιστον χωρίον καὶ λειότατον, ἐς τοῦτο κατιόντες
 μάχονται, ὥστε σὺν κακῷ μεγάλῳ <καὶ> οἱ νικῶντες ἀπαλ-
 λασσονται· περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐσσομένων οὐδὲ λέγω ἀρχήν, ἐξώλεες
 γὰρ δὴ γίνονται· τοὺς χρῆν ἔοντας ὁμογλώσσους κήρυξί τε
 25 διαχρεωμένους καὶ ἀγγέλοισι καταλαμβάνειν τὰς διαφορὰς καὶ

18 ἐώθασι γε Cobet

22 καὶ supplev. Stein³

as with τὴν δύναμιν, ἐπιστάμεθα is not used
 in quite the same sense and construction
 each time. With the form of rhetoric
 in the passage Baehr op. Aeschyl. Pers.
 240. Cp. Introduction, § 11.

14. ἐπειρήθην, from the dep. πειράομαι
 (active πειρᾶν 6. 82, 84), retains a middle
 force; cp. 4. 80 and 9. 46 (πεπειρηται),
 c. 125 *infra* (ἐπεπειράτο). Mardonios,
 as one of the *dramatis personae*, of course
 could not expressly refer to the story of
 his expedition as told Hdt. 6. 43-45,
 but he certainly presents a view of the
 event amounting to a flat contradiction.
 This result might be put down to the
 historian's humour; but it is more
 natural to see in it further evidence of
 the priority and independence of Bk. 7.
 Mardonios' account of his own exploit
 is, indeed, not so far removed from the
 truth; but had the adventure been the
 miserable fiasco described in Bk. 6, there
 would have been a difficulty, or absurdity,
 in the reference to it here. The state-
 ment (*bis*) of the failure of the Greeks
 to oppose his passage conveys a criticism
 implicitly on Hellenic policy (cp. Thuc.
 1. 69. 5); but the criticism is (as Stein
 remarks) entirely beside the point, and
 undramatic. Mardonios is, in fact, merely
 the mouthpiece of Herodotus, who wishes
 to give his nation a lesson. Stein sug-
 gests a direct reference to the circum-
 stances of the Peloponnesian war; but
 the description of Greek warfare in this

passage (ἐπεὰν γὰρ — ἐξώλεες γὰρ δὴ
 γίνονται) suits the antecedents and cir-
 cumstances of the ten years' war (431-
 421 B.C.) extremely ill, and moreover
 this passage belongs (I take it) to the
 earlier composition of Hdt. There is no
 apparent reference to the destruction of
 Plataea. The wars here referred to are
 such as those between Argos and Sparta,
 Athens and Megara, Sybaris and Croton,
 and so forth. Hdt. may have had in
 view also the war between Eretria and
 Chalkis, which was falsely regarded by
 the Greek tradition in the fourth century
 as having been waged *περὶ τοῦ Ἀθηναίου*
πεδίου (Strabo, 465, cp. 448). A well-
 known passage of Polybios puts a more
 generous construction upon the archaic
 Greek *belli jura*, as dictated by feelings
 of honour and a desire for a final de-
 cision: *μόνην δὲ τὴν ἐκ χειρὸς καὶ συστάδην*
γιννομένην μάχην ἀληθινὴν ὑπελάμβανον
εἶναι κρίσιν πραγμάτων· ἥ καὶ τοὺς πολέ-
μους ἀλλήλοισι προηλεγον καὶ τὰς μάχας,
ὅτε προθοῶντο διακινδυνεύειν, καὶ τοὺς τόπους,
εἰς οὓς μέλλοιεν ἐξίνααι παραταζόμενοι
<παραταζόμενοι> (13. 3. 3). With the
 potential elements of unity in Hellas
 here specified by Hdt. should be com-
 pared the fuller statement put into the
 mouth of the Athenian speaker 8. 144
infra.

25. καταλαμβάνειν τ. δ., "to quash
 their differences" (Blakesley), "to make
 up their differences" (Rawlinson), "diri-

παντὶ μᾶλλον ἢ μάχησι· εἰ δὲ πάντως ἔδεε πολεμέειν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἐξευρίσκειν χρῆν τῇ ἐκάτεροι εἰσὶ δυσχειρωτότατοι, καὶ ταύτῃ πειρᾶν. τρόπον τοῖνον οὐ χρηστῷ Ἕλληνες διαχρεώμενοι, ἐμέο ἐλάσαντος μέχρι Μακεδονίης γῆς, οὐκ ἦλθον ἐς τοῦτου λόγον ὥστε μάχεσθαι. σοὶ δὲ δὴ μέλλει τίς ὦ 30 βασιλεῦ ἀντιώσεσθαι πόλεμον προφέρων, ἄγοντι καὶ πλήθος τὸ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ νέας τὰς ἀπάσας; ὥς μὲν ἐγὼ δοκέω, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο θράσεος ἀνήκει τὰ Ἑλλήνων πρήγματα· εἰ δὲ ἄρα ἔγωγε ψευσθεῖν γνῶμη καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ἐπαερθέντες ἀβουλίῃ ἔλθοιεν ἡμῖν ἐς μάχην, μάθοιεν ἂν ὥς εἰμὲν ἀνθρώπων ἄριστοι 35 τὰ πολέμα. ἔστω δ' ὦν μηδὲν ἀπείρητον· αὐτόματον γὰρ οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλέει γίνεσθαι."

Μαρδόνιος μὲν τοσαῦτα ἐπιλέηντας τὴν Ξέρξῃ γνῶμην 10 ἐπέπαντο· σιωπῶντων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων καὶ οὐ τολμώντων γνῶμην ἀποδείκνυσθαι ἀντὶ τῇ προκειμένῃ, Ἀρτάβανος ὁ Ὑστάσπεος, πάτρως ἐὼν Ξέρξῃ, τῷ δὴ καὶ πίσυνος ἐὼν ἔλεγε τάδε. "ὦ βασιλεῦ, μὴ λεχθεισέων μὲν γνωμέων ἀντιέων 5 ἀλλήλοισι οὐκ ἔστι τὴν ἀμείνω αἰρέόμενον ἐλέσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεῖ τῇ εἰρημένῃ χρᾶσθαι, λεχθεισέων δὲ ἔστι, ὥσπερ τὸν χρυσὸν τὸν ἀκήρατον αὐτὸν μὲν ἐπ' ἐωυτοῦ οὐ διαγιγνώσκομεν, ἐπεὰν

29 γῆς om. B 34 ἐγὼ B: ἐγὼ τε Bekker || ἐπαερθέντες Stein: παραπαρθέντες R: ἐπαρθέντες ceteri 36 πολεμῆια B 10. 2 ἐπαύετο B 4 Ὑστάσπεω Thom. M. p. 361 || ad f.v. ἐὼν: ἦν Krueger 6 ἐλέσθαι: ἔχσθαι Madvig: ἐπέπεσθαι van H. 7 χρᾶσθαι B: χρῆσθαι (cp. Weir Smyth § 167)

mere" (Baehr), "cohibere" (Stein), "to take up . . . and settle" (Macaulay), "to put an end to" (L. & S.); cp. 5. 21.

27. ἐκάτεροι: the plural of groups, cp. c. 1 l. 7 *supra*.

31. πλήθος . . . ἀπάσας. Stein points out that ἀπαν must be supplied with πλήθος and ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας with νέας.

35. ἀνθρώπων ἄριστοι: ἀνδρῶν would seem more natural, at least on the lips of a Greek.

36. ἀπείρητον pass., 'untried,' 'un-attempted.' Mardonios concludes with a jejune Greek proverb, without much relation to his previous remarks. Cp. Theog. 571, Theokr. 15. 62. The gnomic touch is quite Herodotean; cp. Introduction, § 11.

10. 1. τοσαῦτα ἐπιλέηντας τ. Ξ. γν.: "when Mardonius had in this way (*sic*) softened the harsh speech of Xerxes" (Rawlinson); "after so far smoothing

down [the objections to] the opinion of Xerxes" (Blakesley), understanding the metaphor as of a carpenter planing down a rough piece of wood; "smoothed over" (Macaulay); "after adding so much in recommendation" (Stein), connecting the word with 'chewing' (Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 6), and so metaph. 'mundgerecht, annehmlich machen.' Cp. 8. 142 *infra*.

3. Ἀρτάβανος ὁ Ὑστάσπεος. His opposition to the Skythian expedition is described 4. 83 very shortly, in a passage probably of later composition than the one here. Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

4. τῷ . . . ἐὼν: ἦν or εἴη ἀντὶ τῷ is relative. Not merely is there an antecedent ἐὼν but three immediately to come! (λεχθεισέων . . . γνωμέων ἀντιέων).

6. αἰρέόμενον ἐλέσθαι, rather pleonastic.

8. ἀκήρατος, prop. of liquids, but

δὲ παρατρίψωμεν ἄλλῃ χρυσῷ, διαγινώσκωμεν τὸν ἀμείνω.
 10 ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ πατρὶ τῷ σῷ, ἀδελφεῷ δὲ ἐμῷ, [Δαρεῖω] ἡγόρευον
 μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Σκύθας, ἄνδρας οὐδαμῶθι γῆς ἄστν
 νέμοντας· ὃ δὲ ἐλπίζων [Σκύθας τοὺς νομάδας] καταστρέψεσθαι
 ἐμοὶ τε οὐκ ἐπείθετο· στρατευσάμενός τε πολλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς
 τῆς στρατιῆς ἀποβαλὼν ἀπῆλθε. σὺ δὲ ὦ βασιλεῦ μέλλεις
 15 ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατεύεσθαι πολλὸν ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, οἱ κατὰ
 θάλασσάν τε ἄριστοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν λέγονται εἶναι. τὸ δὲ
 αὐτοῖσι ἔνεστι δεινόν, ἐμὲ σοὶ δίκαιον ἐστὶ φράζειν. ζεύξας φῆς
 τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐλᾶν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα. καὶ δὴ καὶ συνήνεικέ <σε> ἦτοι κατὰ γῆν ἢ καὶ
 20 κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐσσωθῆναι, ἢ καὶ κατ' ἀμφοτέρω· οἱ γὰρ
 ἄνδρες λέγονται εἶναι ἄλκιμοι, πάρεστι δὲ καὶ σταθμώσασθαι,
 εἰ στρατιήν γε τοσαύτην σὺν Δάτι καὶ Ἀρταφρένῃ ἐλθοῦσαν
 ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν χώραν μῦνοι Ἀθηναῖοι διέφθειραν. οὐκων

10 Δαρεῖω seclusi || ἀπηγόρευον Cobet 12 Σκύθας τοὺς νομάδας
 secl. Stein³ || καταστρέψεσθαι B: καταστρέψασθαι B: καταστρέψασθαι A
 19 σε suppl. Stein 22 <τε> καὶ Naber

cp. Plato, *Rep.* 503 A τὸν δὲ πανταχοῦ
 ἀκράτος ἐκβαίνοντα ὥσπερ χρυσὸν ἐν
 πυρὶ βασανιζόμενον κτλ., a more poetical
 word, perhaps, than ἀκράτος, albeit Hdt.
 4. 152 uses it of an ἐμπόριον.

9. παρατρίψωμεν, sc. eis βάσανον L.
 & S., and not 'on another gold,' an
 interpretation which led Weaselung to
 suspect the text. Stein gives several
 instances of the metaphor: Theog. 417
 ἐς βάσανον δ' ἐλθὼν παρατρίβομαι ὥστε
 μολίβδω χρυσός, etc.: Pindar, *Pyth.* 10.
 67 πειρώντι δὲ καὶ χρυσὸς ἐν βασάνῳ
 πρέκει καὶ νόος ὁρθός: Bakchyl. *Frag.*
 51 (Kenyon) Λυδία μὲν γὰρ λίθος μανύει
 χρυσόν, ἀνδρῶν δ' ἀρετὰν σοφίαν τε παγ-
 κρατῆς ἐλέγχει ἀλάθεια, and others. On
 the touchstone, *Heracleius* or *Lydius*
lapis, cp. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* 33. 43.
 Theophrastus [*περὶ λίθων*] had said it
 was only found in the river Tmolus;
 in Pliny's day it was to be found *passim*.
 "His oculus periti, quum e vena ut
 lima raperint experimentum, protinus
 dicunt quantum auri sit in ea, quantum
 argenti vel aeris, scripulari differentia,
 mirabili ratione, non fallente."

15. πολλὸν ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας: a
 welcome testimonial to the Greek ears, for
 which, however, from the military point
 of view, there was not much evidence.

Artabanos (i.e. Hdt.) forgets that
 'Skyths' are to be enumerated in the
 king's forces, cp. c. 64 *infra*. Here
 they are spoken of merely as foes.

οὐκ refers to ἄνδρας. αὐτοῖσι is
 vague, 'herein'; cp. c. 8 l. 34 *supra*.

19. καὶ δὴ καὶ: concessive.

συνήνεικε: a rhetorical indicative.

ἦτοι . . . ἢ . . . ἢ. The alternatives
 are placed in an ascending scale of im-
 probability, the greater the irony of the
 historian.

22. τοσαύτην, 'immense.'

23. μῦνοι Ἀθηναῖοι διέφθειραν: this
 is Attic exaggeration (cp. 9. 27), ignoring
 the Plataians (as Artabanos very well
 might do) and annihilating Datis and
 Artaphrenes (as he could hardly have
 done). Hippas is of no account, cp.
 c. 6 *supra*.

οὐκων ἀμφοτέρῃ ὑφὶ ἐχώρησε:
 "still, success did not attend them in
 both arms" (Blakesley); "but grant,
 they are not successful on both elements"
 (Rawlinson). τῇσι νηυσὶ may be instru-
 mental or objective dative. Blakesley
 seems to make Artabanos mean: "Mara-
 thon was only a land-victory." It is
 more natural to take the phrase as
 exactly parallel to the one above.

ἀμφοτέρῃ σφι ἐχώρησε. ἀλλ' ἦν τῇσι νηυσὶ ἐμβάλωσι καὶ νικῆσαντες ναυμαχίῃ πλέωσι ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον καὶ ἔπειτα 25 λύσωσι τὴν γέφυραν, τοῦτο δὲ βασιλεὺ γίνεται δεινόν. ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδεμῇ σοφίῃ οἰκίῃ αὐτὸς ταῦτα συμβάλλομαι, ἀλλ' οἶον κοτὲ ἡμέας ὀλίγον ἐδέξσε καταλαβεῖν πάθος, ὅτε πατὴρ σὸς ζεύξας Βόσπορον τὸν Θρηϊκίον, γεφυρώσας δὲ ποταμὸν Ἴστρον διέβη ἐπὶ Σκύθας. τότε παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο Σκύθαι δεόμενοι 30 Ἰώνων λῦσαι τὸν πόρον, [τοῖσι ἐπετέτραπτο ἡ φυλακὴ τῶν γεφυρέων τοῦ Ἴστρον]. καὶ τότε γε Ἰστιαῖος ὁ Μιλήτου τύραννος εἰ ἐπέσπετο τῶν ἄλλων τυράννων τῇ γνώμῃ μηδὲ ἠναντιώθη, διέργαστο ἂν τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα. καίτοι καὶ λόγῳ ἀκοῦσαι δεινόν, ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ γε ἐνὶ πάντα τὰ βασιλέος 35 πρήγματα γεγενῆσθαι. σὺ ὦν μὴ βούλευ ἐς κίνδυνον μηδένα τοιοῦτον ἀπικέσθαι μηδεμιᾶς ἀνάγκης ἐούσης, ἀλλὰ ἔμοι πείθου· νῦν μὲν τὸν σύλλογον τόνδε διάλυσον, αὐτὶς δέ, ὅταν τοι δοκῇ, προσκεψάμενος ἐπὶ σεωντοῦ προαγόρευε τά τοι δοκέει εἶναι ἄριστα. τὸ γὰρ εὖ βουλευέσθαι κέρδος μέγιστον εὐρίσκω 40

24 ἐμβάλωσι: συμβάλλωσι Cobet: συμβάλωσι Stein² 28
 <ὁ> σὸς Bekker 29 ζεύξας <μὲν> Stein² 31 τῶν γεφυρέων
 del. Naber: τῶν γεφυρέων τοῦ Ἴστρον seiunx. Stein²: τοῦ Ἴστρον tantum
 delerem nisi τοῖσι. . . τοῦ Ἴστρον ut glossema interclusissem: ἐπιτέτραπτο α
 32, 33 γε om. R: εἰ ante Ἰστιαῖος ABC 34 ἠντιώθη RPz, Holder
 et alii 'discrimine vix ullo' Wesseling: cf. 9. 18 supra 36 γενέσθαι
 RPz || βούλευ P: βούλευε R: βουλεύεο α 37 πείθεο BP 38
 δι AB: τε B, Stein¹

26. τὴν γέφυραν: here dramatically correct, and without prejudice to a plurality of bridges hereafter; but the passage conveys too good a criticism and prophecy. It indicates what the Greeks might have done, ought to have done, and were urged to do; cp. 8. 108.

30. παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο . . . δεόμενοι . . . cp. 3. 124 παντοῖα ἐγένετο μὴ κτλ. (perhaps a later use, stylistically!).

31. τῶν γεφυρέων τοῦ Ἴστρον. Stein deletes the words on the ground that the bridge over the Danube always occurs in the singular; Naber had previously deleted τῶν γεφ. But two bridges have been mentioned above (ζεύξας Βόσπορον . . . γεφυρώσας Ἴστρον), and perhaps only τοῦ Ἴστρον should go, or perhaps the whole phrase τοῖσι . . . Ἴστρον.

32. Ἰστιαῖος ὁ Μιλήτου τύραννος: another Histiaios is mentioned c. 98 *infra*, a third in 8. 85. The description of this one here is without prejudice to

the problem of Hdt.'s composition; but the fact that his patronym is given in 5. 30, not in 4. 138, supports the hypothesis of the original independence, if not priority, of 'the Ionian Revolt' to the 'Skythian Logi' (i.e. of Bk. 5 to Bk. 4. 1-144).

33. τῶν ἄλλων τυράννων. The special service of Miltiades, as narrated 4. 137, is here ignored—without any apparent dramatic advantage. Was Hdt. acquainted with that anecdote when he composed this passage? Cp. Introduction, §§ 7-8.

35. ἐπ' with dat. = *peneq*, cp. 8. 29 *infra*; τὰ δ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσι κεῖται Pindar, *Pylh.* 8. 107; 'one man, however good' (ἀνδρὶ), not as opposed to a god, but as compared with 'the king's interests.'

38. σύλλογον: cp. c. 8 *supra*.

39. ἐπὶ, with gen.; cp. ἐπὶ σφέων αὐτῶν βαλόμενοι 5. 73. The phrase here seems hardly courteous.

έόν· εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐναντιωθῆναί τι ἐθέλει, βεβούλευται μὲν οὐδὲν ἦσσαν εὖ, ἔσσωται δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης τὸ βούλευμα· ὁ δὲ βουλευ-
 σάμενος αἰσχροῦς, εἴ οἱ ἡ τύχη ἐπίσποιτο, εὖρημα εὖρηκε, ἦσσαν
 δὲ οὐδὲν οἱ κακῶς βεβούλευται. ὁρᾷς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα ζῶα ὥς
 45 κεραυνοὶ ὁ θεὸς οὐδὲ ἑᾶ φαντάζεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σμικρὰ οὐδὲν μιν
 κνίξει· ὁρᾷς δὲ ὡς ἐς οἰκήματα τὰ μέγιστα αἰεὶ καὶ δένδρεα
 · τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀποσκήπτει τὰ βέλεα· φιλέει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερ-
 ἔχοντα πάντα κολούειν. οὕτω δὲ καὶ στρατὸς πολλὸς ὑπὸ
 ὀλίγου διαφθείρεται κατὰ τοιόνδε· ἐπεὶ σφί ὁ θεὸς φθονήσας
 50 φόβον ἐμβάλη ἡ βροντὴν, δι' ᾧν ἐφθάρησαν ἀναξίως ἐωυτῶν.
 οὐ γὰρ ἑᾶ φρονέειν μέγα ὁ θεὸς ἄλλον ἢ ἐωυτόν. ἐπειχθῆναι
 μὲν νυν πᾶν πρῆγμα τίκτει σφάλματα, ἐκ τῶν ζημίαι μεγάλοι
 φιλέουσι γίνεσθαι· ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπισχεῖν ἔνεστι ἀγαθὰ, εἰ μὴ
 παραντίκα δοκέοντα εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἀνὰ χρόνον ἐξέουσι τις ἄν. σοὶ
 55 μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ὦ βασιλεῦ συμβουλευέω· σὺ δέ, ὦ παῖ Γοβρύεω
 [Μαρδόνιε], παῦσαι λέγων λόγους ματαίους περὶ Ἑλλήνων οὐκ
 · ἐόντων ἀξίων φλαύρως ἀκούειν. Ἑλληνας γὰρ διαβάλλων
 ἐπαίρεις αὐτὸν βασιλέα στρατεύεσθαι· αὐτοῦ δὲ τούτου εἵνεκα
 δοκέεις μοι πᾶσαν προθυμήν ἐκτείνειν. μὴ νυν οὕτω γένηται·

44 δὲ: τε Bekker || ζῶα RPds
 βέλεα om. R, Stob. flor. 42. 16
 Sieaby ap. Madvigii Advers. I. iii.
 Stein: del. Naber

46 κνίζειν B 47 τὰ ante
 51 ὁ θεὸς del. van H. || ἐπειχθέν
 54 εὔροι B 56 Μαρδόνιε

41. ἐναντιωθῆναι, with middle force, from a deponent verb; cp. ἡναντιώθη *supra*, and ὡς οὐδενὸς ἐναντιευμένου c. 49 *infra*, and with θέλει here, εἰ θέλει τοι μηδὲν ἀντίστοιχον καταστήναι *ibid.* βεβούλευται may be neuter, but is found as a middle 3. 134 (ἐγὼ γὰρ βεβούλευμαι κτλ.). The sentiment is 'gnomic,' popular or commonplace philosophy; but not perhaps *de trop*, as addressed to a young monarch. The theology, however, which immediately follows, involving the doctrine of the divine φθῶς in its characteristically Hellenic and Herodotean form (see Introduction, § 11) is hardly appropriate.

43. εὖρημα εὖρηκε: cp. 8. 107 (*Themistocle loquente*). Strictly speaking, perhaps, a εὖρημα ought not to be a matter of τύχη: cp. c. 155 *infra*.

45. φαντάζεσθαι, c. 15 *infra* of the apparition in a dream; 4. 124 of the (mysterious) disappearance of the Skyths (οὐκέτι ἐφαντάζοντο σφί), here seems to

be used with something more of a moral suggestion.

τὰ δὲ σμικρὰ οὐδὲν μιν κνίζει: it is just the little ones which prick us! Anthropomorphic as the Herodotean deity is, he has his advantages over man.

50. δι' ᾧν ἐφθάρησαν. N.B. (a) the tmesis, (b) the 'gnomic' aorist (Sitzler).

51. ἐπειχθῆναι πᾶν πρῆγμα, anarthrous subject of τίκτει. The emendation ἐπειχθέν is unnecessary. Below the contrasted infinitive (ἐπισχεῖν) has the article.

53. φιλέουσι with 'real' subject, cp. 2. 27: so too l. 47 above, with the personal subject (ὁ θεός), but with little or no suggestion of subjective passion or affection. The grammatical sequence εἰ μὴ δοκέοντα εἶναι ἀλλ' . . . ἐξέουσι τις ἄν is not quite accurate: the transition is perhaps mediated by the words ἀνὰ χρόνον, which are practically equivalent to a protasis (εἰ τις χρόνον ἐπίσχω).

58. αὐτόν, in person, cp. 4. 1.

59. μὴ . . . γένηται, prohibitive.

διαβολή γὰρ ἐστὶ δεινότατον· ἐν τῇ δύο μὲν εἰσὶ οἱ ἀδικέοντες, 60 εἰς δὲ ὁ ἀδικούμενος. ὁ μὲν γὰρ διαβάλλων ἀδικεῖ οὐ παρόντι κατηγορέων, ὁ δὲ ἀδικεῖ ἀναπειθόμενος πρὶν ἢ ἀτρεκέως ἐκμάθῃ· ὁ δὲ δὴ ἀπεὼν τοῦ λόγου τάδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι ἀδικέεται, διαβληθεὶς τε ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου καὶ νομισθεὶς πρὸς τοῦ ἐτέρου κακὸς εἶναι. ἀλλ' εἰ δὴ δεῖ γε πάντως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας 65 τούτους στρατεῦσθαι, φέρε, βασιλεὺς μὲν αὐτὸς ἐν ἡβῃ τοῖσι Περσέων μενέτω, ἡμέων δὲ ἀμφοτέρων παραβαλλομένων τὰ τέκνα, στρατηλάτῃ αὐτὸς σὺ ἐπιλεξάμενός τε ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐθέλεις καὶ λαβὼν στρατιὴν ὁκόσῃν τινὰ βούλει. καὶ ἦν μὲν τῇ σὺ λέγεις ἀναβαίνῃ βασιλεί τὰ πρήγματα, κτεινέσθων 70 οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες, πρὸς δὲ αὐτοῖσι καὶ ἐγώ· ἦν δὲ τῇ ἐγὼ προλέγω, οἱ σοὶ ταῦτα πασχόντων, σὺν δὲ σφί καὶ σύ, ἦν ἀπονοστήσης. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν ὑποδύνειν οὐκ ἐθέλῃσεις, σὺ δὲ πάντως στράτευμα ἀνάξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀκούσεσθαι τινὰ φημὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ τῇδε ὑπολειπομένων Μαρδόνιον, μέγα τι 75 κακὸν ἐξεργασάμενον Πέρσας, ὑπὸ κυνῶν τε καὶ ὀρνίθων δια-

62 ὁ δὲ . . εἶναι P *longe aliter*: ὁ δὲ διαβαλλόμενος αὖ διπλῶς ἀδικεῖται· διαβληθεὶς τε ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου καὶ ἅμα νομισθεὶς πρὸς τοῦ ἐτέρου ἀκούσαντος καὶ πεισθέντος εἶναι κακός || ἀδικεῖ del. van H. 70 ἀναβαίνῃ α: ἀναβαίνειν R: ἀναβαίνει C (Stein), S (Gaisf.), V (Holder): ἀποβαίνῃ Cobet 74 ἂν ἔξεις R 76 ἐξεργασάμενον B: ἐξεργασμένον ABC, Stein¹

60. διαβολή γάρ κτλ. This passage on slander shows clear traces of the sophistic methods of the time; for although Persian, Jew, and Christian have all agreed to condemn slander, the forensic argument of this passage is characteristically Greek: the slandered man is doubly wronged, by the speaker and the hearer of the lie! (Stein quotes *Vendidad* 13. 5, Baehr, Lucian, *de calumpnia non item*. cr. 6). Is this passage authentic? Was Hdt. young when he wrote it? It has the air of a juvenile scholasticism, and there is a free paraphrase in P of the last sentence, ὁ δὲ . . κακὸς εἶναι. Cp. App. Crit.

63. ἐν αὐτοῖσι looks here masculine and personal, not as *supra* c. 8 l. 34.

66. φέρε: the wager (παραβαλλομένων, 'risking' or 'depositing') which follows would no doubt strike Hdt.'s hearers as characteristically oriental. The bet is not taken.

ἡβῃ v. II: the same expression is found in l. 157. Cp. cc. 75, 125 *infra*, et al.

70. ἀναβαίνῃ. ἀποβαίνειν more usual; cp. c. 205 *infra*. [Xen.] *Alth. Rep.* 2. 17 ἂν μὲν τι κακὸν ἀναβαίνῃ ἀφ' ὧν ὁ δῆμος ἐβούλευσεν, αἰτιάται ὁ δῆμος ὡς ὀλίγοι ἄνθρωποι αὐτῷ ἀντιπράττοντες διέφθειραν· εἰ δὲ τι ἀγαθόν, σφίσι αὐτοῖς τὴν αἰτίαν ἀνατιθέασι (a sentence which might almost have been modelled on this one).

73. εἰ . . οὐκ ἐθέλῃσεις. οὐκ coalesces with ἐθέλ. to form one idea; cp. Madvig, *Syntax* § 202, R.

σὺ δέ: δέ with the iterated or emphasized subject.

75. τινὰ might stand for any one, the speaker included; e.g. for the Chorus in the *Persai*.

αὐτοῦ τῇδε, 'here, on the spot'; cp. c. 11 *infra*, αὐτοῦ ἀμὰ τῇσι γυναῖξι.

76. ὑπὸ κυνῶν τε καὶ ὀρνίθων B: this circumstance would not be, to a Persian, any aggravation of death; it seems here calculated for a Greek audience (l. 140 notwithstanding—that not having been yet set down by Hdt.; cp. Introduction, § 8). Hdt. is too good an artist to allow Artabanos to predict exactly the

φορεύμενον ἢ κου ἐν γῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἢ σέ γε ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίῳ, εἰ μὴ ἄρα καὶ πρότερον κατ' ὁδόν, γνόντα ἐπ' οἴους ἄνδρας ἀναγινώσκεις στρατεύεσθαι βασιλέα."

- 11 Ἀρτάβανος μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεξε, Ξέρξης δὲ θυμωθεὶς ἀμείβεται τοισίδε. "Ἀρτάβανε, πατὴρ εἰς τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφεός· τοῦτό σε ῥύσεται μηδένα ἄξιον μισθὸν λαβεῖν ἐπέων ματαίων. καὶ τοι ταύτην τὴν ἀτιμίην προστίθῃμι ἐόντι κακῷ καὶ ἀθύμῳ, μήτε
5 συστρατεύεσθαι ἔμουγε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα αὐτοῦ τε μένειν ἅμα τῇσι γυναιξί· ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ ἄνευ σέο ὅσα περ εἶπα ἐπιτελέα ποιήσω. μὴ γὰρ εἶην ἐκ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάσπεος τοῦ Ἀρσάμεος

11. 4 προτίθῃμι ABC

7 Ἀρσάμεος: ἀράμεος B

place of Mardonios' death (although τῇ Ἀθηναίων may be taken to cover the Plataia, cp. Plut. *Arist.* 11); but the forebodings of Artabanos are nevertheless obviously written in the light of the event. This dramatic prophecy suggests a stage device, perhaps a stage precedent, and might be compounded of the Messenger and the Ghost in the *Persai* (249 ff., cp. 805 ff.).

77. σέ γε: an emphatic repetition of the subject, as in Homer (δ γε I' 409, β 326, cp. Hdt. 2. 173). Cp. Timokreon *Fr.* 1 (Bergk iii.⁴ p. 537) ἀλλ' εἰ τό γε Πανσάριον ἢ καὶ τό γε Ξάνθικον αἰνέεις | ἢ τό γε Λευτυχίδαν, ἐγὼ δ' Ἀριστείδαν ἐπαινέω κτλ. The emphasis on the probable doom of Mardonios by no means precludes a hint of danger to the king.

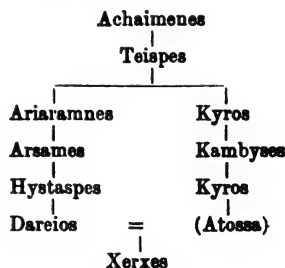
78. ἄρα: the less probable alternative, which could only take place if the Greeks should attempt to keep the Persians from setting foot in the land. γνόντα, 'after you have learnt . . .' The position of βασιλέα is emphatic.

11. 1. θυμωθεὶς. Xerxes is represented by Hdt. as a man of violent passions, easily stirred; cp. Introduction, § 11.

3. ῥύσεται μηδένα: ῥύσασθαι here has the force of a preventive, prohibitive; hence μή, Madvig, *Gr. Syntax*, § 210.

7. μὴ γὰρ εἶην ἐκ . . . γεγονώς, 'I would I were not (son) of.' The genealogy which follows is remarkable. Since the discovery of the Behistun inscription (cp. *Records of the Past*, i. 107 ff.) it has been obvious that the list here corresponds with the genealogy of Darius as there given (Achaemenes, Teispes, Ariaramnes, Arsames, Hystaspes, cp. 1. 209), but is contaminated with two or three names (Kyros, Kambyzes, Teispes), two of which could not belong to direct progenitors of Xerxes, except in so far as

he was the son of Atossa, the daughter of Kyros the Great, here apparently described as 'Kyros son of Kambyzes,' as in 1. 111, where Kyros appears as the son of Kambyzes, and grandson of another Kyros. Nowhere in Hdt. (except 7. 11) does Teispes appear in the Kyreian pedigree, but in 3. 75 the line is referred to Achaemenes (ἀρχάμεος δὲ ἀπ' Ἀχαμένεος ἐγενελόγησεν τὴν πατρίην τὴν Κύρου). Since the discovery of the Babylonian cylinder of Kyros now in the British Museum (cp. O. E. Hagen, *Keilschriftkunden zur Gesch. d. Königs Cyrus*, 1891), it has become evident that Hdt. has, all places taken together, the official pedigree of Kyros as son of Kambyzes, son of Kyros, son of Teispes, son of Achaemenes (though oddly enough this last name is omitted on the Babylonian record). The interpretation of the present passage has now become obvious; the words τοῦ Κύρου have probably dropped out after *Καμβύσῃ*, and καὶ after the first *Τεῖσπεος*, and Xerxes is represented as enumerating his Achaemenid descent, on both sides—though apparently with omission of his mother's name. The accompanying table will make the point plain.



τοῦ Ἀριαράμνεω τοῦ Τεΐσπεος τοῦ Κύρου τοῦ Καμβύσεω τοῦ Τεΐσπεος τοῦ Ἀχαιμένεος γεγονώς, μὴ τιμωρησάμενος Ἀθηναίους, εὖ ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι εἰ ἡμεῖς ἡσυχίην ἄξομεν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνοι, 10 ἀλλὰ καὶ μάλα στρατεύσονται ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν, εἰ χρὴ σταθμώσασθαι τοῖσι ὑπαργμένοισι ἐξ ἐκείνων, οἱ Σάρδις τε ἐνέπρησαν καὶ ἤλασαν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. οὐκὼν ἐξαναχωρέειν οὐδετέροισι δυνατὼς ἔχει, ἀλλὰ ποιεῖν ἢ παθεῖν πρόκειται ἀγών, ἵνα ἡ 15 τὰδε πάντα ὑπὸ Ἑλλήσι ἢ ἐκείνα πάντα ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι γένηται. τὸ γὰρ μέσον οὐδὲν τῆς ἐχθρῆς ἐστί. καλὸν ὦν προπεπονθότας ἡμέας τιμωρέειν ἤδη γίνεται, ἵνα καὶ τὸ δεινὸν τὸ πείσομαι τοῦτο μάθω, ἐλάσας ἐπ' ἄνδρας τούτους, τοὺς γε καὶ Πέλοψ ὁ Φρύξ, ἐὼν πατέρων τῶν ἐμῶν δούλος, κατεστρέψατο οὕτω

8 Ἀριαράμνεω· ἄρμνεω ABC || Τεΐσπεος· τίσπεος B post quod excidisse τοῦ Καμβύσεω susp. Stein¹: immo καὶ ante τοῦ Κύρου et τοῦ Κύρου ante τοῦ Τεΐσπεος (om. B) secundo loco excidisse recte iudicaveris 13 οὐδετέροις ἱκανῶς ἔχειν B 14 παθέειν codd.: πάσχειν van H. || προ- 15 κέεται ABR 18 μάθω: πάθω vult Naber 19 ἐὼν ἐμῶν πατέρων B

11. μάλα: "one of the commonest of Greek words" (L. & S.), but not, for that reason, the easiest to render, whether with verb (as here, cp. 9. 40), adjective, or even adverb (c. 108 *infra*). Cp. c. 186 *infra*. The formula τοῖσι ὑπαργμένοισι σταθμώσασθαι is noticeable, and 'gnomic.' The absence of the augment in ὑπαργ. is an 'Ionism.'

14. πρόκειται ἀγὼν ἵνα κτλ. The clear alternative, and especially the possibility of a Greek conquest of Asia, can scarcely be historical, as put into the king's mouth, or ascribed to this date; they belong to a period subsequent to the Greek successes against Xerxes, cp. 5. 49 (with note *ad l.*), and could hardly have been formulated before the victories of the Eurymedon. This is a much more serious anachronism in the king's mouth than the *hysteron proteron* just above (Σάρδις τε . . ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην). Cp. Introduction, § 11.

16. τὸ γὰρ μέσον οὐδὲν τῆς ἐχθρῆς ἐστί. (1) Without the words τῆς ἐχθρῆς this sentence would have given a good sense: 'between the two alternatives, just specified, there is no mean'; i.e. there is no third alternative. Perhaps this meaning might be substantially retained by taking τῆς ἐχθρῆς as (a) causal, (b) predicative ('that there is no alternative is due to the intensity of our quarrel'). (2) Sitzler apparently takes τὸ μέσον τῆς ἐχθρῆς together to signify "means of agreement,

reconciliation" (does not exist); and so Stein renders: "between our hostile tempers (*Gesinnungen*) there exists no mediation (*Vermittlung*). In these renderings οὐδὲν (or οὐδὲν ἐστί) is, of course, the predicate. (3) The simplest grammatical construction of the sentence would make τὸ μέσον subject and οὐδὲν τῆς ἐχθρῆς ἐστί predicate. The μέσον might be understood of what lies between τὰδε πάντα and ἐκείνα πάντα, and the meaning would be that 'the intervening parts have nothing to say to our quarrel'—which is absurd, and the very opposite of what Hdt. would have been likely to make the king say. But the phrase is at best a confused one; even Hdt. is not always quite lucid; cp. c. 152 *infra*, Introduction, § 11.

17. τὸ δεινὸν τὸ πείσομαι: ironical (in Hdt.), sarcastic (in Xerxes, with reference to c. 10 *supra*). τὰ, relative.

19. πατέρων τῶν ἐμῶν. Xerxes is rhetorically antedating the supremacy of his fathers. (Stein takes it as a precise reference to the pedigree of Perses c. 190 *infra*; Kepheus being son of Belos (1. 7) the Persian power might be regarded as in hereditary succession to the Assyrian.) The Persian claim, or principle, formulated in 9. 116 τὴν Ἀσίην πᾶσαν . . τοῦ δὲ βασιλεύοντος might in itself justify or explain the anachronism. On Πέλοψ ὁ Φρύξ vide c. 8 l. 35 *supra*.

20 ὥς καὶ ἐς τόδε αὐτοὶ τε ὠνθρωποι καὶ ἡ γῆ αὐτῶν ἐπάνωμοι τοῦ καταστρεψαμένου καλέονται.”

12 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο ἐλέγετο. μετὰ δὲ εὐφρόνη τε ἐγένετο καὶ Ξέρην ἐκνίζε ἡ Ἀρταβάνου γνώμη· νυκτὶ δὲ βουλὴν διδοὺς πᾶνχυ εὕρισκέ οἱ οὐ πρήγμα εἶναι στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. δεδομένων δὲ οἱ αὐτὶς τούτων κατύπνωσε, 5 καὶ δὴ κου ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ εἶδε δψιν τοιήνδε, ὥς λέγεται ὑπὸ Περσέων· ἐδόκεε ὁ Ξέρξης ἄνδρα οἱ ἐπιστάντα μέγαν τε καὶ εὐειδέα εἰπεῖν “μετὰ δὴ βουλευεαι ὦ Πέρσα στρατεύμα μὴ ἄγειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, προείπας ἀλίζειν Πέρσας στρατόν; οὔτε ὦν μεταβουλευόμενος ποίεις εὖ, οὔτε ὁ συγγνωσόμενός 10 τοι πάρα· ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ τῆς ἡμέρης ἐβουλευσας ποίειεν, ταύτην 13 ἴθι τῶν ὁδῶν.” τὸν μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντα ἐδόκεε ὁ Ξέρξης ἀποπτάσθαι, ἡμέρης δὲ ἐπιλαμψάσης ὀνείρου μὲν τούτου λόγον οὐδένα ἐποίησε, δὲ δὲ Περσέων συναλίσας τοὺς καὶ πρότερον συνέλεξε, ἐλεξέ σφι τάδε. “ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, συγγνώμην μοι

20 ὥς: ὥστε van H.

12. 6 ὁ Ξέρξης secl. van H.

8

Πέρσῃσι R, Holder: ‘fortasse neutrum addidit H.’ van H.

13. 1

εἰπαντα R

4 ἐλεξέ: ἐλεγέ R, Holder, van H. et al.

12. 1. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο, ‘no further’: 5. 50.

εὐφρόνη: a poetical word for ‘night,’ but whether as the period of kindly sleep (εὐφρων) or *e contrariis* (cp. *εὐμενίδες*, *εὐξείνος*) is not quite clear. Hdt. uses it frequently in these three books (cc. 56, 188 *infra*; 8. 6, 12, 14; 9. 37, 39), but not (so far as I have observed) elsewhere, i.e. afterwards; cp. Introduction, § 8. *τε . . . καὶ*: a *parataxis* not uncommon in Hdt.

2. ἐκνίζε: c. 10 l. 45 *supra*; perhaps an unconscious reminiscence.

3. πρήγμα, as in l. 79, ‘worth while,’ ‘advisable,’ ‘advantageous.’ Contr. cc. 180, 150 *infra*.

4. δεδομένων: a rather strong form to express the king’s change of mind. It marks, perhaps, the autocratic power, not the constancy, of the king; cp. c. 13 l. 11 and *δεδοκται* c. 16 *infra*.

κατύπνωσε, ‘fell fast asleep’: the verb is repeated cc. 14, 15, 16, 17, *infra*.

5. ὥς λέγεται ὑπὸ Περσέων with the preceding κου seems to disclaim responsibility for the story which follows; yet the vision is ‘Homeric’ (Stein), and the formula for its appearance Herodotean (cp. 6. 117). The analogy with the

dream of Agamemnon, *Il.* 2 *ad inii.*, has been often pointed out; Stein cites the figure of Αἴαθ on the Dareios vase (cp. c. 8 *supra*) as a parallel. It would have been a dangerous device to have identified the figure with Dareios, for example, as the shade of Dareios had already done duty otherwise in the *Persai* (cp. c. 11 *supra*); but the dream of Xerxes lacks concrete personality (contr. dream of Kyros, l. 209). For the story, if authentic, only a Persian ‘provenience’ was possible; but Hdt.’s formula may be no more than a literary device, and the dream his own invention.

9. οὔτε ὁ συγγνωσόμενός τοι πάρα: the argument seems to demand rather *οὔτε ὁ παρῶν συγγνώσεται τοι*, a sense which may be got out of the words by taking *πάρα* = *πάρειμι* (with Stein) rather than = *πάρεστι* (*neque adest qui consilium quod nunc iniisti tibi probaturus*, Schweigh.).

13. 1. ἀποπτάσθαι: no mere metaphor; the figure had wings, by no means an exclusively oriental note, cp. *Il.* 2. 70.

3. δὲ δὲ, resumed subject; cp. c. 10, *supra ad f.*

συναλίσας: ἀλίζειν just above; the reference is to c. 8 *supra*, but is made to the act, not to the record.

ἔχετε ὅτι ἀγγίστροφα βουλευόμαι· φρενῶν τε γὰρ ἐς τὰ 5
ἐμευουτοῦ πρῶτα οὐκῶ ἀνήκω, καὶ οἱ παρηγορέεμενοι ἐκεῖνα
ποιέειν οὐδένα χρόνον μευ ἀπέχονται. ἀκούσαντι μέντοι μοι
τῆς Ἀρταβάνου γνώμης παραυτίκα μὲν ἡ νεότης ἐπέξεσε, ὥστε
ἀεικέστερα ἀπορριῖναι ἔπεα ἐς ἄνδρα πρεσβύτερον [ἢ χρεόν].
νῦν μέντοι συγγνοὺς χρήσομαι τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ. ὥς ὦν 10
μεταδεδογμένον μοι μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἡσυχοὶ
ἔστε.”

Πέρσαι μὲν ὥς ἤκουσαν ταῦτα, κεχαρηκότες προσεκύνηον. 14
νυκτὸς δὲ γενομένης αὐτὶς τῶντὸ ὄνειρον τῷ Ξέρξῃ κατυπνω-
μένῳ ἔλεγε ἐπιστάν “ὦ παῖ Δαρείου, καὶ δὴ φαίναι ἐν
Πέρσῃσί τε ἀπειπάμενος τὴν στρατηλασίην καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ ἔπεα
ἐν οὐδενὶ ποιησάμενος λόγῳ ὥς παρ’ οὐδενὸς ἀκούσας; εὖ 5
νυν τόδ’ ἴσθι· ἦν περ μὴ αὐτίκα στρατηλατῆς, τάδε τοι
ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀνασχῆσαι· ὥς καὶ μέγας καὶ πολλὸς ἐγένεο ἐν
ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ, οὕτω καὶ ταπεινὸς ὀπίσω κατὰ τάχος ἔσεια.”
Ξέρξης μὲν περιδεὴς γενόμενος τῇ ὄψι ἀνά τε ἔδραμε ἐκ 15
τῆς κοίτης καὶ πέμπει ἄγγελον ἐπὶ Ἀρτάβανον [καλέοντα].
ἀπικομένῳ δέ οἱ ἔλεγε Ξέρξης τάδε. “Ἀρτάβανε, ἐγὼ τὸ
παραυτίκα μὲν οὐκ ἐφρόνεον εἰπας ἐς σέ μάταια ἔπεα χρηστής

7 μέντοι: μὲν δὴ Bekker, van H. 9 ἢ χρεόν del. Naber
11 μεταδεδογμένον Pcorr., R: μεταδεδογμένων ceteri: μεταδεδογμένῳ s
14. 3 ἔλεγε post ὄνειρον B, Holder, van H. 5 ποιούμενος B || ἀκούσας;
Stein: ἀκούσας 15. 2 καλέοντα secl. Valckenaer, Stein³: ἐπὶ
om. R 4 ἐφρόνεον ABC, Stein³ (‘recte si εὖ addideris’ van H.):
ἐσωφρόνεον B, Stein^{1,2}, Holder, van H. || ἐς om. ABC

5. ἀγγίστροφα: cp. Thuc. 2. 53. 1
ἀγγίστροφον τὴν μεταβολὴν ὀρώντες.

φρενῶν τε γὰρ . . οὐκῶ ἀνήκω:
a sudden access of modesty on the king’s
part! τὰ ἐμευουτοῦ πρῶτα, ‘the best of
which I am capable.’

6. παρηγορέεσθαι, 5. 104, 9. 54
(perhaps active in sense).

8. ἡ νεότης ἐπέξεσε, ‘my youthful
spirit boiled up’; in 9. 12 νεότης concrete
(juventutis). On the actual age of Xerxes
vide c. 5 *supra*. ἐπιζέειν, effervesce.

14. 1. προσεκύνηον. For the προσκύ-
νησις cp. c. 136 *infra*.

4. ἀπειπάμενος. In a different sense,
5. 56; here ‘reject,’ ‘abandon’; cp. 1.
59, 6. 100, ‘refuse’; 4. 120, 125; c. 205
infra, 9. 7.

5. ὥς παρ’ οὐδενὸς ἀκούσας. οὐδεὶς,

a nobody, ‘one of naught’; so c. 20
infra, 9. 58. The aorists ἀπειπ. ἀκούσας
contrast with ποιούμενος.

7. ἐξ αὐτῶν: cp. ἐν αὐτοῖσι c. 8 *supra*.
μέγας καὶ πολλός. Stein sees a
reference to this passage in Aristoph.
Birds 488, adding four other references
to Hdt. from the same play, 552, 1127,
1130, 1145, on which, as evidence of
composition and publication, cp. Intro-
duction, § 9.

15. 1. ἀνά τε ἔδραμε: tmesis; cp. 1.
66, where ἀνέδραμον has a somewhat
different meaning. If καλέοντα (fut.)
stands, it is of course to be taken as
exegetical.

4. ἐσωφρόνεον is not the reading of
the better class, but gives the better
sense (not but that σωφροσύνη and

- 5 εἵνεκα συμβουλῆς· μετὰ μέντοι οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον μετέγνων, ἔγνων δὲ ταῦτά μοι ποιητέα ἔρonta τὰ σὺ ὑπεθήκαο. οὐκὼν δυνατός τοι εἰμὶ ταῦτα βουλόμενος ποιέειν· τετραμμένῳ γὰρ δὴ καὶ μετεγνώκοτι ἐπιφοιτῶν θνείρον φαντάζεται μοι οὐδαμῶς συνέπαινον ἔδον ποιέειν με ταῦτα· νῦν δὲ καὶ διαπειλῆσαν
 10 οἴχεται. εἰ ὦν θεός ἐστι ὁ ἐπιπέμπων καὶ οἱ πάντως ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστι γενέσθαι στρατηλασίην ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπιπτήσεται καὶ σοὶ τῶντὸ τοῦτο θνείρον, ὁμοίως καὶ ἐμοὶ ἐντελλόμενον. εὐρίσκω δὲ ὧδε ἂν γινόμενα ταῦτα, εἰ λάβοις τὴν ἐμὴν σκευὴν πᾶσαν, καὶ ἐνδὺς μετὰ τοῦτο ἵζοιο ἐς
 15 τὸν ἐμὸν θρόνον καὶ ἔπειτα ἐν κοίτῃ τῇ ἐμῇ κατυπνώσειας.”
 16 Ξέρξης μὲν ταῦτά οἱ ἔλεγε· Ἀρτάβανος δὲ οὐ πρῶτον κελεύσματι πειθόμενος, οἷα οὐκ ἀξιεύμενος ἐς τὸν βασιλῆιον θρόνον ἵζεσθαι, τέλος ὡς ἡναγκάζετο εἶπας τάδε ἐποίησε τὸ κελεύόμενον. “ἴσον ἐκείνο ὃ βασιλεὺ παρ’ ἐμοὶ κέκριται,
 5 φρονέειν τε εὖ καὶ τῷ λέγοντι χρηστὰ ἐθέλειν πείθεσθαι· τά σε καὶ ἀμφοτέρω περιήκοντα ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ὁμίλῃαι σφάλλουσι, κατὰ περ τὴν πάντων χρησιμωτάτην ἀνθρώποισι θάλασσαν πνεύματα φασὶ ἀνέμων ἐμπίπτοντα οὐ περιορᾶν

5 συμβουλῆς R, Holder, van H. 6 ἔγνων δὲ del. Mehler approb. van H. || οὐδ’ ὦν Krueger 7 ποιέειν βουλόμενος B 8 δὴ om. ABC || ἐπιφοιτῶν α: ἐπίφοιτον B: ἐπιφοιτέον Stein¹², van H. 9 συνέπαινον ἔδον B, Holder, van H.: συνεπαινέον ABC, Stein¹²³ || δὴ ἀπειλῆσαν B, Holder, van H. 11 στρατηλασίην ABC 13 ἀναγινόμενα B 16. 2 κελεύσματι ABC, van H.: οὐ τῷ πρῶτῳ οἱ κελεύσματι B || πιθόμενος van H. 8 φασὶ del. Naber || περιορᾶ Naber

φρόνησις might be interchangeable with Hdt.), nor does φρονέειν εἶ, c. 16 *infra*, govern the reading here. Cp. App. Crit.

6. τά: relative.

7. βουλόμενος: adversative, ‘though I wish,’ ‘much as I wish.’

8. φαντάζεται: cp. c. 10 l. 45 *supra*.

10. εἰ ἂν θεός ἐστι κτλ. The test, or canon, seems valid, and more convincing than the one set up by Artabanos (that the repeated visitation of the king would establish the divinity of the vision) c. 16 *infra*. The divine driving of Xerxes is established accordingly in the sequel, somewhat to the detriment, perhaps, of the human motivation. Cp. Introduction, § 11.

14. μετὰ τοῦτο is pleonastic.

16. 1. πρῶτῳ κελεύσματι has almost a technical, or proverbial, sound, like our ‘first bid,’ ‘first time of asking,’ etc.; cp. 4. 141 (where the article occurs);

also Thuc. 2. 92. 1, where the εἰ must have been the πρῶτον κέλευσμα.

2. οἷα οὐκ ἀξιεύμενος κτλ. To sit on the king’s throne was treason, and punishable with death; Q. Curtius 8. 4. 17 and *reft. ap. Rawlinson*. The anecdote of the man who sat upon Alexander’s throne is told by Arrian, *Anab.* 7. 24. 3: τοὺς δὲ οὐκ ἀναστήσαι μὲν αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου κατὰ δὴ τινα νόμον Περσικόν· περιρρηξαμένους δὲ τύπτεσθαι

τά τε στήθη καὶ τὰ πρόσωπα ὡς ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ κακῷ.

3. εἶπας . . τὸ κελεύόμενον, ‘before obeying the order spake as follows.’

6. ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ὁμίλῃαι: cp. Plato, *Rep.* 8. 550; 1 Cor. 15. 33 φθίρουσιν ἥδη χρῆσθ’ ὁμίλῃαι κακαί (an iambic trimeter, quoted from Menander’s *Thais*: Fr. 211, ed. Meineke). Gnomie wisdom.

8. φασί. Whose theory was this, that if only the wicked winds would

φύσι τῇ ἐωυτῆς χρᾶσθαι. ἐμὲ δὲ ἀκούσαντα πρὸς σεῦ κακῶς οὐ τοσοῦτο ἔδακε λύπη, ὅσον γνωμένων δύο προκειμένων 10 Πέρσῃσι, τῆς μὲν ὕβριν αὐξανούσης, τῆς δὲ καταπανούσης καὶ λεγούσης ὡς κακὸν εἶη διδάσκειν τὴν ψυχὴν πλέον τι δίζησθαι αἰεὶ ἔχειν τοῦ παρεόντος, τοιούτων προκειμένων γνωμένων ὅτι τὴν σφαλερωτέραν σεωυτῷ τε καὶ Πέρσῃσι ἀναίρεο. νῦν ὦν, ἐπειδὴ τέτραψαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀμείνω, φῆς 15 τοι μετίεντι τὸν ἐπ' "Ἑλληνας στόλον ἐπιφοιτᾶν ὄνειρον θεοῦ τινος πομπῇ, οὐκ ἐὼντά σε καταλύειν τὸν στόλον. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἐστὶ ὦ παῖ θεῖα. ἐνύπνια γὰρ τὰ ἐς ἀνθρώπους πεπλανημένα τοιαῦτα ἐστὶ οἷά σε ἐγὼ διδάξω, ἔτεσι σεῦ πολλοῖσι πρεσβύτερος ἐὼν· πεπλανῆσθαι αὐταὶ μάλιστα 20 ἐώθασι αἱ ὄψιες τῶν ὀνειράτων, τὰ τις ἡμέρης φροντίζει. ἡμεῖς δὲ τὰς πρὸ τοῦ ἡμέρας ταύτην τὴν στρατηλασίην καὶ τὸ κάρτα εἶχομεν μετὰ χειρας. εἰ δὲ ἄρα μὴ ἐστὶ τοῦτο τοιοῦτο οἶον ἐγὼ διαίρεω, ἀλλὰ τι τοῦ θείου μετέχον, σὺ πᾶν αὐτὸ συλλαβὼν εἴρηκας· φανήτω γὰρ δὴ καὶ ἐμοί, ὡς 25

11 αὐξούσης B 13 τουτέων B 15 αἰρέο Cobet, van H.
17 ἐὼν Cobet: An ἐὼντος cum Aldo? van H. 20 αἰτᾶι Reiske: αὐταὶ
<περὶ> τὰ Reiske 24 θείου Schweighauser: θεοῦ 25 αὐτὸ
α: αὐτὸς B, van H.

leave the good sea to itself, it would be man's best friend! Stein understands Gobryas to be speaking as a landsman, unacquainted with the sea (and the winds!); but the passage is hardly so dramatic as that: rather is it quite undramatic and Herodotean. The theory is eminently Greek (not *par exemple* Phoenician!) and is found—as Stein points out—in Solon *Fr.* 12

ἐξ ἀνέμων δὲ θάλασσα ταρασσεται· ἦν δὲ
τις αὐτῇν

μὴ κυρῇ, πάντων ἐστὶ δικαιοσύνη,

a proof, in Plutarch's eyes (*Solon*, 3), that Solon was, in natural philosophy, ἀπλοῦς ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἀρχαῖος. Cp. further parallels (quoted Bergk, *P. L.* ii. 4 p. 41), esp. Polyb. 9. 29, Dionys. 17. 12, of the analogy between the People and the quiet steady sea, the Demagogues and the Wind (perhaps this was Solon's original point; cp. *Psalm* 65. 7).

12. ὡς κακὸν εἶη διδάσκειν . . δίζησθαι . . ἔχειν. Another 'gnome,' rather clumsily expressed. The three consecutive infinitives may be paralleled 5. 12: ἐπιθυμῆσαι . . ἐντειλασθαι . . ποιῆσαι.

17. ἐὼντα. Though Hdt. uses both

ὄνειρος and ὄνειρον, the abrupt change of gender here is very harsh. Cp. App. Crit. *supra*.

18. ὦ παῖ. Artabanos grows a trifle familiar; he had begun ὦ βασιλεῦ, cp. 1. 4 *supra*. The rationale of dreams here given is refuted by the sequel, which proves the supernatural character of the visitation, at least in this instance: how far there is conscious purpose in all this on the historian's part can scarcely be determined; perhaps Hdt.'s own view on the question was indeterminate. τὰ, the relative, can hardly refer strictly to ὀνειράτων (heteroclite pl. from ὄνειρον) but more vaguely 'regarding things which . . .'. Valckenauer appropriately cites the poet Attius *apud* Cicero. *De divin.* 1. 22 res, quae in vita usurpant homines, cogitant curant vident, | quaeque agunt vigilantes agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidit, | minus mirum est, sed di rem tantam haud temere improvise offerunt.

23. τὸ κάρτα, *vel maxime*: 1. 71, 3. 104, 4. 181.

εἰ δὲ ἄρα μὴ ἐστὶ shows the normal syntax; cp. *ei* οὐ below. ἄρα marks the less probable alternative; cp. 8. 109.

καὶ σοί, διακελευόμενον. φανῆναι δὲ οὐδὲν μᾶλλον μοι
 ὀφείλει ἔχοντι τὴν σὴν ἐσθῆτα ἢ οὐ καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν, οὐδέ τι
 μᾶλλον ἐν κοίτῃ τῇ σῇ ἀναπαυομένῳ ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ,
 εἴ πέρ γε καὶ ἄλλως ἐθέλει φανῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐς τοσοῦτό
 30 γε εὐηθείης ἀνήκει τοῦτο, ὅ τι δὴ κοτε ἐστί, τὸ ἐπιφαινόμενον
 τοι ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ, ὥστε δόξει ἐμὲ ὀρῶν σὲ εἶναι, τῇ σῇ ἐσθῇτι
 τεκμαιρόμενον. εἰ δὲ ἐμὲ μὲν ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιήσεται οὐδὲ
 ἀξιώσει ἐπιφανῆναι, οὔτε ἦν τὴν ἐμὴν ἐσθῆτα ἔχω οὔτε ἦν
 τὴν σὴν, οὐδὲ ἐπιφοιτήσῃ, τοῦτο ἤδη μαθητέον ἔσται. εἰ
 35 γὰρ δὴ ἐπιφοιτήσῃ γε συνεχέως, φαίην ἂν καὶ αὐτὸς θεῖον
 εἶναι. εἰ δὲ τοι οὕτω δεδόκηται γίνεσθαι καὶ οὐκ οἶά τε
 αὐτὸ παρατρέψαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη δεῖ ἐμὲ ἐν κοίτῃ τῇ σῇ κατυ-
 πνώσαι, φέρε, τούτων ἐξ ἐμεῦ ἐπιτελευμένων φανήτω καὶ ἐμοί.
 17 μέχρι δὲ τούτου τῇ παρεούσῃ γνώμῃ χρήσομαι." τοσαῦτα
 εἰπας Ἀρτάβανος, ἐλπίζων Ξέρξην ἀποδέξειν λέγοντα οὐδέν,
 ἐποίησε τὸ κελευόμενον. ἐνδὺς δὲ τὴν Ξέρξεω ἐσθῆτα καὶ
 ἰζόμενος ἐς τὸν βασιλῆιον θρόνον ὥς μετὰ ταῦτα κοῖτον
 5 ἐποιέετο, ἡλθέ οἱ κατυπνωμένῳ τῶντ' ὄνειρον τὸ καὶ παρὰ
 Ξέρξην ἐφοίτα, ὑπερστὰν δὲ τοῦ Ἀρταβάνου εἶπε ἄρα "σὺ

27 οὐ καὶ Schaefer: οὐκ AB: οὐκ C: οὐχὶ B 35 ἐπιφοιτήσῃ s:
 ἐπεφοιτήσῃ? van H. 36 δεδόκηται Pz 37 ἤδη δεῖ ἐμὲ Schaefer:
 ἤδη ἢ ἐμὲ ABC: ἤδη ἔμῃ (ἡμῃ Stein²) B: ἢ δεῖ ἐμὲ Bekker: εἰ δὴ δεῖ ἐμὲ
 Eltz. 17. 6 εἶπε ἄρα Stein⁸: εἶπε. ἄρα ABC: εἶπε τάδε. ἄρα R,
 Stein¹ (sc. τάδε B: ἄρα aR om. VS)

26. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον . . ἢ οὐ (bis):
 a superfluous but idiomatic negative;
 cp. 4. 118, 5. 94. Artabanos is sound
 on the clothes-philosophy: 'cuocullus
 non facit monachum.'

29. ἐς τοσοῦτό γε εὐηθείης ἀνήκει,
 'has reached such a pitch of simplicity',
 innocence. For εὐήθεια cp. 1. 60, 3.
 140, Thuc. 3. 45. 7, Plato, *Rep.* 348 c
 (in the mouth of Thrasymachos δικαιο-
 σύνην = γενναίαν εὐήθειαν). For ἀνήκειν
 cp. cc. 9, 10 *supra*, 134, 237 *infra*; and
 in a literal or material sense c. 60 *infra*.

32. εἰ δὲ ἐμὲ, after μαθητέον ἔσται:
 'whether it will hold me of no account,'
 naturally followed by οὐ: but just
 below, εἰ . . οὐκ οἶά τε, as οὐκ οἶά τε
 coalesce to form a single idea (ἀδύνατα);
 cp. c. 10 l. 73 *supra*.

36. δεδόκηται. The form occurs in
 Pindar, Aristophanes, Euripides, and is
 of course more regular (as from δοκέω)
 than the commoner δέδογμαί, c. 12
supra, δοκῆσαι 4. 74; but cp. App. Crit.

17. 1. τοσαῦτα εἰπας . . ἐποίησε τὸ κ.,
 'without further speech did what was
 ordered'; cp. c. 16 *ad iní*.

3. ἐνδὺς . . ἡλθέ οἱ: there is an in-
 consequence of construction, or *Anacoluthon*;
 for reff. cp. Index.

6. ὑπερστὰν: the dream is a sub-
 stantial reality, though only visible in
 sleep; it stands 'over' Artabanos, it had
 stood 'over against' Xerxes (ἐπιστὰν);
 of its identity (τῶντ' ὄνειρον τὸ καὶ παρὰ
 Ξέρξην ἐφοίτα) there is no doubt.

εἶπε ἄρα. Stein's emendation is
 convincing, for several reasons: (a) the
 best class omit τάδε; (b) ἄρα σὺ δὲ is
 superfluously strong and over-excited for
 the supernatural vision: σὺ δὲ is simpler
 and grander; (c) the parallels (4. 134 εἶπε
 ἄρα, 9. 9 εἶλεγε ἄρα, 1. 141 εἶπεν ἄρα)
 clinch it; (d) moreover, the form ἄρα is
 questionable for Hdt. Would it not be
 ἢ ῥα? Smyth § 716 p. 612, however,
 allows it here.

δὴ κείνος εἰς ὃ ἀποσπεύδων Ξέρξην στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὡς δὴ κηδόμενος αὐτοῦ; ἀλλ' οὔτε ἐς τὸ μετέπειτα οὔτε ἐς τὸ παρῑτίκα νῦν καταπροΐξαι ἀποτράπων τὸ χρεὼν γενέσθαι. Ξέρξην δὲ τὰ δεῖ ἀνηκουστέοντα παθεῖν, αὐτῷ ἰο ἐκείνῳ δεδήλωται." ταῦτά τε ἐδόκεε Ἀρτάβανος τὸ δνειρον 18 ἀπειλέειν καὶ θερμοῖσι σιδηρίοις ἐκκαίειν αὐτοῦ μέλλειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. καὶ ὃς ἀμβώσας μέγα ἀναθρώσκει, καὶ παρ- ἰζόμενος Ξέρξην, ὡς τὴν ὄψιν οἱ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου διεξήλθε ἀπηγεόμενος, δευτέρᾳ οἱ λέγει τάδε. "ἐγὼ μὲν, ὦ βασιλεῦ, 5 οἷα ἄνθρωπος ἰδὼν ἤδη πολλά τε καὶ μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγματα ὑπὸ ἡσόνων, οὐκ ἔων σε τὰ πάντα τῇ ἡλικίῃ εἴκειν, ἐπιστάμενος ὡς κακὸν εἶη τὸ πολλῶν ἐπιθυμέειν, μεμνημένος μὲν τὸν ἐπὶ Μασσαγέτας Κύρου στόλον ὡς

9 νῦν del. Cobet || ἀποτράπων Stein, Holder, van H. Sed cf. Smyth § 128 p. 133: ἀποτρέπων 10 παθεῖν B: παθείειν α 18. 1 τε B: δὴ α: τε cum δὴ superscripto P: τε δὴ z, Gaisford, van H. || τὸ α: τὸν B 2 σιδηρίοις α 9 μιμνησκόμενος α

9. (σὲ) καταπροΐξαι ἀποτράπων, 'thou shalt not with impunity attempt to divert.' καταπροΐξασθαι (the pres. καταπροΐξασθαι only found in Byzant. Gk. is somewhat anomalous, cp. προΐξ, προίκα) is used absolutely in 3. 36, 'to get off scot free,' but not there, nor anywhere in Hdt., without a negative; usually with a participle also, as here. Cp. 5. 105, 3. 156.

τὸ χρεὼν γενέσθαι. No wonder the attempt was bound to fail; cp. 9. 16 δ τι δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀμήχανον ἀποτρέφαι ἀνθρώπων.

10. ἀνηκουστέοντα: 6. 14 (with dat.) and 1. 115 (absolutely, as here).

12. 2. σιδηρίοις: σιδήριον, a tool of iron, cp. 9. 37 ἰνῆρα, 3. 29, Thuc. 4. 4. 2. The order of words is very effective (θ. σ. δ. αὐτ. μ. τ. δ.). On putting out the eyes as an Oriental punishment vide Rawlinson iv.³ 20, and especially Xen. *Anab.* 1. 9. 13. Grote iv. 110 regards the story here as a product of "religious imagination." Thirlwall ii. 279 suspects "the influence and arts of the Magian priesthood"; Rawlinson endorses the latter suspicion, and suggests "a skilfully devised fraud on the part of the friends of Mardonius," by which "a pretended spectre" subdued "the weak mind of Xerxes" and "threats" the stronger mind of Artabanos. This exegesis is but misplaced ingenuity. Arta-

banos would, in such circumstances, have been shrewd enough to discover the plot. Dreams, apparitions, and the supernatural are a part of Hdt.'s stock in trade. One might almost as well suspect the Ghost in *Hamlet* as a contrivance of Bernardo and Marcellus. The real motivation of the expedition does not require either the human or the superhuman device; cp. Introduction, § 11.

3. παρῑζόμενος Ξέρξην: the king must be conceived as passing the night in the chamber with Artabanos.

4. ὡς . . . δευτέρα, 'first he gave him a full account of the dream, and then . . .' speaks to him just in the sense of Hdt.; cp. 1. 5 τὰ γὰρ τὸ πάλαι μεγάλα ἦν κτλ. Artabanos, however, has no occasion to specify the rise of the lesser powers, though he ascribes the fall of the greater to their agency.

7. τῇ ἡλικίῃ εἴκειν: cp. νεότης α. 13 supra, and 3. 36 μὴ πάντα ἡλικίῃ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπείτρεπε: in 5. 19 εἴκει τῇ ἡλικίῃ (age). Blakesley's censure on Baehr's comment here is overdone; the actual meaning of ἡλικίῃ varies with the context, or circumstances. Cp. for a difference 5. 71.

9. Μασσαγέτας . . . Αἰθίοπας . . . Σκύθας: the stock examples of disaster on a large scale. The first story is related 1. 201-216, the second 3. 17-25, the third 4. 1-144, more or less; and the problem of the order of composition presents

- 10 ἔπρηξε, μεμνημένος δὲ καὶ τὸν ἐπ' Αἰθίοπας τὸν Καμβύσῳ,
 συστρατευσάμενος δὲ καὶ Δαρείῳ ἐπὶ Σκύθας. ἐπιστάμενος
 ταῦτα γνώμην εἶχον ἀτρεμίζοντά σε μακαριστὸν εἶναι πρὸς
 πάντων ἀνθρώπων. ἐπεὶ δὲ δαιμονίη τις γίνεται ὁρμή, καὶ
 "Ἑλλήνας, ὥς οἴκε, φθορὴ τις καταλαμβάνει θεήλατος, ἐγὼ
 15 μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς τράπομαι καὶ τὴν γνώμην μετατίθεμαι, σὺ
 δὲ σήμνηνον μὲν Πέρσῃσι τὰ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ πεμπόμενα, χρᾶσθαι
 δὲ κέλευε τοῖσι ἐκ σέο πρώτοισι προειρημένοισι ἐς τὴν
 παρασκευήν, ποίεε δὲ οὕτω ὅκως τοῦ θεοῦ παραδιδόντος τῶν
 σῶν ἐνδεήσει μὴδέν." τούτων δὲ λεχθέντων, ἐνθαῦτα ἐπ-
 20 αερθέντες τῇ ὄψι, ὥς ἡμέρῃ ἐγένετο τάχιστα, Ξέρξης τε
 ὑπερετίθετο ταῦτα Πέρσῃσι, καὶ Ἀρτάβανος, ὃς πρότερον
 ἀποσπεύδων μόνος ἐφαίνετο, τότε ἐπισπεύδων φανερός ἦν.
 19 Ὀρμημένῳ δὲ Ξέρξῃ στρατηλατείειν μετὰ ταῦτα τρίτῃ ὄψι
 ἐν τῷ ὑπνῷ ἐγένετο, τὴν οἱ Μάγοι ἔκριναν ἀκούσαντες φέρειν

11 συστρατευσάμενος Stein²: συστρατευόμενος

12 ὦν ταῦτα z,

Wesseling, Bekker, van H.

19 ἐνδεήσει β recte cp. Bursian *Jahrb.*

86. 57: ἐνδεήσει || ἐπαερθέντες Stein¹: ἐπαρθέντες

itself. There is nothing in the reff. here to show whether Hdt. had or had not already written his accounts of these three expeditions. The phrase puts the presence of Artabanos in the 'Skythian' campaign more clearly than c. 10 *supra*, or 4. 83, 143. Cp. Introduction, § 7. συστρατευόμενος: συστρατευόμενος: the imperfect describes (*schildert*), the aorist narrates (*erzählt*), Sitzler.

12. ἀτρεμίζοντά σε: in opposition to the 'law of empire', c. 8 *supra*; the participle here equals a conditional.

πρός, 'in the eyes of . . .'; a proximity still closer might be expressed by the dative (= *coram*). The element of opinion is also conveyed by the predicative μακαριστός (as distinct from μάκαρ, μακάριος).

13. δαιμονίη τις γίνεται ὁρμή: the ὁρμή might be that experienced by Xerxes (cp. c. 19 *infra ad init.*), or might be more general and objective: 'the powers above are on the move'; in either case the δαιμόνιον is not here precisely contrasted with the θεῖον. Thrice at least Artabanos is made to confess the divine (δαιμονίη ὁρμή . . . φθορὴ θεήλατος . . . τὰ ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ πεμπόμενα), yea, a fourth time recognises the god's lead (τοῦ θεοῦ παραδιδόντος). All this is doubtless the

author's device to emphasize his own point.

18. ποίεε . . . ὅκως . . . ἐνδεήσει μὴδέν: cp. c. 8 *supra* ἐφρόντιζον ὅκως μὴ λείψομαι.

19. ἐπαερθέντες: an ominous or sinister word; cp. c. 9 *supra* ἐπ. ἀβουλῇ, 9. 49 ψυχρῇ νίκῃ.

21. ὑπερτίθεσθαι, 'to lay before' for the purpose of consultation; cp. 1. 107, 5. 24 *et al.*

19. 1. ὀρμημένῳ: cp. ὀρμητὸν στρατεύεσθαι c. 1 *supra*, 'put himself in motion,' the motion being mental. Cp. II. 21. 571-2 ἐν δὲ οἱ ἦτορ ἀλκιμον ὤρματο πτολεμίζειν ἢ δὲ μάχεσθαι. The unaugmented form is admitted in Hdt.

τρίτῃ: the first in c. 12 *supra*, the second in c. 14; the apparition to Artabanos in c. 17 is not counted.

2. τὴν: relative.

οἱ Μάγοι are here, and elsewhere in the Bk. (cc. 37, 43, 113, 191 *infra*), taken for granted, as though their position and functions were notorious. The reff. to the Magi in Bk. 1 are more intelligible and explicatory; but even there it cannot be said that any systematic account of them is given. They figure also largely in Bk. 3. These observations are not *prima facie* favourable to the hypothesis of the prior composition

τε ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν δουλεύσειν τέ οἱ πάντας ἀνθρώπους. ἡ δὲ θύς ἦν ἥδε· ἐδόκεε ὁ Ξέρξης ἐστεφανῶσθαι ἐλαίης θαλλῷ, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐλαίης τοὺς κλάδους γῆν πᾶσαν ἐπισχεῖν, μετὰ δὲ ἀφανισθῆναι περὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κείμενον τὸν στέφανον. κρινάντων δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Μάγων, Περσέων τε τῶν συλλεχθέντων αὐτίκα πᾶς ἀνὴρ ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἐωυτοῦ ἀπελάσας εἶχε προθυμίην πᾶσαν ἐπὶ τοῖσι εἰρημένοισι, θέλων αὐτὸς ἕκαστος τὰ προκείμενα δῶρα λαβεῖν, καὶ Ξέρξης τοῦ στρατοῦ οὕτω 10 ἐπάγερσιν ποιέεται, χῶρον πάντα ἐρευνῶν τῆς ἡπείρου. ἀπὸ 20 γὰρ Αἰγύπτου ἀλώσιος ἐπὶ μὲν τέσσερα ἔτα πλήρεα παραρτέτο στρατιὴν τε καὶ τὰ πρόσφορα τῇ στρατιῇ, πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτει ἀνομένῳ ἐστρατηλάτее χειρὶ μεγάλῃ πλήθεος. στόλων

19. 6 περὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κείμενον del. Sitzler 7 ταῦτα: ταύτη B, Holder, van H. 20. 2 τέσσερα RS: τέσσαρα aV 4 στόλῳ a

of Bks. 7, 8, 9, but it must be admitted that Hdt. nowhere gives a distinct description of the Magi and their functions. They were 'Medes,' not 'Persians,' I. 101, a statement fully accepted by James Darmesteter, and made the basis of the best account of the origin of the Avesta and Zoroastrianism (cp. *Sacred Books of the East*, iv.; Introduction, §14). The account of the Persian Religion in Bk. 1. 131-40 certainly appears later than these Bks. (cp. c. 10 *supra ad f.*), and it is easy to understand the ref. to the Magi in these Bks. as independent and of earlier composition than Bk. 1. The absence of any reference back is indeed significant. Cp. Introduction, § 7. Blakeley infers an Athenian origin for the anecdote, from the mention of the olive, and even Rawlinson regards the olive-crown as proving a Greek origin for the story. The olive might be taken as symbolizing Athens, or Hellas, or even Europe generally. What is the exact interpretation (*κρινάντων*) given by the Magi, Hdt. does not state; the disappearance of the crown Greeks could easily interpret of a nemesis on Xerxes after his destruction of Athens (cp. 8. 54 *infra*).

8. ἐς τὴν ἀρχήν: the Council then had been composed of satraps, governors, etc. Cp. c. 8 *supra*.

10. τὰ προκείμενα δῶρα: c. 8 *supra*. Rawlinson has a good note with ref. Xen. *Anab.* I. 2. 29, I. 8. 29, *Kyrop.* 7. 2 8; Ktesias 22. Also Esther 6. 9, 1 *Ezdr.* 3. 6, Plutarch *Artax.* 15,

Procop. *de bell. Pers.* 1. 17. The gifts enumerated by Xenophon (perhaps the best authority) comprised a horse with a golden bridle, a golden sword, a gold chain, golden armlets, and a robe.

11. ἐπάγερσιν: cp. ἀγερσιν c. 5 *supra*. τῆς ἡπείρου: sc. Ἀσίας; cp. c. 11 *supra*.

20. 2. τέσσερα ἔτα πλήρεα seem to be not calendar years, but full years (of 360 days?) measured from the event specified (Αἰγύπτου ἀλωσις); cp. c. 1 *supra*. The event itself, however, is not accurately dated, the duration of the revolt not having been specified, c. 7 *supra*. On the chronology cp. Introduction, § 11, Appendix II. § 8.

3. πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτει ἀνομένῳ. Blakeley remarks that ἀνομένῳ has been rendered both 'ending' and 'commencing' to square with particular theories of the chronology, but it simply means 'advancing,' i.e. 'in the course of the fifth year'; so ἦντο τὸ ἔργον 8. 71 *infra*, cp. I. 189.

4. χειρὶ: cp. c. 157 *infra*, 4. 155. στόλων γὰρ τῶν ἡμῶς ὄμεν . . μέγιστος: a mere formula for a heightened superlative, cp. Bks. IV.-VI., Introduction, § 22. Four great expeditions are mentioned, none of which could compare in magnitude with the invasion of Greece by Xerxes; in chronological sequence reversed they are:—i. τὸν Δαρείου τὸν ἐπὶ Σκύθας (this is at least the third time the subject of the 'Skythian Logi' has been mentioned in this Bk., cp. c. 10 (*bis*), but even here there is nothing to

5 γὰρ τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν πολλῶ δὴ μέγιστος οὗτος ἐγένετο, ὥστε
μήτε τὸν Δαρείου τὸν ἐπὶ Σκύθας παρὰ τοῦτον μηδένα φαί-
νεσθαι, μήτε τὸν Σκυθικόν, ὅτε Σκύθαι Κιμμερίους διώκοντες
ἐς τὴν Μηδικὴν χώραν ἐσβαλόντες σχεδὸν πάντα τὰ ἄνω τῆς
Ἀσίας καταστρεψάμενοι ἐνέμοντο, τῶν εἵνεκεν ὕστερον Δαρείος
10 ἐτιμωρέετο, μήτε κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα τὸν Ἀτρεϊδέων ἐς Ἴλιον,
μήτε τὸν Μυσῶν τε καὶ Τευκρῶν τὸν πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν γενό-

6 μηδένα : μηδὲν α, van H.
approb. van H., Holder

10 κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα del. Krueger

suggest that Bk. 4 was in existence when this passage was first composed, in spite of the τῶν εἵνεκεν κτλ.).

ii. τὸν Σκυθικόν: the repeated invasion of Media and Upper Asia by the Skyths in pursuit of the Kimmerians. The Kimmerian invasion of Asia Minor is undoubtedly historical; cp. 1. 6, 15, 108, 4. 11-13. Historical also is the invasion, probably the repeated invasions, of Upper Asia by 'Skyths,' nomads from the Oxus and Jaxartes region. But the pursuit of the Kimmerians by the (European) Skyths via Caucasus is perhaps only a theory, a combination, due to the ingenuity of Hdt. or of his authorities; cp. Bks. IV.-VI., notes to l.c. Hdt. speaking here *propria persona* might well have referred back to the Lydian or Skythian *Logi*, had they been originally composed prior to this passage.

iii. τὸν Ἀτρεϊδέων ἐς Ἴλιον. The Trojan expedition does duty in another connexion 1. 3-4, there too as a στόλος μέγας, and indeed the first from Europe to Asia. κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα, referred by Stein definitely to the Homeric Catalogue, may surely be taken with a more general reference, but in any case connotes written sources, not mere oral tradition, and seems to suggest a doubt as to their trustworthiness; Hdt. (like Thuc. 1. 9 etc.) suspects Homer (cp. 2. 116).

iv. τὸν Μυσῶν τε καὶ Τευκρῶν . . Hdt. is our oldest authority for this supposed movement; other or later authorities differ considerably from his presentation of the matter (and to some extent from each other). Six points in the Herodotean account call for observation: (i.) Mysians and Teukrians are combined in the movement, which (ii.) passes from Asia into Europe (iii.) via the Bosphoros, and (iv.) reaches the Adriatic and the Penios (v.) in a

more or less organized conquest (vi.) dated before the Trojan war. It is difficult to determine on what evidence this theory was based: a clear and independent tradition for it can hardly have existed, but there were evidences, still recoverable, of real connexions between Asia Minor and Thrace, of which this theory is one possible solution, and the Homeric poems played their part, easily understood, in the argument. Stein *ad l.* (following Abel, apparently) adduces five proofs in support of the Herodotean theory, which he accepts; they suggest the evidence, or a part of the evidence, upon which the theory may have been founded, but are not all indisputably matters of fact, and so far as true are equally or even more compatible with the theory (found in later writers, e.g. Strabo, but not therefore of necessity based upon later or inferior evidences) which represented the Mysian (or Mysio-Teukrian) movement, if such it was, as an invasion of Asia from European Thrace. Those proofs are:—(1) The Trojan or 'Teukrian' origin of the Paionians on the Strymon, Hdt. 5. 13 (highly disputable, see *infra*). (2) The presence of Paionian and kindred (Thracian) stocks over the whole district from the Adriatic to the Propontis (a fact pointing to the European side as their original or earlier habitat!). (3) The expulsion of the Bithynians from the Strymon into Asia by Teukrians and Mysians, c. 75 *infra* (almost an absurdity if Teukrians and Mysians are coming from Asia!). (4) The existence of a number of identical names (race- and place-names) on both sides the Hellespont: Strabo, p. 590 (quite compatible with the European origin of the names). (5) The fact that Priam *ap. Homerum* heads a confederation, which includes the tribes of Thrace as far as the Axios

μενον, οὗ διαβάντες ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην κατὰ Βόσπορον τοὺς τε

(no proof of a Teukrian 'conquest,' much less immigration in Thrace). Stein's (Abel's) proofs for Hdt.'s theory are unconvincing: a closer examination of Hdt.'s six points will further discredit the argument. (i.) Hdt. plainly regards the Teukrians as primitive Trojans (cp. 2. 118, 5. 13, 122), and the Mysians, their allies, as primitive or early inhabitants of the Troad, or of historic Mysia. But Teukrians are absolutely unknown to Homer, and the only Mysians known to the *Iliad* are at home in Europe (N 5, etc., except in the Catalogue, B 858 —of course late; cp. Thraemer, *op. cit. infra* p. 337). Kallinos of Ephesos is our oldest authority for 'Teukrians,' and he regarded them as immigrants, *l.c. infra*. Blakeley, from the silence of Homer, rashly infers that "the name was certainly more recent than the *Iliad*"; Kretschmer (*op. cit. infra* p. 191), more judiciously, that the *Epos* says nothing of Teukrians in the Troad, because its design is to represent an heroic period, prior to their immigration. If immigrants, whence did they come? Kallinos apparently brought them from Krete (Strabo, p. 604); others brought them from Attica (*ibid.*). Each alternative may be accounted for (though not shortly enough for this note) and neither is convincing. The latest modern tendency is to connect the Teukrians of the Troad with Kypros, either in virtue of a common wide-spread stratum in the Anatolian populations from the Hellespont to Kypros, or it may be in virtue of actual immigration from Kypros into 'Mysia.' Archaeological evidence, especially the pottery, points to a connexion, and that older than the *Epos*, between the Troad and Kypros; and *Τεύκρος*, the *Τευκρίδας*, and the *Περγίῶες* (= *Πέργυιες*) are found in Kypros and the neighbourhood (Kilikia); cp. further c. 43 *infra*. *Τεύκρος* the Eponym appears in the *Iliad* among the Achaian heroes fighting against Troy, a mighty bowman, bastard of Telamon, Θ 284, and brother of Aias, of Salamis. Pindar has the easily understood legend of his colonizing Kypros, *Nem.* 4. 46. There is also the possibility that the 'Teukrians' of Mysia were from Thrace—if the Mysians were. In some ways this theory is attractive, as it recognizes the supposed Teukro-Mysian invasion of Europe (from which the whole discussion starts), only invert-

ing it into a Teukro-Mysian invasion of the Troad. In this case the 'Teukri' might have passed from the Troad to Kypros, etc. But it is on the whole more probable (*me iudice*) that the 'Teukrians,' coming from Kypros, first met and became associated with the Mysians, coming from Thrace, in the Troad, and have thus been made to share the Mysian adventure. The European and Thracian character of the Mysians may be taken as proved by the Homeric ethnography, even if the express assertions of the later writers cannot be cited as independent evidence (being perhaps inference from the Homeric facts); nor need we hesitate (if Kretschmer *op. cit.* p. 211 etc. is to be trusted) to see in the Moesi of the Roman empire the same name and tribe in their original habitat. Hdt. obviously treats the 'Mysians' as indigenous to Asia. Their real or supposed affinity with the Lydians and Karians (the strongest proof of which is to be found in Hdt. 1. 171) is in favour of this view; but if this affinity is anything more than inferential and factitious, it would point not to the indigenous origin of the Mysians, but to an external origin for Karians and Lydians: Hdt. himself indeed brings the Karians to Asia from outside (wrongly in my opinion), and some of the moderns would recognize a Thracian origin, or element, in the 'Lydians' (cp. Radet, *La Lydie*, pp. 53, 57; Forbiger, *ap. Pauly, Real-Encycl.* iv. 1279). The doctrine of the autochthonous character of the Lydians was, of course, a 'Lydian' dogma, found in Hdt. and in Xanthos Lydos; cp. c. 74 *infra*, Xanth. *Frag.* 1. The remaining five points in Hdt.'s theory quickly arrange themselves, once the Teukrians and the Mysians have been accounted for. (ii.) The Mysian movement must be corrected into a migration from Thrace into NW. Asia, not conceived as an invasion of Thrace by Asianics. It falls into place with the series of such movements, the greatest of which flooded Asia with 'Phrygians'; cp. c. 73 *infra*. (iii.) The tradition that the point of crossing was the 'Bosporos' squares very ill with Hdt.'s own conception of the source and direction of the invasion, but agrees extremely well with (a) the Asiatic position of the Mysians in the Homeric Catalogue (*l.c. supra*), also with (b) the

Θρηίκας κατεστρέψαντο πάντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἴόνιον πόντον κατέβησαν μέχρι τε Πηνειοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ πρὸς μεσαμβρίας
 21 ἦλθαν. αὐται αἱ πᾶσαι οὐδ' εἰ ἕτεραι πρὸς ταύτησι γενόμεναι στρατηλασίαι μῆς τῆσδε οὐκ ἄξιαί. τί γὰρ οὐκ ἤγαγε ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης ἔθνος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ξέρξης; κοῖον δὲ πινόμενόν μιν ὕδωρ οὐκ ἐπέλιπε, πλὴν τῶν μεγάλων ποταμῶν;

14 τὸ Bekker: τοῦ 21. 1 αἱ: οὐ B, van H. || γενόμεναι B: προσγενόμεναι α, Stein¹: προγενόμεναι! Stein² 2 οὐκ del. Cobet, van H., Holder 4 μιν om. ABC, van H., Holder

historic position of the Moesians on the Danube, and (c) is confirmed by the entirely acceptable tradition that the Bosphoros was named of old 'the Mysian Bosphoros' (Strabo, p. 566), and further (d) by Hdt.'s own record that the Mysian movement drove the Bithynians from the European side into historic Bithynia. (iv.) The extension of the Mysio-Teukrian occupation in Hdt. to the shore of the Adriatic and (the outlet of) the Peneios might be explained by reference to the homogeneity of the populations in the northern Balkans (cp. Stein's second proof *supra*), but is rendered more easily intelligible by reference to the tradition preserved in Hellanikos, *Frag.* 46, that once on a time the 'Makedones' dwelt among the Mysians, i.e. the Mysians occupied what was afterwards known as Makedonia; and also to Hdt.'s own record connecting the Phrygians with Mt. Bermios, cp. 8. 138 *infra*. (v.) That Hdt. makes the movement an organized invasion and conquest may be dismissed as obviously a 'pragmatic' notion, demanded by the occasion and comparison; neither he nor any one else furnishes a story for the action; and if the previous argument is correct, any such story could only have been fabulous. (vi.) Last, and not least curious, Hdt. dates the event πρὸ τῶν Τροικῶν. The rival view represented by Strabo and his authorities, and adopted above, that the Mysian migration was from Europe into Asia, naturally dated the movement after the Trojan war, as Mysians (and Teukrians) are unknown in the Troad of Homer. Hdt. is led to the earlier date by a need to account for (a) the presence of Mysians in Homeric Thrace, and (b) the absence of Mysians and 'Teukrians' in Homeric Troy. But thereby his own theory breaks down as not affording any explanation for the presence of Mysians

and Teukrians in historic Mysia. Ed. Thraemer's *Pergamos* (1888), ch. ii., contains an admirable discussion of the 'Mysian' problem, and P. Kretschmer's *Einleitung in die Geschichte d. gr. Sprache* (1896) corrects and supplements the same, and deals admirably with the question of the Teukrians. Without these works, which entirely supersede the lucubrations of Abel, Gieseke, Stein, Rawlinson, etc., on these points, the above note could not have been composed.

13. τὸν Ἴόνιον πόντον: the Adriatic, cp. 6. 127, 9. 92 *infra*.

It is curious to find the Peneios (Tempel), not Olympos, apparently as the Macedonian frontier; cp. c. 128 *infra*.

21. 1. οὐδ' instead of καὶ owing to the impending negation (οὐκ ἄξιαί) of the main proposition (cp. 4. 28 ἡμίονοι δὲ οὐδὲ θνοὶ οὐκ ἀνέχονται), Stein. α, sc. εἰσὶ.

2. τί . . . κότεν . . . The two questions are extremely rhetorical, and to some extent 'give Hdt. away.' The first betrays the reason for the subsequent List, or Catalogue of the Forces (cc. 61-99). The point of the second is rather blunted by the addition of the words πλὴν τῶν μεγάλων ποταμῶν, but it is possible to compile from the ensuing narrative (1) a list of the rivers that failed, or are expressly recorded to have failed (Skamandros c. 48, Melos, Lissos c. 108, Cheidoros c. 127, Onochoinos c. 196). On the other hand, between the Hebros, c. 59, and the Spercheios, c. 198 inclusive, fifteen rivers are named, not one of which is recorded to have failed (Hebros c. 59, Travyus c. 109, Kompsantos ib., Nestos ib., Angites c. 113, Strymon ib., Axios c. 123, Lydias c. 127, Haliakmon ib., Peneios, Apidanos, Enipeos, Pamisos c. 196, Epidanos ib., Spercheios c. 198).

οἱ μὲν γὰρ νέας παρήχοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς πεζὸν ἐτετάχατο, τοῖσι 5
δὲ ἵππος προσετέτακτο, τοῖσι δὲ ἵππαγωγὰ πλοῖα ἅμα στρα-
τευόμενοισι, τοῖσι δὲ ἐς τὰς γεφύρας μακρὰς νέας παρέχειν,
τοῖσι δὲ σῖτά τε καὶ νέας.

Καὶ τοῦτο μὲν, ὡς πταισάντων τῶν πρώτων περιπλεόντων 22
περὶ τὸν Ἀθῶν, προετοιμάζετο ἐκ τριῶν ἐτέων κου μάλιστα
τὰ ἐς τὸν Ἀθῶν. ἐν γὰρ Ἐλαιούντι τῆς Χερσονήσου ὄρμεον
τριήρεις· ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ ὁρμώμενοι ὠρυσσον ὑπὸ μαστίγων παντο-
δαποὶ τῆς στρατιῆς, διάδοχοι δ' ἐφοίτων· ὠρυσσον δὲ καὶ οἱ 5

6 ἅμα om. ABC, uncis intercl. Holder: τοῖσι pro ἅμα coni. Madvig:
ἅμα . . καὶ νέας ut depravata obelis notat van H. 22. 1 προσπται-
σάντων PRS, Stein²: προπταισάντων V: πταισάντων ABC(α), Stein¹ ||
πρώτων: πρότερον Mehler: προτέρων Naber, van H. 2 ἐκ: πρὸ B
3 τὰ suppl. Schweighauser 5 ἐφοίτεον Stein¹ 2 (c. libros)

6. ἵππαγωγὰ πλοῖα: if the cavalry
all crossed by the Hellespontine bridges,
where was the need of horse-transports?
for conveyance of re-mounts? or for ser-
vice during the campaign? or was any
portion of the forces conveyed in the
first instance by sea? Op. c. 59
infra.

ἅμα στρατευόμενοισι appears to
mean not that their πλοῖα were com-
mandeered for service on the expedition,
but that the πλοῖα did not excuse them
from personal service (a precedent for
Athens!). But cp. App. Crit.

8. νέας seems a little puzzling after
νέας παρήχοντο, or even μακρὰς νέας just
above. A third distinct service is per-
haps here specified, 'convoy' vessels (to
protect the σῖτα), though it does not
appear why those who supplied σῖτα
should be in a position to furnish νέας
for convoy-service; nor why, if νέας
merely means that 'food-supply' did
not exempt from 'ship-service,' the
land-service is not mentioned too.

22. 1. τοῦτο μὲν, without a δέ to
correspond strictly: the phrase is re-
sumed c. 25 *ad init.*, and then proceeds
grammatically, παρεσκευάζετο δὲ κτλ.,
but scarcely logically.

πταισάντων κτλ. Even if we read
προπταισάντων (cp. App. Crit.), περὶ τὸν
Ἀθῶν may more elegantly be taken with
it. There is allusion to the expedition
of Mardonios in 492 B.C. which might
very well have been accompanied by an
express reference to the story of the
disaster (6. 43-45), the rather on account
of the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*,

from Hdt.'s point of view, in the speech
of Mardonios above, had that story
already formed part of his work when
Hdt. first indited this passage; cp. In-
troduction, § 7.

περιπλεόντων, imperfect: they did
not succeed.

2. ἐκ τριῶν ἐτέων κου μάλιστα: the
chronological indication is not quite
precise, for (a) the exact term is not
stated (is it the king's departure from
Susa, or from Sardes, or is it the actual
use of the canal by the fleet on its
arrival?); (b) κου μάλιστα further general-
izes the reference, even if ἐκ should be
taken of a precise point of departure.
Above, c. 20, it is in the course of the
fifth year from the beginning of the
preparations that the actual start takes
place, but there again it is not quite
clear whether the 'start' is from Susa
or from Sardes. Op. c. 20 *supra*.

3. Ἐλαιούντι, cp. 6. 140, the nearest
point on a straight line between Athos
and the Hellespont. The exact con-
nexion of the moorings at Elaiûs with
the work proceeding at Sane is not very
clearly put by Hdt., but Elaiûs appears
to have been the chief naval station for
the time being, and droves of workers
were conveyed thence, by sea, to Sane;
while other gangs were requisitioned
from the immediate neighbourhood. The
corvée was, perhaps, in operation. *Corvée*
and the lash were horrors from which
the Hellenes had been delivered, or
saved, by Salamis and Plataea! On the
use of the *gambok*, knout, or *μάστιγ*, cp.
cc. 56, 103, 223 *infra*; Xen. *Anab.* 3.

περὶ τὸν Ἄθων κατοικημένοι. Βουβάρης δὲ ὁ Μεγαβάξου καὶ Ἀρταχαίης ὁ Ἀρταίου ἄνδρες Πέρσαι ἐπέστασαν τοῦ ἔργου.

Ὁ γὰρ Ἄθως ἐστὶ ὄρος μέγα τε καὶ ὀνομαστόν, ἐς θάλασσαν κατῆκον, οἰκόμενον ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων. τῇ δὲ τελευτᾷ ἐς τὴν
 10 ἠπείρου τὸ ὄρος, χερσονησοειδὲς τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἰσθμὸς ὡς δώδεκα σταδίων· πεδίων δὲ τοῦτο καὶ κολωνοὶ οὐ μεγάλοι ἐκ θαλάσσης

7 ἄρταχαίου B || ἐπέστασαν: ἐπεστάτεον B, van H., Holder 9
 οἰκόμενον Stein¹², vulg. || ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων del. van H. Nonne suppleveris
 βαρβάρων vel διγλώσσων? vid. Thuc. 4. 109

4. 25. Blakesley has a rather cheap (or perhaps scholastic) remark on flogging at the expense of Laroher as a 'closet critic.' So Hdt. censures the εὐθραία of the Athenians (1. 60).

7. ἐπέστασαν τοῦ ἔργου 'were overseers of the work.' The dative would be more usual; cp. τῶν ἐπεστέων τῇ ζεύξει c. 35 *infra*. On Bubares and his father Megabazos cp. 5. 21, which supplies, in the marriage of Bubares with a Makedonian princess, Gygaia, one reason, perhaps, for his present appointment. The omission of the fact here, and of any reference to the former passage, indicates the independence of the *Sources*, and supports the priority of this. Cp. Introduction, § 7; on Artachaies, son of Artaios, c. 117 *infra*. Why were there two *Epistatai*? Did the one specially superintend the relays from Elaiûs, and the other the local pressgangs? Or did they relieve each other in the local work?

8. ὁ γὰρ Ἄθως ἐστὶ κτλ. The topography of Athos which follows challenges comparison with Thuc. 4. 109, and does not emerge altogether with credit. (1) Hdt. gives no general name for the peninsula (except Athos?); Thuc. supplies the name Akte. Haack's idea that ὁ Ἄθως is the mountain and ἡ Ἄθως the peninsula need not be maintained in view of the emended text of Thuc. 5. 35 (cp. Stuart Jones's edition); but Thuc. 5. 82. 1 seems to use Ἄθως of the peninsula; cp. the φόρος inscrip. (Δεῖς ἐκ τοῦ Ἄθου). (2) Hdt. distinguishes on the peninsula the mountain Athos rising out of the sea, and the low-lying isthmus, correctly; he also gives the breadth of the isthmus (which Thucydides has no occasion to do) sufficiently correctly at twelve stades; but the seas on either side are described as the Akanthian sea, and the sea 'opposite Torone': this

latter designation is a very strange one, considering the site of Torone, especially in relation to the 'isthmus,' and raises a doubt whether Hdt. had visited these parts before writing his description of them. Thuc. also has a sea (πέλαγος) on either side of the *μουνταίν*, and names the one the 'Aegean,' and the other the 'Euboean,' more correctly. (3) Hdt. and Thuc. each name six and the same six cities, or townships, on the peninsula, but in somewhat different order. Thuc. appears to enumerate the six starting from Sane, and going round in order from W. to E. side. Hdt. has enumerated the six in the reverse order, but has apparently transposed the positions of Thyssos and Kleonai. (If this observation is correct Dion ought, upon the maps, to be placed SE. of Sane.) With the exception of Akrothoon all the names appear upon the Attic tribute-lists, but the list of neither historian is taken direct from the tribute-lists, on which the order is not geographical. (4) Thuc.'s ethnology of the region is much fuller and more precise than Hdt.'s. Hdt. indeed calls Sane a πόλις Ἑλλᾶς, which may be taken to imply the presence of non-Hellenic elements in the neighbourhood. Thuc. goes further; Sane he describes as a colony from Andros, and the rest he peoples with *ξυμμεκτροὺς ἔθνεσι βαρβάρων διγλώσσων* Chalkidic, Pelasgo-Tyrænian, Bisaltian, Krestonæan, Edonian! The comparison suggests the conclusion that in his own description of Akte Thuc. had this passage of Hdt. in view. Strabo 331 (*Frags.* 35) gives the five 'Pelasgian' townships as Kleonai, Olophyxos, Akrothooi, Dion, Thyssos. Hdt.'s οἰκίη. ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων is almost impossible ('not by wild beasts, as you might expect from my description, to say nothing of the sea there being *θηριοδεστέρα* 6. 44); cp. App. Crit.

τῆς Ἀκανθίων ἐπὶ θάλασσαν τὴν ἀντίον Τορώνης. ἐν δὲ τῷ
 ἰσθμῷ τούτῳ, ἐς τὸν τελευτᾷ ὁ Ἄθως, Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάς
 οἰκεῖται, αἱ δὲ ἐκτὸς Σάνης, ἔσω δὲ τοῦ Ἄθω οἰκημέναι, τὰς
 τότε ὁ Πέρσης νησιώτιδας ἀντὶ ἡπειρωτίδων ὄρμητο ποιέειν.¹⁵
 εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, Δίον Ὀλόφυξος Ἀκρόθρον Θύστος Κλεωναί.
 πόλιες μὲν αὗται αἱ τὸν Ἄθων νέμονται, ὠρυsson δὲ ὧδε²³
 δασάμενοι τὸν χῶρον οἱ βάρβαροι κατὰ ἔθνεα· κατὰ Σάνην
 πόλιν σχοινοτενὲς ποιησάμενοι, ἐπεῖτε ἐγένετο βαθέα ἡ διώρυξ,
 οἱ μὲν κατώτατα ἐστεῶτες ὠρυsson, ἕτεροι δὲ παρεδίδουσαν τὸν
 αἰεὶ ἐξορυσσόμενον χοῦν ἄλλοισι κατύπερθε ἐστεῶσι ἐπὶ⁵
 βάθρων, οἱ δ' αὖ ἐκδεκόμενοι ἐτέροισι, ἕως ἀπίκοιτο ἐς τοὺς
 ἀνωτάτω· οὗτοι δὲ ἐξεφόρέον τε καὶ ἐξέβαλλον. τοῖσι μὲν
 νυν ἄλλοισι πλὴν Φοινίκων καταρρηγνύμενοι οἱ κρημνοὶ τοῦ

14 ἐκτὸς R, Stein, extra Valla: ἐντὸς 16 δὲ om. & approb. van H.
 || δῖον ABP || ἀκρόθρων AB, Cobet: ἀκρόθων B, Stein¹ || θύστος B:
 θύσσον α 23. 1 ὧδε. δασάμενοι corr. Stein 3 πόλιν ecl. van H.
 || ἐπεῖτε Stein¹: ἐπειδὴ Reiz: ἐπεὶ δὲ || ἐγένετο αV: ἐγένετο RS 4
 κατωτάτω Cobet approb. van H. 6 ἀπίκοιτο Stein²: ἀπικνέοντο?
 Stein¹ & approb. van H., Holder: ἀπίκοντο

13. ἐς τὸν τελευτᾷ ὁ Ἄθως. As Hdt. says 'Athos ends in the isthmus,' he is plainly looking as it were northwards, or from the sea: this observation favours the reading ἐντὸς (cp. App. Crit.), 'this side of.' ἔσω, 'on the land side of' Athos.

14. αἱ δὲ: reading this Stein supplies εἰσι. τὰς will then be demonstrative.

15. νησιώτιδας ἀντ' ἡπειρωτίδων ποιέειν: a somewhat impious proceeding; cp. 1. 87, and Introduction, § 11.

23. 1. ὠρυsson . . κατὰ ἔθνεα. The labour of digging was divided on a double system: (a) διάδοχοι ἐφόρων c. 22 supra, e.g. the same Phoenicians were not there all the while; (b) δασάμενοι κατὰ ἔθνεα, the Phoenicians had to do one section, other 'nations' other sections, perhaps apportioned by lot (ἀπολαχόντες ἡμέτερα need not, however, be pressed so far). οἱ βάρβαροι may include οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων κατοικημένοι c. 22 supra; cp. App. Crit. But did the men of Sane take no part in the work? Perhaps they 'drew the line' at Sane in more senses than one: σχοινοτενὲς ποιησάμενοι (cp. σχοινοτενὲς ὑποδάξας διώρυγας 1. 189, and still more concretely σχοινοτενέες διέξοδοι 1. 199).

6. ἀπίκοιτο: so. ὁ χοῦς ὁ αἰεὶ ἐξορυσσόμενος.

8. πλὴν Φοινίκων: there are apparently no Greek engineers or navvies at work, but, even so, it is hardly credible that any of the canal-diggers were so utterly devoid of intelligence as to proceed in the way attributed to them all 'except the Phoenicians'; or that, had they done so, they would have been allowed to proceed very far by the overseers of the work. The anecdote, based perhaps upon some hearsay evidence, not fully understood, turns rather to the historian's discredit. But the root of the evil may go somewhat deeper. The engineering works on the Canal are not here fully described; an important addition is made in c. 37 infra, viz. οἱ χυτοὶ περὶ τὰ στόματα τῆς διώρυγας, moles, dams, breakwaters, which were (Hdt. says) intended to prevent τὰ στόματα τοῦ ὀρύγματος from filling up under the action of the ῥήγιη. Why are these χυτοὶ not mentioned here? Was the need for them only discovered after αὐτὴ ἡ διώρυξ had been nearly, or partially, made? Were they no part of the original plan? What then of Phoenician science and art (σοφία)? And of what material were the dams or breakwaters (χυτοὶ) made? Was not the χοῦς utilized in the construction of the dams? Has Hdt. been guilty here of some confusion?

ὀρύγματος πόνον διπλήσιον παρείχον· ἅτε γὰρ τοῦ τε ἄνω
 10 στόματος καὶ τοῦ κάτω τὰ αὐτὰ μέτρα ποιευμένων, ἑμελλέ
 σφι τοιοῦτο ἀποβήσεσθαι. οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες σοφίην ἐν τε τοῖσι
 ἄλλοισι ἔργοισι ἀποδείκνυνται καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῳ. ἀπο-
 λαχόντες γὰρ μόριον ὅσον αὐτοῖσι ἐπέβαλλε, ὥρυσσον τὸ μὲν
 15 ἄνω στόμα τῆς διώρυχος ποιεῦντες διπλήσιον ἢ ὅσῃν ἔδεε
 αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα γενέσθαι, προβαίνοντος δὲ τοῦ ἔργου
 συνήγον αἰεὶ· κάτω τε δὴ ἐγένετο καὶ ἐξισοῦτο τοῖσι ἄλλοισι
 τὸ ἔργον. ἐνθαῦτα λειμών ἐστι, ἵνα σφι ἀγορή τε ἐγένετο
 καὶ πρητήριον· σῖτος δὲ σφι πολλὸς ἐφοῖτα ἐς τῆς Ἀσίας
 24 ἀληλεσμένος. ὥς μὲν ἐμὲ συμβαλλόμενον εὐρίσκειν, μεγαλο-

10 στόματος secl. Stein²³ approb. van H., Holder 14 στόμα
 secl. Stein²³, ἄνω van H., neutrum Holder || ὅσῃν corr. van H.: ὅσον codd.
 Stein¹³, Holder 16 ἐξίσωτο Naber appr. van H. 17 ἐνθαῦτα
 δὲ B, Holder || λιμὴν Jacobitz 19 ἀληλεσμένος: ἀληλεμένος Cobet
 appr. van H.

Has he not confounded some statement about the *στόματα* of the canal, in the sense of the upper edge, or edges of the trench, with some statement about the *στόματα* of the canal in the sense of the outlet and the inlet? The skill of the Phoenicians was (we may suspect) chiefly displayed in the construction of the dams, designed to prevent the *στόματα* τοῦ ὀρύγματος from being choked up by the action of tide or waves, as in c. 37 *ἰνῆα*, where nothing is said of Phoenician or other *σοφίη*, while here *σοφίη* is asserted to have been shown by the Phoenicians in digging their part of the Canal in the only way in which any sane men could attempt to dig it. (No wonder Stein, not observing the bearing of c. 37 on the point, wishes to get rid of *στόματα* here!) This Herodotean praise of Phoenician science might well be an earlier and more innocent point of view with the historian before he was acquainted with the great feats of Greek engineers, cp. 3. 60, 4. 88.

16. *συνήγον*: sc. αὐτὸν ὁ τὴν διώρυχα, 'drew together,' 'narrowed'; cp. *πύρην συνάγουσιν*, 1. 194.

κάτω τε δὴ ἐγένετο καὶ ἐξισοῦτο τοῖσι ἄλλοις τὸ ἔργον. The construction is a *parataxis* (cp. Index s.v.). τοῖσι ἄλλοις is a brachylogy for τῶ τῶν ἄλλων, cp. 2. 183, where Mykerinos leaves behind him a pyramid πολλὸν ἐλάσσων τοῦ πατρὸς.

18. σῖτος . . ἀληλεσμένος, 'flour.'

φοιτᾶν, ἀγορή, πρητήριον as 'economic' terms are observable, and likewise the forethought and skill of the Commissariat department.

24. 1. *ὥς μὲν ἐμὲ . . . μεγαλοφροσύνης ἔνεκεν*, cp. c. 136 *ἰνῆα*. Hdt. moralizes upon the aim and object of the Canal. It was to serve (according to him) merely as an exhibition of power and as a memorial; otherwise, he thinks, the Persian fleet might have been dragged across the isthmus. His reasoning is not very profound.

On his own showing the Persian fleet consisted of 1207 ships of war, not to speak of transports, etc. (3000); the time and labour of moving such a fleet from sea to sea on rollers, or a *διέλας*, would have been immense (*μυῖα τέσσα λαβόντας*!) Greek ships in small numbers were from time to time transported in this way over rather smaller distances (cp. Thuc. 3. 81, 4. 8); but the application of such methods to the king's fleet, even if practicable, would have involved a great loss of time. (Those who study to reduce the fleet of Xerxes to the smallest dimensions are entitled to cite this passage in support of their contention for what it is worth; the alternative must be to see in it an illustration of superficiality and inconsequence in Hdt.'s philosophy—no new thing.) Hdt. and the popular traditions he here follows made too much of the Canal as a wonder-work. It was really a simple

φροσύνης εἵνεκεν αὐτὸ Ξέρξης ὀρύσσειν ἐκέλευε, ἐθέλων τε δύναμιν ἀποδείκνυσθαι καὶ μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι· παρεὼν γὰρ μηδένα πόνον λαβόντας τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς νέας διειρύσαι, ὀρύσσειν ἐκέλευε διώρυχα τῇ θαλάσῃ εὖρος ὥς δύο τριήρεας πλέειν 5 ὁμοῦ ἐλαστρομένας. τοῖσι δὲ αὐτοῖσι τούτοισι, τοῖσί περ καὶ τὸ ὄρυγμα, προσετέτακτο καὶ τὸν Στρυμόνα ποταμὸν ζεύξαντας γεφυρῶσαι.

Ταῦτα μὲν νυν οὕτω ἐποίηε, παρεσκευάζετο δὲ καὶ ὄπλα 25

24. 6 ἐλαστρομένας C: ἐλαστρονένας Eustath. Π. p. 1161
25. 1 παρεσκευάζοντο ABC

bit of engineering ("it might without much labour be renewed," Leake, *North. Greece*, iii. 145), not as difficult of execution, in the soft soil of the isthmus, as the projected canal at Knidos (l. 174), or the canal recently cut through the rocky isthmus of Corinth (and often projected in antiquity, from the days of Periander, Diog. L. 1. 99, to those of Nero, cp. B. W. Henderson, *Life and Principals of the Emperor Nero*, 1903, p. 386), or the canals in Egypt (especially that carried by Darius from the Nile into the Red Sea (2. 158, 4. 39)—to say nothing of modern instances. The Greeks who controlled but small supplies of labour viewed such works with exaggerated astonishment, and saw a hint of impiety (ὄβρις) in them. Cp. c. 22 *supra*.

It is not necessary to rush to the other extreme and see in the Athos, or Akte-Canal, an evidence of a far-seeing commercial policy, determined to improve the trade-routes of the empire. The simpler, indeed, and easier the work, the more adequate is the immediate strategic purpose, suggested in the narrative of Hdt. beside his own theory and motivation. In that case the Canal served its purpose, and afterwards fell into disuse with the retirement of the Persian from Europe; there was no adequate motive, either strategic or commercial, for maintaining it, and no doubt it would have required constant dredging and repairs. The existence of the Canal need never have been doubted (as by Juvenal, 10. 174); not only is its reality guaranteed by Thuc. 4. 109 as well as by Hdt., but actual traces of the course of the Canal are still visible *in loco*; cp. Leake, *North. Greece*, iii. 144. Whether the Canal, however, was actually used by

the fleet of Xerxes has been doubted. Demetrios of Skepsis, *ap. Strabon.* 6. 331, *Fr.* 35, asserted that though the Canal was begun it was never finished, as a ledge of rock existed a stade wide apparently near the sea at the S. (S.W.) end, "which it would be impossible to quarry right across to the sea, or at any rate to cut into deep enough to render it navigable." Stein regards this as the testimony of an eyewitness, and accepts it as final (like Juvenal), but it was not for the eyewitness to say what was possible or impossible, but to depose to the facts: was there a cutting through the rocky ledge (if it exists) or not? Unfortunately the political condition of the locality at present renders archaeological or topographical inquiries a matter of great difficulty; but Leake does not notice any such obstacle, and treats the Canal as a simple feat of engineering.

5. εὖρος κτλ.: apparently the normal width of such works; cp. 2. 158. Demetrios of Skepsis (Strabo, *l.c.*) gave the actual width as a *plethron* (100 Greek feet), which would not be wide enough for two triremes to row abreast (Stein). But perhaps the two triremes might be lashed together on their inner sides; or perhaps Demetrios under-estimated the width.

7. τὸν Στρυμόνα ποταμὸν . . γεφυρῶσαι: that the same men should have had this work to execute suggests that they had time to spare. Was there no bridge already on the Strymon? c. 114 *infra* without this passage would leave it an open question.

25. 1. παρεσκευάζετο . . ὄπλα, 'he caused ropes to be prepared . . ' The bridges (ῥὰς γεφύρας) would presumably include the one over the Strymon, men-

ἐς τὰς γεφύρας βύβλινά τε καὶ λευκόλινον, ἐπιτάξας Φοίνιξί τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίοισι, καὶ σιτία τῇ στρατιῇ καταβάλλειν, ἵνα μὴ λιμῆναι ἡ στρατιὴ μηδὲ τὰ ὑποζύγια ἐλαυνόμενα ἐπὶ τὴν 5 Ἑλλάδα· ἀναπυθόμενος δὲ τοὺς χώρους καταβάλλειν ἐκέλευε ἵνα ἐπιτηδεότατον εἴη, ἄλλα ἄλλῃ ἀγινέοντας ὀλκάσι τε καὶ πορθμίοισι ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης πανταχόθεν. τὸν δὲ ὦν σίτον

3 σιτία: σίτον Cobet 6 ἄλλον RSV(8) appr. Cobet 7 ἐκ
secl. van H. || σίτον Stein³ (fortasse τὸν δὴ ὦν πλείωτον σίτον Stein¹: τὸν
δὴ ὦν σίτον οἱ μὲν ἐς! Stein²): πλείωτον codd. Holder: τὸν δὲ ὦν
πλείωτον σίτον van H.

tioned just above, though there were to be two bridges over the Hellespont. But probably the other larger rivers in Thrace were bridged too (Hebros and Nestos, and probably the Axios in Macedonia), so that at least half a dozen large bridges are here in question; and they may all have been 'pontoon' rather than such bridges as Caesar threw across the Rhine (cp. *B.G.* 4. 17). As to the materials of which the ropes were composed, it would be natural to assign the papyrus (βύβλινά) to the Egyptian and the hemp (λευκόλινον) to the Phoenician, as is in fact done c. 34 *infra*; but G. Wilkinson (ap. Rawlinson *ad l.*) asserts the Egyptians to have used both materials for cables. Perhaps that depends upon the exact material denoted by λευκόλινον, which Stein (following Hehn, *Kulturpflanzen*,² p. 144) takes to be identical with the *leucéa* of Spain, employed by Hiero II. for the ropes of his ship of state (Athenaeus, 206), and that again with the Esparto-grass, *stipa tenacissima*, long known to the Phoenicians of Xerxes' days. And was not palm-fibre invariably used in Egypt for ropes? Cp. F. Ll. Griffith, 'The Egypt of Herodotus' in *Nat. Home-Reading Union Mag.* xv. (1904) 257.

6. ἵνα, 'where,' as c. 23 *supra*, though just before used with its telic force. εἴη is optative, not because of the conjunction but because of the indirect oration, or dependence of the phrase.

ὀλκάδες would be used at sea; πορθμῖα in rivers, or sheltered places.

7. σίτον must in any case be supplied for the ms. reading πλείωτον, but the distinction drawn, by Stein, between σῖτος here and σιτία above (grain: provisions) is perhaps overdone; cp. 5. 34 σῖτα καὶ πῶτά. Cobet would read σῖτον above also; cp. App. Crit.

The list of the depôts, or magazines, comprises or implies five chief depôts on the European side, but may not be quite complete. 1. Δευκὴ Ἀκτὴ, situated, as appears from Skylax, 67, on the Propontia, just beyond the limit of the Chersonese: μετὰ δὲ τὴν Χερσονήσον ἐστὶ Θράκῃα τεῖχη τάδε· πρῶτον Δευκὴ Ἀκτὴ, Τειρῖστασις κτλ. Forbiger (*Alte Geographie*, iii. 1081) would identify it with point 'St. George.' Stein identifies it (for reasons not given) with Alkibiades' castle in this district. 2. Τυρόδιζα, placed by Stephanos B. near Serrhion (cp. c. 59 *infra*), i.e. near the mouth of the Hebros (cp. Forbiger, *Alte Geogr.* iii. 1074), a position which (a) comes too near Doriakos, the next depôt mentioned, and (b) lies too far from Perinthos for the qualification τῇ Περυνθίῳ. A Τυρόδιζα appears in the Hellespontine region, among the tributaries of Athens, on the *Quota-Lists* (five times), paying from 1000 to 500 Dr. The order of names within the region not being geographical, we cannot fix precisely the site of Tyrodiza from these lists, but it cannot have been within the 'Thracian' region. Kiepert's map places it close to Perinthos, perhaps on the strength of this passage. Stein proposes to identify it with Τειρῖστασις (*leg.* Τυρόστασις), which brings it close to Leuke Akte, and connects the name with 'Tyre' (Phoenician) and Thracian *dizo*=στάσις. (The Phoenician reference is rather far-fetched.) Perhaps the depôt at Leuke Akte was the same under another name (cp. the confusion in the text here, App. Crit.). In any case these depôts on the Propontia, especially if there was one as far east as Perinthos, suggest the Pontos as the source of the corn supply (cp. the absurd anecdote c. 147 *infra*). 3. Δορίσκος, fully identified and located, c. 59 *infra*.

<οὐ μὲν> ἐς Λευκὴν ἀκτὴν καλεομένην τῆς Θρηκίης ἀγίνεον, οἱ δὲ ἐς Τυρόδιζαν τὴν Περυνθίων, οἱ δὲ ἐς Δορίσκον, οἱ δὲ ἐς Ἱεὶονα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι, οἱ δὲ ἐς Μακεδονίην διατεταγμένοι. 10

Ἐν φῶ δὲ οὗτοι τὸν προκείμενον πόνον ἐργάζοντο, ἐν τούτῳ 26 ὁ πεζὸς ἅπας συλλελεγμένος ἅμα Ξέρξῃ ἐπορεύετο ἐς Σάρδεις, ἐκ Κριτάλλων ὁρμηθεὶς τῶν ἐν Καππαδοκίῃ· ἐνθαῦτα γὰρ εἶρητο συλλέγεσθαι πάντα τὸν κατ' ἡπειρον μέλλοντα ἅμα αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ πορεύεσθαι στρατόν. δς μὲν νυν τῶν ὑπάρχων 5 στρατὸν κάλλιστα ἐσταλμένον ἀγαγὼν τὰ προκείμενα παρὰ βασιλέος ἔλαβε δῶρα, οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀρχὴν ἐς

8 οὐ μὲν Stein³ || Θρηκίης: θρηκίης α: θρήκης β 26. 1
πόνον: πόρον RSV(β) prob. Cobet, Holder 3 γὰρ om. ABC

4. Ἱεὶονα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι: cp. 8. 118, Thuc. 1. 98. 1, in distinction from Ἱεὶονα τὴν ἐπὶ Θρήκης Μενδαίων ἀποκλίαν Thuc. 4. 7. 1, and several other places of the same name, the Strymonian Eion here mentioned being the only one, perhaps, the position of which can be exactly fixed (cp. Arnold's note to Thuc. 4. 7). 5. ἐς Μακεδονίην is curiously vague; the subsequent narrative suggests Therme (c. 127 *infra*) as the precise spot. Leuke Akte, or Tyrodiza, Doriskos, Eion and Therme do in fact mark four important stations on the subsequent advance of the Persians; but it is possible that the list here given is by no means exhaustive even for the European side (e.g. were no stores accumulated at Sestos?), though the chapter is important as confirming the scale upon which the king's operations were undertaken; cp. further, Appendix II. § 4.

26. 3. ἐκ Κριτάλλων . . τῶν ἐκ Καππαδοκίῃ. The identification of Kritalla is still a problem in Anatolian geography. It is generally assumed (e.g. by Baehr, Rawlinson, Stein) that (1) Xerxes advanced by the Royal Road (5. 52 f., cp. Hdt. IV.-VI. Appendix XIII.) and (2) that the Royal Road did not pass through the Kilikian Gates. On these principles Rennel's proposed identification of Kritalla with Archelais (*Erekli*) falls to the ground; but cp. Appendix II. § 3. Blakesley suggested that the name contains the *cert-* or *crit-* (seen in *Tigrano certa*)=castra and Halys (-alla), note to 5. 52, but supposed that the Halys in question is not the well-known Halys, but another river of the same name. Kritalla must represent some

important station and junction ('Knotenpunkt') between the Euphrates and the Halys, but it is possible that Hdt. is mistaken in thinking that the king actually crossed the Halys on his march westwards. Cp. Appendix II. § 3.

4. πάντα τὸν κ. ἢ μ. ἅμα αὐτῷ Ξ. π. στ. Hdt. has said just before that ὁ πεζὸς ἅπας (including presumably ἡ ἱππικὴ) was under march with the king. It is only much later (c. 121 *infra*) that Hdt. distinguishes a column of the army especially attached to the king. The words, however, above cited involve an important (though perhaps not fully designed) limitation, and confine the muster at Kritalla (as indeed common sense requires) to the eastern contingents from beyond Euphrates, or to a part of them. Cp. Appendix II. § 5. The Anatolian levies presumably mustered at Sardes, or at Abydos, and only in the next spring.

5. ὑπάρχων: lieutenant-governors, or satraps (cp. c. 19 *supra*), though here commanders, lieutenant-generals seem rather required by the sense. The two offices were not identical in Persian organization; cp. c. 135 *infra*.

6. τὰ . . δῶρα: cc. 8, 19 *supra*.

7. οἱδὲ . . οἷσα. This admission tends to discredit the record above of the king's promise and speech. It would, indeed, have been no easy matter to adjudicate such a prize among competitors of such various and motley array; nor can we well imagine its having been given save to some governor or leader of the 'home provinces' (Persia, Kisissia, Media), or to Hydarnes for his Immortals (cc. 40, 83 *infra*). If gifts,

κρίσιν τούτου περί ἐλθόντας οἶδα. οἱ δὲ ἐπείτε διαβάντες
τὸν Ἄλυν ποταμὸν ὠμίλησαν τῇ Φρυγίῃ, δι' αὐτῆς πορευόμενοι
10 ἀπίκοντο ἐς Κελαινάς, ἵνα πηγαὶ ἀναδιδούσι Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ

8 περιελθόντος B : περιελθόντας Ps
B, van H., Holder

10 ἀπίκοντο α : παρεγέγοντο

rewards, and so forth, were given on this occasion, were they not more widely distributed?

8. διαβάντες τὸν Ἄλυν ποταμὸν. Hdt. apparently conceived the Halys as flowing in a straight line N., across Asia Minor, cp. 1. 72; on that plan you could hardly come westward at all without crossing it. If the king really crossed the Halys (here as elsewhere plainly the boundary between 'Phrygia' and 'Kappadokia') it would no doubt have been by the bridge on the Royal Road near Pteria (cp. Hdt. IV.-VI. Appendix XIII.); but as we next find the king far to the south at Kelainai it is permissible to doubt whether his route lay across the true Halys at all. ὠμίλησαν, c. 214. of δέ just before shows δέ with the resumed subject, though the subject, strictly speaking, is in this case a fresh one.

10. Κελαινάς. Of the practical identity of Kelainai with Apameia (*Dineir*) there is no doubt (Hamilton, *Asia Minor*, i. 498 ff.; Hirschfeld, *Abh. d. Akad. Berl.* 1875; Hogarth in *J.H.S.* ix. (1888) pp. 343 ff.); Murray's *Handbook for Asia Minor* (1895), p. 106; Ramsay, *Asia Mi.* (1890), p. 41.

The position has been (and might perhaps again be) one of great commercial and strategic importance, "commanding the great road from the Lycus valley to the interior." The natural features of the landscape have also made the spot a centre of romance and history. Xerxes built a palace there on his return journey, if we may trust Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2. 9. Kyros the younger also had a palace and a paradise there, Xen. 1. 2. 7. Alexander visited and reduced the stronghold in 334-3, Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 29. 1. It was also an important centre in Roman times. "The most striking feature of Dineir is the group of springs that form the headwaters of the Maeander." A famous coin of Apameia shows the local goddess surrounded by four river-gods with the legend MAI:MAP:ΘΕΡ:OR: that is, *Μαιάνδρος, Μαρσύας, Θέρμα, Ὀργάς*. The

third can only mean the modern Iiidja, the single hot spring of Dineir (wrongly identified by Hirschfeld with the Marsyas), Hogarth, *l.c.* p. 348, identifying it with "the lost Obrimas of Pliny" (*Nat. Hist.* 5. 29), who does not mention a Therma. The Orgas is found in the Sheikh Arab Chai (Murray, *op. c.* p. 106), which rises in the S. and winds round a hill to join the 'Maeander' or the 'Marsyas,' according to the identification of those names with the two remaining streams of the locality. On this point Hogarth is at issue with Hirschfeld, a difference arising from the fact that Hirschfeld has followed Strabo 835 in the identification of the Maeander with "the central and most striking source," the Hudaverdy, while Hogarth shows that Xenophon identified that stream with the Marsyas, and gives some reason to think that the name of the Maeander might have shifted from the one source to the other between the time of Xenophon and Strabo. This hypothesis seems preferable to the alternative supposition, that there have been violent natural convulsions in the landscape, in order to explain the failure of any other stream but the Hudaverdy, or Maeander, of Strabo and Hirschfeld, to correspond with the ancient descriptions of the Marsyas. Mr. Hogarth's solution of the whole difficulty is that "the Maeander had . . . no distinct source . . . but was simply the united river formed by the junction of the Marsyas, Obrimas (or Therma), and Orgas."

Hdt.'s description of the place makes it pretty certain that he is not writing from autopsy. He mentions only two streams, and, though he refers to the legend of Marsyas, he names the second stream, "as big as the Maiandros," the *καταρρήκτης*—rather a descriptive epithet than a proper name; nor did the stream rise in the market-place (probably), though the Agora may have been just under the Akropolis, from a cave on which the Marsyas apparently flowed (Xenophon *l.c.*). Moreover Hdt. makes no mention of the palace built by Xerxes.

καὶ ἑτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ Μαιάνδρου, τῷ οὖνομα τυγχάνει
ἐὼν Καταρρήκτης, ὃς ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ἀγορῆς τῆς Κελαινέων ἀνα-
τέλλων ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον ἐκδιδού· ἐν τῇ καὶ ὁ τοῦ Σιληνοῦ
Μαρσύεω ἀσκὸς [ἐν τῇ πόλει] ἀνακρέματα, τὸν ὑπὸ Φρυγῶν
λόγος ἔχει ὑπὸ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκδαρέντα ἀνακρεμασθῆναι. ἐν 27
ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει ὑποκατήμενος Πύθιος ὁ Ἄττος ἀνὴρ Λυδὸς
ἐξείνισε τὴν βασιλέως στρατιὴν πᾶσαν ξεινίοισι μεγίστοισι καὶ

11 ἑτέρου ποταμοῦ? van H. || ἡ Μαιάνδρου del. van H. 12
καταρρήκτης ABC 13 σιληνοῦ B: σιληνοῦ 'confirmatur titulus'
van H. 14 ἐν τῇ πόλει del. Valckenauer 27. 2. ὑποκατήμενος
ABB 3 τῇν <τε>? Stein¹ approb. van H.

(Blakeley's idea that the palace, though ascribed to Xerxes, was post-Herodotean is the more violent hypothesis.)

13. ὁ τοῦ Σιληνοῦ Μαρσύεω ἀσκός. Xenophon (*Anab.* 1. 2. 8) also tells the story: ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύην, νικῆσας ἐπίστράδι οὐ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας. Diodor. 3. 58 and Apollodoros 1. 4. 2 give the myth in more elaborate forms, but perhaps Solon was already acquainted therewith (ἀσκός: δεδάρθαι *Frag.* 33. 7; Bergk, ii.⁴ p. 54, apparently as a proverbial expression). The motif was frequently used for the plot of satyr-dramas (Jessen in Roscher's *Lexikon*, 2440). That the actual story is of 'Phrygian' origin (as Hdt. asserts) appears very improbable; it is thoroughly Greek in tendency, and signifies the victory of the Hellenic god and his instrument or his art over the barbarian and his blow-pipes. The formula ὑπὸ Φρυγῶν λόγος ἔχει, indeed, how little weight can be attached to such 'Quellen-citate'; cp. Introduction, § 10. The 'flaying' may be 'Phrygian' (a 'barbarous' punishment, cp. Hastings, *Dict. of Bible*, i. (1898) 525), as the figure of Marsyas himself, 'the spring-demon and piper,' is originally. But perhaps the ἀσκός in the first instance was only the bellows of the bag-pipes? Stein sees in it a symbol of the Source. The native name of the river at Kelainai was *Masnes* or *Masses* (*F. H. G.* iv. 629): when the *Masses* was converted into the *Marsyas* (cp. Hdt. 5. 118) the symbol was converted into the piper's own skin. But this exegesis presupposes the myth. It is more natural to think of the ἀσκός as a wine-skin and to connect it with the

'Silenos.' In regard to 'Silenos' Stein notes that others made him a 'Satyr'; Rawlinson shows that 'Silenos' was originally the chief Satyr. *Marsyas*, in opposition to Apollo and Athene, is associated with Dionysos (Silenos) and with Kybele (flute-music). The contest was a favourite subject in Greek literature and art, of which one classic example is to be seen on the celebrated Mantinea frieze (now in Athens), another on one of the Sidonian sarcophagi (now in Constantinople); see further on the myth and its representations Jessen in Roscher's *Lexikon*, sub v.

27. 2. Πύθιος ὁ Ἄττος ἀνὴρ Λυδός. Ulrichs (*Rh. Mus.* N. F. x. 26) first suggested that this man was a son of Atya, son of Kroisos, cp. 1. 34. The anecdote that follows is a tale often repeated, with additions or variants. Plutarch *l.c. infra* gives the name as Πυθίης (cp. Steph. Byz. sub v. Πυθιολίης); a scholiast on Aristeid. Πυθέας. Pliny (33. 10) made the man a 'Bithynian'; Basil Mag. calls him a 'Mysian' (cp. Baehr's note *ad l.*); Grote, by an obvious slip, a 'Phrygian'—perhaps as he awaited the king at Kelainai. (ὑποκατήμενος, not "lived in," Rawlinson; cp. 8. 40 *infra* of a hostile position, at a distance from home.) The name is suggestive of the Delphic relations of the Mermnad house (and doubly suggestive in the city of Marsyas!). Stein regards Plutarch, *Mor.* 263 f., as only "a moralizing novelette," but the representation of Pythios as (1) governor of a city, and (2) owner of gold mines, should not be dismissed as unhistorical (cp. Geltzer, "Zeitalter d. Gyges," *2 Rh. Mus.* xxxv. (1880); Radet, *Lydie* (1898), p. 82).

αὐτὸν Ξέρην, χρήματά τε ἐπαγγέλλετο βουλόμενος ἐς τὸν
 5 πόλεμον παρέχειν. ἐπαγγελιομένου δὲ χρήματα Πυθίου, εἵρετο
 Ξέρξης Περσέων τοὺς παρόντας τίς τε ἐὼν ἀνδρῶν Πύθιος
 καὶ κόσα χρήματα ἐκτημένος ἐπαγγέλλοιτο ταῦτα. οἱ δὲ
 εἶπαν “ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὗτος ἐστὶ ὃς τοι τὸν πατέρα Δαρείον
 10 νῦν ἐστὶ πρῶτος ἀνθρώπων πλούτῳ τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν μετὰ σέ.”
 28 θωμάσας δὲ τῶν ἐπέων τὸ τελευταῖον Ξέρξης αὐτὸν δεύτερα
 εἵρετο Πύθιον ὁκόσα οἱ εἴη χρήματα. ὃ δὲ εἶπε “ὦ βασιλεῦ,
 οὔτε σε ἀποκρύψω οὔτε σκῆψομαι τὸ μὴ εἶδέναι τὴν ἐμεωντοῦ

4 βουλόμενος . . παρέχειν secl. van H. dubitans tamen utrum verba
 ἐς τὸν πόλεμον servanda fuerint 5 [χρήματα Πυθίου]! van H.
 8 Δαρείον secl. van H. 9 τῇ <τε> πλατανίστῳ? Stein¹² approb.
 van H. 28. 1 αὐτὸν Tournier: αὐτὸς codd. Stein¹²: αὐτὶς Krueger
 3 τὸ μὴ <οὐκ> εἶδέναι van H.

4. ἐπαγγέλλετο (mid.), ‘offered,’ ‘promised.’ Cp. c. 1 *supra*.

6. Περσέων τ. π., his immediate suite. Blakesley’s note on Xerxes’ question (the king knowing nothing of the donor’s name, but familiar with his gifts), “beautifully characteristic of courtly selfishness,” hardly requires refutation; apart from all other arguments, is the question really authentic? is it more than a literary device or formula? (cp. 5. 105).

9. τῇ πλατανίστῳ τῇ χρυσῇ καὶ τῇ ἀμπέλῳ: the gifts had been presented, perhaps, on the occasion of Dareios’ visit to Sardes in 512 B.C. (cp. Hdt. IV.–VI. App. IV. § 8). These objects must have been famous to pass into anecdote in this fashion, though but few Greeks in the time of Hdt. can have seen them. Ulrichs (*l.c. supra*) supposes them to have been among the treasures of Kroisos; they were works of one or other Samian Theodoros, or at least the golden vine apparently was (ἀμπελος Ἀρταξέρξη (sic) χρυσῇ, Θεοδώρου Σαμίου ποίημα, ἀχρηστον ἔργον τρυφῶντος Μήδου κατὰ τῆς φύσεως, Photius, *Biblioth.* 612 H after Himerios). Athenaeus 12. 514 f. ἦν δ’ ἐν τῷ κοιτῶνι καὶ λιθοκόλλητος ἀμπελος χρυσῇ ὑπὲρ τῆς κλίνης (so far Chares of Mitylene). τὴν δὲ ἀμπελον ταύτην Ἀμύντας φησὶν ἐν τοῖς Σταθμοῖς καὶ βότρυας ἔχειν ἐκ τῶν πολυτελεστάτων ψήφων συντεθειμένους (not far off was a golden *krater*, a work of Theodoros the Samian). The vine was apparently a large object if it overshadowed the couch on which (Phylarchos

said) the kings held audience (ἐχρημάτιζον: which Rawlinson humorously (?) translates ‘slept,’ Athenaeus, 12. 539). The bunches of grapes were represented by emeralds and carbuncles (*ibid.*). The plane-tree, on the other hand, was small (so Antiochos of Arcadia speaking sarcastically *apud* Xenoph. *Hell.* 7. 1. 38 τὴν ὕμνουμένην ἀν χρυσῇν πλάτανον οὐχ ἱκανὴν εἶναι ἐφῆ τέττιγι σκιάς παρέχειν). The vine is last heard of authentically in possession of Antigonos in 316 B.C. (αὐτὸς δὲ παραλαβὼν τὴν ἐν Σούσοις ἀκρὰν κατέλαβεν ἐν αὐτῇ τὴν τε χρυσῇν ἀναδενδράδα καὶ πλῆθος ἄλλων κατασκευασμάτων Diodor. 19. 48). Perhaps it went into the melting-pot then, with the plane-tree to boot.

10. τῶν ἡμεῖς ὤμεν: mere conventionalism, whether uttered by Hdt. himself, or, as here, by the mouth of one of his *dramatis personae*; cp. c. 20.

28. 1. δεύτερα, ‘in the second place.’ The king’s previous question had not been addressed to Pythios himself (αὐτῶν), or τὸ δεύτερον might have stood here; cp. 5. 28.

3. οὔτε σε ἀποκρύψω: sc. τὴν οὐσίην (cp. 1. 92, 6. 86, etc., the primary sense of οὐσία, ‘substance’=‘property’).

οὔτε σκῆψομαι τὸ μὴ εἶδέναι: the negative is here quite regular and inevitable, but would no doubt equally have stood idiomatically after ἀποκρύψω. (ἀποκρύπτεσθαι τινα τι is the more usual idiom, here perhaps avoided on account of the coming σκῆψομαι.)

οὐσίην, ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμενός τοι ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω. ἐπείτε γὰρ
τάχιστά σε ἐπυθόμην ἐπὶ θάλασσαν καταβαίνοντα τὴν 5
'Ελληνίδα, βουλόμενός τοι δοῦναι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον χρήματα
ἐξεμάνθανον, καὶ εὖρον λογιζόμενος ἀργυρίου μὲν δύο χιλιάδας
εἰούσας μοι ταλάντων, χρυσοῦ δὲ τετρακοσίας μυριάδας στατήρων
Δαρεικῶν ἐπιδεούσας ἑπτὰ χιλιάδων. καὶ τοῦτοισί σε ἐγὼ
δωρέομαι· αὐτῷ δέ μοι ἀπὸ ἀνδραπόδων τε καὶ γεωπέδων 10
ἀρκέων ἐστὶ βίος." ὁ μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεγε, Ξέρξης δὲ ἡσθεὶς 29
τοῖσι εἰρημένοισι εἶπε "ξείνε Λυδέ, ἐγὼ ἐπείτε ἐξήλθον τὴν
Περσίδα χώραν, οὐδενὶ ἀνδρὶ συνέμιξα ἐς τὸδε ὅστις ἠθέλησε
ξείνια προθεῖναι στρατῷ τῷ ἐμῷ, οὐδὲ ὅστις ἐς ὄψιν τὴν ἐμὴν
καταστὰς αὐτεπάγγελτος ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐμοὶ ἠθέλησε συμ- 5
βαλέσθαι χρήματα, ἔξω σεῦ. σὺ δὲ καὶ ἐξείνισας μέγας
στρατὸν τὸν ἐμὸν καὶ χρήματα μεγάλα ἐπαγγέλλεαι. σοὶ ὦν

5 ἐπυθόμην τάχιστά σε B approx. Holder, van H. 7 ἐξεμάνθανον
Stein²: ἐξέμαθον 8 χρυσοῦ ABC: χρυσίου B, Stein², Holder,
van H. 9 χιλιάδων B, Eustath. II. 339, 366: χιλιαδῶν α || σε A:
γε BB 10 γεωπέδων PS (=B: γεοπέδων R): γεωπεδίων ABC:
γεωπόδων z 11 ἀρκέων om. z 29. 6 μέγας: μεγαλωστί!
van H. 7 μεγάλα om. ABC

4. ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω: an 'Homeric reminiscence,' cp. c. 159 *infra*; hardly appropriate in the mouth of Pythios addressing Xerxes; nor would the courtier have denominated the sea between Asia and Europe θάλασσαν τὴν Ἑλληνίδα in addressing the king. Cp. the use of βάρβαρος *infra*.

7. λογιζόμενος: this Lydian Rothschild was not apparently in the habit of striking a balance periodically! His wealth consisted in silver, gold, slaves and 'realty' (if his land included mines he might soon renew his specie). The silver and gold he offers (not on loan) to the king. Assuming that the computation was made in Babylonian talents (Babyl.: Euboic:: 7: 6, Hdt. 3. 89), the silver (2000 T.) would amount to £584,325 of our money (taking B. talent = £292: 3: 3). 2000 Euboic = £500,841: 13: 4, 2000 Attic = £500,000 (circa), while the 3,993,000 gold Darics (taking the Daric = £1: 1: 10½) may be expressed roughly as so many guineas. Rawlinson defends the derivation of the name Daric from Dareios (cp. *Iouis* and *napoleon*), but the later evidence referred to by Head, *Historia Numorum*

(1887) p. 698, seems to show that *Dariku* is an old Babylonian measure or weight, possibly connected with the Assyrian *darag manu*, 'degree (i.e. ½) of the mina,' an expression with which the Greek δραχμή has been connected. That the Greeks should find native or less remote derivations for these words was inevitable (e.g. δράσσομαι for δραχμή), but does any extant Greek authority derive the 'Dareik' from Dareios? Harpokration says *sub v. ἐκλήθησαν δὲ Δαρεικοὶ οὐχ ὡς οἱ πλείστοι νομίζουσιν ἀπὸ Δαρείου τοῦ Ξέρξου πατρὸς ἀλλ' ἀφ' ἑτέρου βασιλέως*. This negation is of some value in support of the Babylonian origin of the term, especially since the old Persian *dard* = king has been given up. The term *δareikos* is properly adjectival, as here, and in Thuc. 8. 28. 4.

29. 2. τὴν Περσίδα χώραν: of Persia proper as in 3. 97, not like γῆν τὴν Περσίδα c. 8 γ *supra*; with the accus. after ἐξέρχεσθαι cp. 5. 103, 104.

5. αὐτεπάγγελτος: a strong term (*uliro offerens*), passive in form, active in force, rather weakened by the recurrence of ἐπαγγέλλεαι just below. (Cp. αὐτὸς ἀγγελοι 1. 79.)

ἐγὼ ἀντὶ αὐτῶν γέρεα τοιάδε δίδωμι· ξεῖνόν τέ σε ποιεῖνμαι
ἐμὸν καὶ τὰς τετρακοσίας μυριάδας τοι τῶν στατήρων ἀπο-
10 πλήσω παρ' ἐμεωυτοῦ δούς τὰς ἑπτὰ χιλιάδας, ἵνα μὴ τοι
ἐπιδέεες ἔωσι αἱ τετρακόσiai μυριάδες [ἑπτὰ χιλιάδων], ἀλλὰ
ᾗ τοι ἀπαρτιλογίῃ ὑπ' ἐμέο πεπληρωμένη. ἔκτησό τε αὐτὸς
τά περ αὐτὸς ἔκτῃσας, ἐπίστασός τε εἶναι αἰεὶ τοιούτους· οὐ
γάρ τοι ταῦτα ποιεῖντι οὔτε ἐς τὸ παρεὸν οὔτε ἐς χρόνον
15 μεταμελήσει."

30 Ταῦτα δὲ εἶπας καὶ ἐπιτελέα ποιήσας ἐπορεύετο τὸ πρόσσω
αἰεὶ. Ἄνανα δὲ καλεομένην Φρυγῶν πόλιν παραμειβόμενος
καὶ λίμνην ἐκ τῆς ἄλης γίνονται, ἀπίκετο ἐς Κολοσσὰς πόλιν
μεγάλην Φρυγίης· ἐν τῇ Λύκος ποταμὸς ἐς χάσμα γῆς

11 ἐπιδέεες aRS: ἐπιδευέες V: ἐπιδέες Holder post Merzdorf: ἐπιδέες ὡς in Bekker Anecd. p. 416: ἐπιδευεῖς ὡς in Suidas Lc. (ἐπιδεεῖς ed. Bernhardt) corr. ἐπιδέες || glossema del. van H., Stein⁸ 12 ἔκτησό corr. Stein¹: κέκτησός 13 αὐτὸς om. B || ἔκτῃσας: *rossides* Valla (= ἔκτῃσαι) 14 τοιαῦτα B 30. 1 δὲ: τε Kallenberg 2 παραμειψάμενος van H. 4 μεγάλην om. B

8. ἀντὶ αὐτῶν, 'in return for your offer'; with this vague αὐτῶν op. c. 8 1. 34 *supra*.

ποιεῖνμαι: middle, as in ποιείσθαι *τινα ἰδὼν* (θυγατέρα 4. 180), ἄλογον, ἐταίρων, and so forth.

11. ἐπιδέεες: a specially interesting reading, as the families are divided upon it; cp. App. Crit. In 4. 130 we have ἐπιδευέες. Suidas l.c. *infra* has ἐπιδεεῖς.

12. ἀπαρτιλογίῃ: ἀπηρτισμένος καὶ πλήρης ἀριθμοῦ καὶ λόγος, Suidas *sub* v. Ἀπαρτίαν. Cf. Bekker, *Anecd.* 416; Cramer, *Anecd.* ii. 490. 4 (ὁὕτως Ἀναίας καὶ Ἡρόδοτος. Did Lysias get the word from his fellow-Thurian?).

14. ἐς χρόνον, 'in time to come,' cp. 9. 39 *infra*. Hdt. is of course preparing a tragic 'peripety.' The first relations of Xerxes and Pythios are a pleasing contrast to the normal relations between kings and capitalists, but a terrible scene is in store, cc. 38, 39 *infra*.

30. 1. ἐπιτελέα ποιήσας (= ἔργω) ἐπιτελέσας, i.e. no doubt caused the money to be paid over to Pythios. So ἐπιτελέειν is used of the fulfilment of oracles, the performance of vows, *et sim.*; cp. 1. 13, 90, 115, etc. Thuc. 1. 70. 2 ἐκινῶσθαι ὁξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργω & ἂν γνῶσιν.

2. Ἄνανα (predicate to καλεομένην): from this passage evidently (1) in Phrygia, (2) S. of Maiandros, (3) on N. bank of

a salt-lake, identified by W. M. Ramsay with Sarios (*Sari-kauak*), *American Journal*, 4. 275. Kiepert's map of 1894, *Asia Provincia* (*Formae Orb. Ant.* ix.), distinguishes clearly the salt-lake Anava from Askania (wrongly identified by Abicht, Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 29. 1).

3. ἄλεις γίνονται, 'salt is produced'; for the plural cp. 4. 53, 6. 119; the singular in 4. 181 ff.

Κολοσσάς, 'a great city of Phrygia,' with something of a history, πόλιν οἰκουμένην εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην (Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2. 6), was declining in the days of Strabo (a mere πόλισμα compared with Apameia and Laodikeia, 576), but still making a living from a dye-stuff (ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁμωνύμου χρώματος, sc. τῆς κοραξίης χρώας, 578), usually identified with Khonás (anc. Χῶναι), but located by Hamilton 3 miles away. (Cp. Murray's *Asia Minor*, p. 104 f.) The existence of a Pauline Epistle addressed to the Colossian Church has given the name a vogue in Christendom.

4. ἐν τῇ Λύκος ποταμὸς κτλ. Hamilton and others had questioned the accuracy of Hdt.'s assertion in regard to the temporary disappearance of the Lykos, and reduced the 'chasm' to a natural bridge, or vaulting, caused by the deposit of lime from the water. G. Weber, *M. D. A. I.* xvi. (1891), pp. 194 ff.

ἐσβάλλων ἀφανίζεται, ἔπειτα διὰ σταδίων ὡς πέντε μάλιστα 5
 κη ἀναφανιόμενος ἐκδίδοι καὶ οὗτος ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον. ἐκ δὲ
 Κολοσσέων ὁ στρατὸς ὁρμώμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς οὖρους τῶν Φρυγῶν καὶ
 Λυδῶν ἀπίκετο ἐς Κύδραρα πόλιν, ἐνθα στήλη καταπεπηγυῖα,
 σταθείσα δὲ ὑπὸ Κροίσου, καταμηνύει διὰ γραμμάτων τοὺς
 οὖρους. ὡς δὲ ἐκ τῆς Φρυγίης ἐσέβαλε ἐς τὴν Λυδίην, 31
 σχιζομένης τῆς οδοῦ καὶ τῆς μὲν ἐς ἀριστερὴν ἐπὶ Καρίης
 φερούσης τῆς δὲ ἐς δεξιὴν ἐς Σάρδεις, τῇ καὶ πορευομένῳ
 διαβῆναι τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμὸν πᾶσα ἀνάγκη γίνεται καὶ
 ἵνα παρὰ Καλλάτηβον πόλιν, ἐν τῇ ἄνδρες δημοεργοὶ μέλι 5

5 ἐμβαλὼν B 7 τῶν λυδῶν καὶ φρυγῶν B: <τε> καὶ? Stein²
 approb. van H 31. 4 ποταμὸν escl. van H 5 Καλλά-
 τηβον α: καλλάτιβον R, Steph. B. appr. van H: καλλάτιον SV

argues, from observations rendered possible by the railway work between Sarakoi and Dineir, that Hdt., though not quite accurate, is not guilty of serious error; this defence may supersede W. M. Ramsay's idea that Hdt. confused the narrow gorge, at the head of which Colossae was situated, with the connexion between the Lykos and Lake Anava (cp. Murray's *Asia Minor*, p. 105).

8. Κρόισος: variously identified (i.) with Hierapolis (cp. Steph. Byz.); (ii.) with Laodikeia, which, according to Pliny 17. 38. 2, Xerxes visited (Laodiceae, Xerxis adventu, platano in oleam mutata): the town necessarily bore some other name in 481: Baehr follows Schoell in accepting this alternative; (iii.) with Karura of Strabo, 578 (Leake), which Blakealey denies, on the ground that Strabo makes it the frontier of Phrygia and Karia; but the three regions (Phrygia, Lydia, Karia) came to a point here; and (iv.) G. Radet (*Lydie*, pp. 32, 34 f.) identifies Kydrara with Karura, and both with Sara-Koui, a small town at the junction of two great roads (a) up and down the Maeander valley, between the sea and the plateau, (b) through valleys of Kogamos and Lykos to the gulf of Adalia. "The road to Sardes undoubtedly passed through the opening in Mount Messogis where Tripolis stands (*sic*), and then struck into the valley of the Cogamos" (Rawlinson), i.e. 'stood,' for "most of the buildings have disappeared" (Murray, *Asia Minor*, p. 107). Tripolis was a Pergamene foundation "to counterbalance the Seleucid proclivities of Laodicea"

(*ib.*). Perhaps Karura was only a small place even in antiquity (κώμη . . πανδοχεῖα εἴχουσα, Strabo), but nevertheless important as a frontier station (where custom-dues were collected, Blakealey). If Kydrara was a frontier station in the time of Kroisos, it follows that (1) Lydia did not extend to the Halys, or at least to the Halys-meridian throughout; (2) there was a great trade-route already running E. (SE.) from Sardes other than the Royal Road. In other words, the *κοιμή* described by Strabo is as ancient as the days of Kroisos at least. It was this route which the younger Kyros took in 401: why not Xerxes in 481 B.C.? Cp. Appendix II. § 3.

στήλη . . Κροίσου. This terminus or boundary stone was standing in Hdt.'s time, but there is no proof that he had seen it. The inscription (perhaps simply 'Phrygia' one side, 'Lydia' the other) was not in Greek anyway.

31. 2. σχιζομένης τῆς οδοῦ κτλ.: the particularity and precision of this description might suggest the historian's autopsy; but the Halikarnassian must have conversed with many travellers by these roads, and more probably their autopsy shines through his language, which indeed immediately becomes a little involved, as though he were reporting (τῇ καὶ—ποιεῖσι).

4. διαβῆναι τὸν Μαίανδρον π. There was probably a bridge, though Hdt. does not say so.

5. Καλλάτηβον πόλιν. Rawlinson would place on the site of the subsequent Philadelphia (Alashehr), no doubt

ἐκ μυρίκης τε καὶ πυροῦ ποιεύσι, ταύτην ἰὼν ὁ Ξέρξης τὴν
ὁδὸν εὔρε πλατάνιστον, τὴν κάλλεος εἵνεκα δωρησάμενος κόσμφ
χρυσέφ καὶ μελεδωνῶ ἀθανάτῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐπιτρέψας δευτέρῃ
32 ἡμέρῃ ἀπίκητο ἐς τῶν Λυδῶν τὸ ἄστυ. ἀπικόμενος δὲ ἐς
Σάρδις πρῶτα μὲν ἀπέπεμπε κήρυκας ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα αἰτή-
σοντας γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ καὶ προερέοντας δεῖπνα βασιλεῖ
5 ἀπέπεμπε ἐπὶ γῆς αἵτησιν, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ πάντα. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα
[τὸ δεύτερον] ἀπέπεμπε ἐπὶ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ· ὅσοι πρότερον
οὐκ ἔδοσαν Δαρεῖφ πέμψαντι, τούτους πάγχυ ἐδόκεε τότε

8 μελεδωνῶ ἀθανάτῳ ἀνδρὶ: ἀνδρὶ ante μελεδωνῶ? Stein¹: ἀθανάτῳ
secl. Stein²: ἀνδρὶ secl. Cobet appr. van H., Holder. 32. 6 τὸ
δευτέρον Stein: om. § approb. van H.

an important position; but Radet (*l.c. supra*) confirms Hamilton's identification of Kallataboi (epigraphic) with Aineh-Gheul, higher up the Kogamos valley than Philadelphia.

μελι . . . ἐκ μυρίκης τε καὶ πυροῦ, that is, in combination; cp. 4. 194, 1. 193. Stein and Abicht take this *μελι* for a kind of syrup: was it not rather a sweetmeat, like the *Rahat Lakum*? Could not the women and children be trusted to make it, that it was manufactured by men, *ἄνδρες δημοεργοί*? Athenaeus 4. 172 states that pastry-cooks were called of yore *δημοεργοί*.

7. πλατάνιστον. Plane-trees and tamarisk are still characteristic of the Kogamos-valley (Hamilton). The anecdote of Xerxes gives a curious illustration of *Baum-cultus*. Rawlinson and Blakesley understand the custos (*μελεδωνός*, cp. c. 38 *infra*) to have been one of the 'Immortals'; Abicht explains the term by the analogy: there was always a man to be in charge of this plane-tree. That seems to be Schweighauser's idea, which Baehr condemned as far-fetched: why? Stein brackets *ἀθανάτῳ*, regarding it as inserted from c. 83 *infra*, and so cuts the knot. Cobet's emendation gives Abicht's interpretation.

XERXES IN SARDES.

32. 2. πρῶτα μὲν answered by *μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα*, c. 33. W. M. Ramsay (*St. Paul the Traveller and the R. Citizen*, p. 27) maintains that *πρῶτος* is a strict superlative, and implies three degrees. *πρώτιστος* (Homerio) is not necessarily fatal to that; but it helps to explain

the fact that *πρῶτα* is practically a positive, or at most a comparative ('prior,' not 'prime') in Hdt., and has ceased to imply more than duality.

κήρυκας (not ἀγγέλους). (The first mission, by Darsios, in 491 B.C., 6. 48.) The mission of these heralds at this point to demand 'earth and water' is a little puzzling, and seems the more confused by the secondary purpose of commandeering dinners for the king. The motivation for this second mission (Xerxes wished to find out exactly how little resistance he had to expect) is quaintly, not to say awkwardly put: a symptom of some unsoundness in the passage. That these heralds were sent everywhere (*τῇ τε ἄλλῃ πάντῃ*) in Hellas but to Athens and Lakedaimon is vague, to say the least of it; a list of cities or tribes here would have been more convincing. Finally, the absence of any reason for the exceptions here is doubly remarkable, in view of cc. 133-137 *infra*. As the king wished to punish Athens for Marathon (c. 81. 30 *supra*) there is no need to explain why Athens was not included in the scope of the heralds' instructions; but the omission of Sparta is not so easy to account for if Hdt. was acquainted with the story, cc. 133 ff. *infra*, when he first wrote this passage. Perhaps this text belongs to the earliest draft of the seventh book, and the chief problem is to explain the insertion of that story below rather than in this place; cp. notes *ad l.*, and Introduction, § 9. The return of these 'heralds' is recorded c. 131 *infra*.

<δὴ> δείσαντας δώσειν· βουλόμενος ὦν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐκμαθεῖν ἀτρεκέως ἔπεμπε.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐλὼν ἐς Ἀβυδον. οἱ 33 δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐξεύγνυσαν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην. ἔστι δὲ τῆς Χερσονήσου τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Σηστοῦ τε πόλιος μεταξὺ καὶ Μαδύτου, ἀκτὴ παχέα ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκουσα Ἀβύδῳ καταντίον· ἔνθα μετὰ ταῦτα, 5 χρόνῳ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ, ἐπὶ Ξανθίππου τοῦ Ἀρίφρονος στρατηγοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀρταύκτην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν λαβόντες

8 δὴ suppl. Stein³: γε Naber appr. van H. 9 ἀτρεκέως van H., Stein³: ἀκριβέως Stein¹²: ἀκριβῶς α: om. B approb. Holder 33. 1 ταῦτα secl. van H. 4 μαδύτου α: ἀβύδου B || παχέα α: τραχέα R: τε τραχέα VS: τρηχέα Abicht appr. Holder, van H. An πλατέα! Stein 5 Ἀβύδου Krueger 7 Ἀθηναῖοι Stein: ἀθηναίων

33. 1. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα answers πρῶτα μὲν in c. 32. One could hardly discover from this passage that Xerxes spent the whole winter 481-80 B.C. in Sardes, much less restore the various transactions of the time; cp. Appendix II. § 3.

οἱ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ: sc. χρόνῳ (cp. ἐν ᾧ c. 26), taking us back to c. 25 and the preparation of the cables for the bridges, covers presumably the whole time from the muster at Kritalla (or earlier) down to Xerxes' arrival at Sardes (or a little later). οἱ δὲ may refer to Φολυτί τε καὶ Αἰγυπτιοῖσι c. 25, or anticipates τοῖσι προσέκειτο c. 34, from which, perhaps, it was not originally separated.

2. τὸν Ἑλλησποντον: here used in the narrower sense, as distinguished from Propontis and Bosphoros; cp. 4. 85, 5. 122; Aeschyl. Pers. 875; W. Sieglin, Festschrift für H. Kiepert, 1898, pp. 323 ff.

3. ἔστι δὲ τῆς Χερσονήσου . . . Ἀβύδῳ καταντίον: Sestos was as nearly as possible due north of Abydos, across the straits, the Asiatic coast at this point forming a salient right angle (pointing NW.), and the European a retiring angle very nearly on parallel lines. Madytos (now *Maido*) is on the European side about due W. of Abydos, and consequently SW. of Sestos. (Madytos appears on the Athenian Lists as paying 500 Dr. tribute previous to 438 B.C.; thereafter, 2000.) The distance between Sestos and Madytos may be

about 5 R. miles. The mention of Madytos here at all favours the view that the heads of the bridges did not debouch immediately upon Sestos, and this again favours Stein's emendation πλατέα. Cp. Appendix II. § 4.

4. ἀκτὴ, as Grote iv. 121 n. remarks, means here not 'promontory' but stretch of coast; cp. Verg. *Aen.* 5. 613.

5. Ἀβύδῳ καταντίον: the genitive would be more in accordance with usage; but cp. 2. 34.

μετὰ ταῦτα is decidedly vague. The incident referred to took place in the winter 479-8 B.C. (χρόνῳ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ) and is recounted 9. 116-20, in a doublette of this passage, without cross reference, which makes this passage read like a gloss, or an oversight. But see below.

6. ἐπὶ with genitive, 'in the time of,' common; but here perhaps 'in the command of,' or, under the command of Xanthippos. Ἀθηναῖοι, Stein's emendation, which supplies, what is otherwise to seek, a subject for the verb, refers not to the 'state' (πόλις) but merely to the men serving on the spot.

7. Ἀρταύκτην: his patronymic is supplied c. 78 *infra*, and these three separate and unconnected references to one notorious Persian are significant of Hdt.'s method of composition and relation to his sources; cp. Introduction, § 10.

Σηστοῦ ὑπαρχον ζῶντα πρὸς σανίδα διεπασσάλευσαν, ὃς καὶ ἐς τοῦ Πρωτεσίλεω τὸ ἱρὸν ἐς Ἐλαιούντα ἀγινεόμενος γυναικας
 34 ἀθέμιστα ἔρδεσκε. ἐς ταύτην ὦν τὴν ἀκτὴν ἐξ Ἀβύδου ὁρμώμενοι ἐγεφύρουν τοῖσι προσέκειτο, τὴν μὲν λευκολίνου Φοίνικες, τὴν δ' ἐτέρην [τὴν] βυβλίην Αἰγύπτιοι. ἔστι δὲ ἑπτὰ στάδιοι ἐξ Ἀβύδου ἐς τὴν ἀπαντίον. καὶ δὴ ἐξευγμένον
 5 τοῦ πόρου ἐπιγενόμενος χειμὼν μέγας συνέκοψέ τε ἐκεῖνα
 35 πάντα καὶ διέλυσε. ὥς δ' ἐπύθετο Ξέρξης, δεινὰ ποιούμενος τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐκέλευσε τριηκοσίας ἐπικέσθαι μαστιγι

8 προσδιεπασσάλευσαν B: διεπαττάλευσαν Eustath. Od. p. 1923
 9 ἱρὸν BB: ἱερὸν A 10 ἀθέμιτα B, Holder 34. 3 τὴν
 δ' ἐτέρην τὴν βυβλίην α: τὴν secl. Gomperz, Stein*: τὴν δὲ βυβλίην B
 appr. Holder, van H. || εἰς B 4 δὴ ἐξευγμένον α: διευγμένον B
 35. 2 ἐπικέσθαι 'corruptum videtur' Kallenberg

8. Σηστοῦ ὑπαρχον: was he a satrap (in Thrace), or merely a fortress commandant? (cp. *supra*).

διεπασσάλευσαν: they 'spread-eagled and crucified him.' The story of this barbarous vengeance made a deep impression upon Hdt. (and his sources) or he would hardly have introduced it here, simply *à propos* of the topography. Possibly this topographical note was introduced after his own visit to the Hellespont, and did not belong to the first draft of Bk. 7. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

ὃς, 'for he.' καὶ, 'even.' On Elaiids, c. 22 *supra*; Protesilaos, 9. 116. ἔρδεσκε has here the iterative force. (The profanity of Artayktes recalls that of Eli's sons, 1 Sam. 2. 22.)

34. 1. ἐξ Ἀβύδου ὁρμώμενοι seems to make Abydos the headquarters of the bridge-building: were the bridges not constructed simultaneously from each end? Bridges (not a bridge merely, *pote τὴν γέφυραν* c. 10 l. 26 *supra*) there were already; with τὴν μὲν and with τὴν δὲ, γέφυραν must be understood, though strictly speaking 'the bridge' was not of sparto or of byblos but only a part of it, to wit, the cables. (γέφυραν is approved by Schweighauser, Kuehner, Baehr, Rawlinson, Blakesley, and Stein in his later editions; Kruse started the unfortunate notion of a single bridge, and supplied μερὶδα τῆς γεφύρας, which Stein followed in his first annotated ed.) The first pair of bridges too were presumably bridges of boats, but are not described in view of the full description

of the second pair which follows; only the one respect in which the first structures differed from the second is here specified: whether correctly or not is another question, cp. c. 36 *infra*.

3. ἔστι for εἰσι: cp. l. 26 (of the same measure!); less violent in construction than in Plato, *Rep.* 463 A (τί οὖν; ἔστι μὲν πον καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἀρχοντές τε καὶ δήμοι, ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ; ἔστι). The structure used to be called *schelma Pindaricum* (*Pyth.* 10. 72 κείται . . κυβερνάσις v.l. κείται. 'de Pindaricis exemplis vix satis constat').

4. ἑπτὰ στάδιοι: the same estimate is given 4. 85; so too Strabo, 125, 591 τὸ ἑπταστάδιον (obviously conventional). Xen. *Hell.* 4. 8. 5 gives 8 stades as the measurement. It is now considerably wider (by some 3 stades) or about 1½ E. mile in all. The loss (or gain) has been apparently at the expense of the European shore, and will have reduced the dimensions of the ἀκτὴ πλατεῖα above mentioned, and made the exact location of the bridges difficult, if not impossible, to identify.

35. 1. δεινὰ ποιούμενος: *aegre ferens*. Cp. c. 1 *supra*. There are four measures of revenge taken — (1) Flogging, (2) Fettering, (3) Branding, (4) Taunting; the first three sensibly weaken the effect of the fourth. The most effective measure on the Hellespont (as on the Tay) was the restoration of the structure in a more durable form.

2. τὸν Ἑλλησποντον . . πηγάς: Baehr and Blakesley (without acknowledgement) follow Valckenaer in taking

πληγὰς καὶ κατεῖναι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος πεδέων ζεύγος. ἤδη δὲ ἤκουσα ὡς καὶ στιγέας ἅμα τούτοις ἀπέπεμψε στίζοντας τὸν Ἑλλησποντον. ἐνετέλλετο δὲ ὦν ραπίζοντας λέγειν βάρβαρά τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλα. “ὦ πικρὸν ὕδωρ, δεσπότης τοι δίκην ἐπιτιθεῖ τήνδε, ὅτι μιν ἡδίκησας οὐδὲν πρὸς ἐκείνου ἄδικον παθόν. καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν Ξέρξης διαβήσεται σε, ἣν τε σύ γε βούλη ἦν

4 μαστιγίας 2, vulg.

5 βάρβαρά: μέμμερά vult Naber

this to be constructed: ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλ. ἐκέλευσε τριηκοσίας ἰκέσθαι μαστιγί πληγὰς. Stein (*et al.*) understands ἐπικέσθαι μ. = μαστιγῶσαι, with double accus.: sc. τὰ πληγὰς. So too L. & S., obviously right. (But why just 300 lashes? Even more severe penalties were apparently prescribed in ‘the law of the Priests’; cp. Duncker, *E.T.* v. 237.)

ἐπικέσθαι (ἐπικέο) in somewhat different senses, c. 9 *supra ad init.*

3. πέλαγος: Stein understands of the open sea below the Hellespont, i.e. the Aegean, or Thracian. It would have been more logical to fetter the Pontos, or Propontia, out of which the Hellespont came. Probably πέλαγος is loosely used of the Hellespont itself, as quite clearly in c. 54 *infra*.

πεδίων ζεύγος, ‘a yoke of fetters.’ Aeschyl. *Persai* 746 ff. uses the ‘fettering’ simply as a metaphor: δεστίς Ἑλλησποντον ἱρὸν δούλον ὡς δεσμώμασιν ἤλπισεν σχῆσεν ῥέοντα, Βόσπορον ῥέον θεοῦ· καὶ πόρον μετερρίθμισε, καὶ πέδας σφυρηλάτοις περιβαλὼν πολλὰν κέλευθον ἤνυσεν πολλῷ στρατῷ. The bridge itself, the pair of bridges, would be fetters. Stein regards the Herodotean story as having (possibly) arisen from a misunderstanding of the (Aeschylean) metaphor. Hdt. is deeply committed: thrice he records it—here, c. 54 *infra* (only the flogging), 8. 109 (flogging and fettering, *Themistocle loquente*!). The flogging and the branding might be natural extensions of the fetters: the Hellespont was to be not merely a slave in fetters, but a whipped and branded runaway! Rawlinson (after Grote) defends “the several points of this narrative” from “the sceptical (!) doubts” of Larcher, Müller, Thirlwall, and others; but the citation by Rawlinson of the bombastic “letter to Mount Athos” in Plutarch, *Mor.* 455 E, and the apocryphal “message of insult to Apollo” recorded by Ktesias, *Pers.* 27, is very unfortunate for the authority of Hdt. Hdt. 1. 202 (vengeance exercised

by Cyrus on the river Gynges) cited by Grote as a parallel case, being itself even more obviously apocryphal, cannot save this anecdote. The branding, indeed, is too much for Hdt. himself (ἤδη δὲ ἤκουσα πτλ. and δὲ ὦν). (How, indeed, the Hellespontine water was to be ‘branded’ unless it was first bottled is not very obvious.) No doubt the items are “in keeping with the character of an Oriental despot,” i.e. the conventional character, a point which explains the ease with which the story was invented, or developed, but is little guarantee for the truth of the items narrated. Duncker (iv. 726 *ap.* Stein) has indeed remarked upon the truly Iranian character of the address to the Hellespont; but such orientalisms are not beyond the resources of Hdt. and his authorities.

4. στιγίας (cp. App. Crit.). Bashr understands of the ‘instruments’ *quo stigmata inuruntur s. punguntur*; cp. Suidas. L. & S. render it ‘tattooers’ with no ref. but this passage. To tattoo the sea would indeed be a feat. Were not ‘hot irons’ rather in question (cp. c. 18 *supra*)? Xerxes had the necessary operators and instruments in his train, according to the anecdote c. 233 *infra*.

τούτοις is vague.

5. ραπίζοντας, generally to strike with a rod, or stick; so contrasted with κολαφίζειν Matth. 26. 67. Grote (iv. 118) by the way seems to think that Arrian (7. 14) credits the story of the scourging; Arrian does not mention this item, but mentions the fettering to discredit it.

βάρβαρα, ‘unhellenic.’ The speech, translated from the Persian (βάρβαρα!), seems to have reminiscences of an iambic rhythm about it. Perhaps Aeschylus had been already plagiarized and exaggerated by another poet, from whom Hdt. took the story; or was Phrynichos the source? Plutarch, *Them.* 5.

τε μή· σοὶ δὲ κατὰ δίκην ἄρα οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων θύει ὡς ἐόντι
 10 καὶ θολερῷ καὶ ἀλμυρῷ ποταμῷ." τὴν τε δὴ θάλασσαν
 ἐνετέλλετο τούτοις ζημιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπεστέωτων τῇ ζεύξει τοῦ
 36 Ἑλλησπόντου ἀποταμεῖν τὰς κεφαλὰς. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα
 ἐποίεον, τοῖσι προσέκειτο αὕτη ἡ ἄχαρις τιμή, τὰς δὲ ἄλλοι
 ἀρχιτέκτονες ἐξεύγνυσαν. ἐξεύγνυσαν δὲ ὧδε, πεντηκοντέρους
 καὶ τριήρεας συνθέντες, ὑπὸ μὲν τὴν πρὸς τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου

10 θολερῷ Markland ad Eurip. Suppl. 222 : δολερῷ codd.

9. ἄρα in Homer often expresses disillusionment (Abicht). Monro, *Homeric Grammar*, 347, gives the meaning as *fittingly, accordingly, consequently*.

10. θολερῷ (cp. App. Crit.) καὶ ἀλμυρῷ ποταμῷ: a great contrast to Borysthenes καθάρσι παρὰ θολεροῖσι 4. 53, or to the Strymon, to which the Magi did sacrifice, c. 118 *infra*. Δμν, salt, 2. 12, 77. ποταμῷ is bitter sarcasm here, even if (as Baehr points out) πλατὺς, ἀγάρροος in Homer, of the Hellespont, imply a fluvial character.

11. τῶν ἐπεστέωτων: hardly Persians, though beheading was an honourable mode of execution; cp. 8. 90 *infra*. Plutarch *Mor.* 470 cuts off their noses and ears.

36. 2. τοῖσι, relative. τὰς δέ, sc. γέφυρας. There were plainly (in Hdt.'s conception) two bridges of unequal length, the one (or northern bridge) the longer (360 vessels) nearer the Pontos, the other (τὴν ἐτέραν, or southern bridge) the shorter (314 vessels) on the side of the Aegean. He conceives them apparently as parallel to each other, but not as bound together so as to form a single structure.

ἄλλοι. Thirlwall, Grote, and others suggest that Greeks were employed this time. Why did not Hdt. name Harpalos the architect? Cp. Diels, *Lalerculi Alexandrini*, Berlin, 1904, pp. 8, 9.

3. ἐξεύγνυσαν δὲ ὧδε: instead of describing the bridges as they might have appeared, when complete, to the eye, Hdt., who, of course, could no more have seen them than we ourselves, follows the Homeric method of recording the process of their manufacture. He appears to distinguish four main stages in the process:—I. The *synthesis* of ships. II. The discharge of the anchors. III. The placing of the cables (ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες κτλ.). IV. The formation of the roadway (ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγε-

φυρώθη κτλ.). It is not easy, however, to understand how the 'synthesis' of the ships could have been accomplished without the employment of anchors and of cables from the first, and the whole description bristles with problems, larger or smaller, too complicated to be adequately discussed here; but cp. Appendix II. § 4.

4. συνθέντες. How this 'synthesis' of pentekonters and triremes was accomplished is not clear. Each vessel might have been moored independently, in line with the rest, but the anchors to be next mentioned are not (according to Hdt.) to prevent the vessels from being swept away by the current, but for a different purpose. Or the vessels might have been attached to each other by ropes, or cables; but if so, Hdt. should have made that clear: and, moreover, what are the ὅπλα there for finally? The words ὑπὸ μὲν τὴν κτλ. (sc. γέφυραν) can hardly be taken to prove that the bridges, and therefore the cables, were already in place across the strait, but are obviously used, so to speak, proleptically. It is a further defect that Hdt. does not specify whether the vessels touched each other, thwart to thwart, or whether there was an interval, and if so, how much of an interval, between ship and ship. There is no difficulty in understanding why the two bridges had a different number of boats in them, for even if parallel to each other, they need not have been the same length. (Grote remarks that taking the breadth to be one mile or 5280 ft., 360 vessels of an average breadth of 14½ ft. would exactly fill the space.) Nor does Hdt. specify the respective numbers of triremes and of pentekonters employed; but he plainly conceives of both classes of vessels as employed in each bridge, though Kraz (*Abhandlung*, 1851) assigns all the

ἐξήκοντά [τε] καὶ τριηκοσίας, ὑπὸ δὲ τὴν ἐτέρην <τὴν πρὸς 5 τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου> τεσσσερεσκαίδεκα καὶ τριηκοσίας, τοῦ μὲν Πόντου ἐπικαρσίας τοῦ δὲ Ἑλλησπόντου κατὰ ῥόον, ἵνα

36. 5 τε Stein: del. van H. || τὴν πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου suppl. Stein³ 7 Πόντου: πόρου Schweighaeuser (iv. 198 a)

triremes to the one bridge, and all the pentekonters to the other. Grote speaks (iv. 118) of "triremes and pentekonters blended together" in each bridge, and "moored across the strait breastwise with their sterns towards the Euxine and their heads towards the Aegean": what a blend! what a muddle!

6. τοῦ μὲν Πόντου ἐπικαρσίας, 'at right angles to the Pontos.' ἐπικάρσιος means not merely πλάγιος 'schräg' (as Stein takes it) but at right angles (as Grote rightly). There is nothing in l. 180, 4. 101 against this, but the reverse, and Hdt. could have expressed the oblique angle, if that had been his intention. Moreover, ἐπικαρσίας must refer to all the ships, of both bridges, alike, and shows that in relation to each other the ships are all conceived as in parallels. There is nothing to justify our understanding τοῦ μὲν Πόντου ἐπικαρσίας only of the vessels of the longer (or northern) bridge, and τοῦ δὲ Ἑλλησπόντου κατὰ ῥόον only of the vessels of the shorter (or southern) bridge; nor again to justify us in restricting the whole phrase to the shorter bridge. Taking Πόντου to be the true text, the passage would prove Hdt. aware that the Hellespont forms an angle, and indeed a right angle with the Pontos—a conception by no means applicable to the general lie of the Hellespont, but precisely accurate of the portion of the Hellespont lying between Abydos and Madytos, though not of the portion lying between Abydos and Sestos. But (i.) so precise an orientation, and with reference to the remote Pontos, is neither after Hdt.'s way nor specially applicable to his proper audience; (ii.) the bridges cross, according to him, not from Abydos to Madytos, much less S. of Madytos, as this orientation might suggest, but distinctly N. of Madytos and towards Sestos. There is, then, something to be said for Schweighaeuser's conjecture πόρου for πόντου, the πόρος being understood of the 'passage' to be formed across the Hellespont by the bridge, or

bridges, when completed. The change of reading makes no difference to the actual orientation of either bridge, or of the boats forming it, but delivers the text from an almost inexplicably remote reference. Nor is the statement that the boats are at right angles to the passage across them quite inane, as is proved by the theory of some commentators that the boats were, and were by Hdt. conceived as, at an oblique angle to the parallel cables drawn across them from shore to shore.

7. τοῦ δὲ Ἑλλησπόντου κατὰ ῥόον, that is, 'parallel to the stream of the Hellespont.' The question arises, whether Hdt. conceived the stream, or current, setting down the Hellespont as parallel to the coast lines, which, of course, are not precisely parallel to each other, or whether he was aware, as was Strabo, that the current in the Heptastadion sets from the European to the Asiatic side, so that in order to cross from Asia to Europe the ferry started 8 stades above Abydos, ἔπειτα διαίρειν πλάγιον καὶ μὴ τελέως ἐναντίον ἔχουσι τὸν ῥοὺν (Strabo 591). But had Hdt. been acquainted with this remarkable fact, would he not have stated it clearly? Hdt. probably conceives the current as generally parallel to the coast, and the boats as heading directly up stream, likewise parallel to the coasts, or, more strictly, to the current, and traversed at right angles by the δπλα, the γέφυρα, the πόρος (there is absolutely no justification for saddling Hdt. with Grote's idea that the boats 'had their heads towards the Aegean').

ἵνα ἀνακωχέῃ τὸν τόνον τῶν δπλων. The subject, the sense, and even, perhaps, the reading, are in doubt. The most obvious subject is ὁ ῥόος understood out of the foregoing, or more generally τὸ ὄδε συνδεῖναι (so Sitzler); and even if Reiske's or Stein's possible plural for the verb were adopted the sense would not be substantially altered (whether a personal subject or αἱ νέες were supplied); ἀνακωχέει seems impos-

ἀνακωχεύη τὸν τόνον τῶν ὀπλων· συνθέντες δὲ ἀγκύρας κατήκαν
περιμήκεις, τὰς μὲν πρὸς τοῦ Πόντου τῆς ἐτέρης τῶν ἀνέμων

8 ἀνακωχέη α: ἀνακωχέει R: ἀνακωχεύη VS: ἀνακωχέωσι Reiske:
ἀνοκωχέωσι van H. 9 τῆς ἐτέρης del. van H.

sible, though *ἐνα* might be taken with it as locative. The phrase, however, is capable of contrary interpretations. ἀνακωχέσαστες τὰς νέας 6. 116 'stayed their ships'; ἀνεκώχευε 9. 13 *ἐν/να*, absolutely 'stayed,' 'waited'; but here, with τὸν τόνον τ. ὀπλ., 'to stay the stretch of the ropes,' may mean (i.) 'to prevent the ropes being over-stretched,' or (ii.) 'to support the ropes when stretched,' or even (iii.) 'to maintain or keep up the stretch of the ropes,' the strain on the ropes, i.e. to keep them taut. By τὰ ὀπλα the cables stretched from shore to shore are generally understood: very naturally, if τῶν ὀπλων τοῦ τόνου is to be read l. 21 *ἐν/να*. The method of mooring the boats could hardly affect the strain on these cables, or keep them taut; and indeed the stretching and tightening of these great cables is subsequently accounted for by windlasses on shore: this interpretation therefore must be dismissed. If the meaning be 'to support the cables when stretched across from shore to shore,' then τὸν τόνον τῶν ὀπλων for τὰ ὀπλα ἐντεταμμένα is rather a poetical curiosity, and the sense, though unimpeachable, is insignificant. The same remark applies to interpretation (i.). If by τῶν ὀπλων, however, be understood (with Baehr) the ropes, or cables, securing the anchors just about to be mentioned, then the phrase, though still wanting in lucidity, gives a good sense: mooring the vessels down stream kept the cables taut, by which they were moored.

8. συνθέντες δὲ ἀγκύρας κατήκαν. That the 'synthesis' of the ships was complete before (II.) the anchors were let go seems an inconsequence that arises from Hdt.'s having attempted to enarrate the process of building instead of describing the bridges as finished structures. Otherwise, we should have to suppose that the bridges were constructed on shore, floated out into mid-stream, and anchored, not necessarily complete, but it might be in lengths—a process which would ill accord with the rest of Hdt.'s narrative description, though it is a conceivable way of making a bridge, and would accord with

this curious separation of the 'synthesis' of ships and the anchoring.

9. τὰς μὲν, sc. ἀγκύρας. The passage in the vulgate, even as amended by the anonymous but indispensable *ξεφόρου* for *εἶθρου*, involves Hdt. (a) in the slight stylistic inconsequence of τὰς μὲν answered by τῆς δὲ ἐτέρης, (b) in the serious material absurdity that one bridge had all its anchors on the up side, and the other bridge had all its anchors on the down side: how the lower bridge, or rather the vessels of the lower bridge, could remain in their places, at least at this stage of the proceedings, and before the cables from shore to shore have been stretched across them, and attached to them, does not appear. If the boats of the upper bridge had anchors let down from the bows, then the ships of the lower bridge must have had anchors from the bows; and if the lower bridge had anchors from the sterns of its vessels, then the vessels of the upper bridge likewise, no doubt, had anchors from the sterns. This sense, or description, would be obtained by deleting τῆς ἐτέρης and substituting τὰς δὲ for τῆς δὲ ἐτέρης. (Grote obtains the same result by understanding "μέριδος, τελευτῆς, or some word indicating direction": which was rather too much for Hdt. to expect in this passage.) Even as so amended the text leaves Hdt. responsible for the apparent absurdity that the purpose of the anchors, even those from the prows of the vessels, was not to counteract the natural pressure of the stream, or current, but to counteract the effects of the winds. This implies, if it has any sense at all, that the boats were to be kept in their places by the great cables stretched across them: to which, however, Hdt. assigns no such purpose below. Whatever the intention of the builders, the certain effect of the stem-anchors would have been to lighten the strain of the current upon the whole structure of the bridge—and one is almost tempted to transfer the words *ἐνα ἀνακωχέη* (or *-ωσι*) so as to follow ἀγκύρας κατήκαν περιμήκεις (the vessels were anchored, so as to relieve the strain on the great cables—whether from winds or stream).

εἵνεκεν τῶν ἔσθωθεν ἐκπνεόντων, τῆς δὲ ἐτέρης πρὸς ἐσπέρης 10
 τε καὶ τοῦ Αἰγαίου ζεφύρου τε καὶ νότου εἵνεκα. διέκπλουν
 δὲ ὑπόφασιν κατέλιπον τῶν πεντηκοντέρων καὶ τριηρέων, ἵνα
 καὶ ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἔχῃ ὁ βουλόμενος πλέειν πολλοῖσι λεπτοῖσι
 καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἔξω. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες κατέτεινον ἐκ
 γῆς στρεβλοῦντες ὄνοισι ξυλίνοισι τὰ ὄπλα, οὐκέτι χωρὶς 15
 ἑκάτερα τάξαντες, ἀλλὰ δύο μὲν λευκολίνου δασάμενοι ἐς

10 τὰς δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέρης τε van H.: eadem mihi occurrerant 11
 ζεφύρου 'incognitus quidam' Allgem. Litteraturz. ii (1802) p. 226: εὗρον
 12 τῶν <τε> πεντηκοντέρων? van H. || καὶ τριηρέων idem ille incog-
 nitus: καὶ τριηρέων τριχοῦ Petavius: καὶ τριχοῦ codd.

10. πρὸς ἐσπέρης τε καὶ τοῦ Αἰγαίου. These words are adverse to the view that Hdt. conceived the bridges as running E. and W. or the Hellespont as flowing S. through the Heptastadion; west and south-west sufficiently well describe the general direction, and the more precise orientation would probably have been beyond Hdt.'s resources, even after a personal visit to the spot (cp. c. 176 *infra*).

11. διέκπλουν δὲ ὑπόφασιν κατέλιπον τῶν πεντηκοντέρων καὶ τριηρέων. The last word is an emendation, but a fairly certain one; cp. App. Crit. It is not likely that three different openings were provided in each bridge for the passage of smaller crafts. The text will mean that where the pentekonters and the triremes joined, an opening was provided. (If the pentekonters had been all in one bridge, and the triremes all in the other, we should expect τῶν τριηρέων.) The remark throws some light on the structure of the bridges, but the respective positions of pentekonters and triremes remain unfortunately undetermined. Were the pentekonters all together in one place in each bridge, or distributed? If together, were they in the middle, or at one side? and so forth. If, as is possible, the pentekonters formed movable blocks in the bridges which could be slung out, in order to allow of the navigation continuing, powerful cables and capstans might have been employed for performing that operation. (On Grote's 'blend' see above.) ὑπόφασιν appears to be a *πλαξ* λ., and διέκπλος is used in a sense differing from the technical (later?) sense in 6. 12, and more resembling the use in 4. 179.

13. πολλοῖσι λεπτοῖσι, but hardly

for such larger craft as the corn ships mentioned c. 147 *infra*.

14. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες. Hdt. distinguishes (III.) the slinging of the cables from land across the boats, which he treats as the veritable *γεφύρωσις*, from (I.) the 'synthesis' of the boats and (II.) the anchoring of the boats in line across the channel. Whether the cables were fastened to the boats and the boats to the cables, or whether the cables simply rested upon the boats; whether the cables were each in one length, or whether there were in each several lengths, and so on, are questions which he neither resolves nor even raises. The stage in the process of construction which he is now describing savours more of a suspension bridge than of a pontoon, or bridge of boats. Grote, who seems to think Hdt. shows neither 'ignorance' nor 'incorrectness' in his description of the bridges, observes that "the essential portion of the bridge is the continuous way across from bank to bank, which, in the case of a narrow stream, may exist without any supports at all." But the parallel cables laid over the vessels, 'resting upon them, and stretching across from bank to bank' (*sic*) do not by themselves constitute such a way, without the further treatment described by Hdt. below (IV.).

15. ὄνοισι: capstans, windlasses (though 'aas' in windlass is but a chance coincidence); the use of the word recalls our 'donkey-engines,' or still more exactly the 'mule' in a cotton mill.

16. ἑκάτερα, 'each set,' or 'sort' (force of the plural). There were six cables in all used for each bridge, two of 'sparto' and four of 'papyrus,' the size and finish of each kind being alike,

ἐκατέρην, τέσσερα δὲ τῶν βυβλίνων. παχύτης μὲν ἦν ἡ αὐτὴ καὶ καλλονή, κατὰ λόγον δὲ ἐμβριθέστερα ἦν τὰ λίνεα, τοῦ τάλαντον ὁ πῆχυς εἴλκε. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγεφυρώθη ὁ πόρος, 20 κορμούς ξύλων καταπρίσαντες καὶ ποιήσαντες ἴσους τῆς σχεδίδης

17 ἦν ἡ αὐτὴ A² marg. (Stein¹), B² marg. (Stein²): ἦν αὐτὴ ceteri: (μὲν) ἡ αὐτὴ Reiske, Stein¹, Kallenberg 18 ἦν damn. Kallenberg

the specific gravity of sparto or grass-rope being greater, for it weighed 'a talent per cubit.' How much the papyrus weighed Hdt. does not say, nor does he specify how these cables were arranged; whether e.g. the sparto-cables were exterior, and the papyrus-cables within, or otherwise. Nor does Hdt. specify exactly what 'talent' he had in view. Could this be determined we might calculate (1) the weight of the cubit of sparto-cable; (2) the weight of the whole cable, approximately 8 stades, or about a mile long; (3) the approximate size or thickness (παχύτης = πᾶχος) of each cable. As the cables were subsequently captured and taken to Athens (9. 121 *infra*) they may have been weighed there, and Hdt. may be drawing on an Attic source; the Phoenician makers would have reckoned by their own weights and measures. (Similarly the cubit here would be the mean Greek cubit = 1½ feet, not the 'Samian' or 'Egyptian,' for example, 2. 168.) If Attic weight is here used the 'emporic' talent is presumably intended, weighing 82 lbs. avoirdupois—a truly stupendous weight of rope, 54½ lbs. per foot! (Stein gives the παχύτης as about 33·8 inches (*Zoll*): "the stoutest modern cable is only 24.") The cables which Hdt. has here in view would have suited a suspension bridge. The anchors above mentioned also require cables. If any section, or sections, of the bridges were capable of being slipped back and forward into place, cables would be required for such an operation. Finally, if the bridges were made in lengths and floated out into position, or even put in position, ship by ship, cables would be used to control the movement. Hdt.'s account of the ὄπλα leaves much to be desired, in form as in substance; cp. a. 25 *supra*.

18. τοῦ, as relative, refers loosely to λευκολίνου implied in τὰ λίνεα.

19. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγεφυρώθη ὁ πόρος. There follows (IV.) the fourth stage in the process as apparently conceived by

Hdt., viz. the formation of the actual roadway. πόρος is a little ambiguous, and might mean the passage or waterway across which the bridge was stretched, or the passage or roadway formed by the construction of the bridge itself. It has the former meaning in o. 183 *infra*, 8. 76; and the latter conspicuously in c. 10 *supra* (παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο Σκύθαι δέμενοι ἰώνων λῦσαι τὸν πόρον), here, and elsewhere, including l. 7 *supra*, if πόρον is read for Πόντον.

20. κορμούς ξύλων καταπρίσαντες. κορμοὶ are 'logs,' which, when 'sawn up' (as we say), would make 'planks'; these were as 'long' as the 'frame' or 'pontoon' (σχεδίδη: sc. of each bridge) was 'wide' (the exact measurement unfortunately not given). These planks had no doubt been got ready before the γεφύρωσις was accomplished; they were laid in order above the cables (*δελε τοῦ τόνου* RWM), and bound down upon them (*αἷτις ἐπεγεγώνον*), either by separate ties, or possibly by some of the great cables (perhaps the 'papyrus') being put down along them. It is but a further stage of the same process of road-making that brushwood (ὄλη) was then laid down evenly upon the planks, and earth spread and stamped or rammed tight (*κατανέξαντες*) on the top of the brushwood. The bridge is completed by a bulwark (*φραγμός*) of planks, on either side, to prevent the sumpter-beasts being scared by sight of the water. This remark should apply to the bridge on the Aegean side for the commissariat (cp. c. 55 *infra*); presumably there was a railing, or some protection, along the other one too, although Hdt. does not say so.

There are two systems of building pontoons, as distinguished from 'suspension' and from 'sublician' bridges, on one or other of which the bridges over the Hellespont must have been constructed. A. The one of these is virtually described by Arrian, in a well-known passage of the *Anabasis Alexandri*, 5. 7, as the Roman method employed on the

τῷ εὐρεῖ κόσμῳ ἐτίθεσαν κατύπερθε τῶν ὀπλων τοῦ τόνου, θέντες δὲ ἐπεξῆς ἐνθαῦτα αὐτὶς ἐπεξεύγνουν. ποιήσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ὕλην ἐπεφόρησαν, κόσμῳ δὲ θέντες καὶ τὴν ὕλην γῆν ἐπεφόρησαν, κατανάξαντες δὲ καὶ τὴν γῆν φραγμὸν παλείρυσαν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, ἵνα μὴ φοβέηται τὰ ὑποζύγια τὴν θάλασσαν 25 ὑπερορῶντα [καὶ οἱ ἵπποι].

21 ἐπετίθεσαν BPz || κατύπερθε B : καὶ ὑπερθε α || τοῦ τόνου deleverim
 22 ἐπεξεύγνουν : ἐπεξεύγνυσαν van H. 24 φραγμὸν : φαργμὸν?
 van H. 25 φοβέηται αRS : φοβεῖται V 26 καὶ οἱ ἵπποι secl.
 Stein²

Danube, Rhine, Euphrates, and Tigris. Ships are allowed to drift down the current, stern foremost, to the given spot, where they are stayed by a galley with oars, to which they are attached (presumably each ship to a separate galley!), and which rows or paddles against the stream while the next operation is accomplished. While this galley is rowing or paddling against the stream, large baskets of picked stones are dropped from the stem of each ship, forming the pontoon, and serve as anchors. The ships are thus arranged at intervals from each other all across the stream, with their stems to the current; and from ship to ship beams (ξύλα) are laid lengthwise, and planks (σανίδες) at right angles (ἐγκάρσιαι) to bind them together (this work beginning as soon as two ships have been successfully moored near enough to each other, and proceeding on both sides, every ship having a working party on board) until the whole passage is bridged by the requisite number of ships (δοῦναι ἱκανὰ γεφυρώσαι τὸν πόρον). At each end fixed gangways (κλίμακες) project from the bank to the bridge, which serve as a safe approach for horses and beasts, and also keep the pontoon in its place.

With this kind of bridge and bridge-building Arrian contrasts the method here reported by Hdt. (ὡς λέγει Ἡρόδοτος ὁ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς ζευχθῆναι τὸν Ἑλλησποντον), by which ξυνδεθεῖσαι αἱ νῆες σχοίνοις καὶ κατὰ στοίχον ὁρμυθεῖσαι ἐς τὸ ζεύγμα ἀτήρκεσαν. But Arrian has apparently a little forgotten his Herodotus! One great difference he does indeed rightly signalise between the Roman method and that here described. There is nothing in the Roman bridge corresponding to the colossal δπλα, which give the bridge of Xerxes somewhat the

air of a suspension-bridge. For the rest, the floating of the ships stern foremost down stream, and their mooring, just on the Roman system, seems to be involved in Hdt.'s account, though he does not specify the κελήριον ἐπήρης which is necessary to this operation, unless indeed the pentekonters mentioned by him should be taken out of the bridge, and definitely assigned to this service. The place of the gangways (κλίμακες) too on the Roman bridge is taken by the shore ends of the cables with Hdt.; but this is a mere detail of difference.

B. The substantial alternative to the Roman method of throwing a bridge across a stream, and to the method described by Hdt. which appears to correspond in essentials to the Roman method, is not specified by Arrian, and would be to form pontoons on shore, or close to shore, of vessels bound or fastened together, and then float these pontoons, with the shore ends securely fastened, out into the stream, and either moor them or bind them together, or both moor them independently and attach them to each other at their juncture. Such a method would give a less stable result than the method described by Arrian; but some hints of such a process seem to shimmer through the description of the bridge-building in Hdt. (e.g. the separation of the 'synthesis' of the ships from the anchoring; the descriptions of the cables and windlasses, which seem quite *de trop* for the formation of the roadway, in anything but a suspension-bridge—of which there may have been examples, of course on a smaller scale, in Asia, which have affected the Herodotean account of the Hellepontine structure). The real use of the great cables and windlasses may

- 37 Ὡς δὲ τὰ τε τῶν γεφυρέων κατεσκευάστο καὶ τὰ
περὶ τὸν Ἀθῶν, οἳ τε χυτοὶ περὶ τὰ στόματα τῆς διώ-
ρυχος, οἱ τῆς ῥηγίης εἵνεκεν ἐποιήθησαν, ἵνα μὴ πίμπληται τὰ
στόματα τοῦ ὀρίγματος, καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ διώρυξ παντελὲς
5 πεποιημένη ἀγγέλλετο, ἐνθαῦτα χειμερίσας ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι
παρεσκευασμένους ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ τῶν Σαρδίῳν ὀρμᾶτο ἐλὼν ἐς

37. 1 τὰ om. α 3 ἐμπίπληται PR 'contra usum Hdt.' van H.
5 ἀγγέλλετο β 6 ὀρμᾶτο αV: ὠρμᾶτο R, Stein¹

have been (1) to control the great pontoons when being floated out into position, and perhaps to help to moor them there; (2) to control the opening and closing of the *διέκπλοος ὑπόφαις*, which must have been effected by slipping one or more ships out of position in the bridge, and replacing the same after the passage of the craft (unless, indeed, a gap or quasi-archway was left somewhere, or in more than one place in the bridge). Possibly the two pairs of bridges, successively thrown across the Hellespont, were not made on the same methods.

It is conceivable that the first pair of bridges, which were destroyed by a storm, had been made upon the latter principle, and that the cables really played a more important rôle in relation to the first than in relation to the second pair of bridges. The second pair of bridges may have been constructed more upon the lines of the 'Roman' method (which may have been 'Greek' before it was Roman), and the cables used simply or mainly to form the basis, or to bind together the roadway; the change in method being underestimated and misconceived by Hdt., who makes it merely a matter of a different distribution and perhaps number of sparto and byblos ropes. Hdt., who gives no precise account of the structure or appearance of the first pair of bridges, had to rely upon mere hearsay for his account, and might easily have got details of the last bridges mixed up with details from earlier structures, not merely on the Hellespont, but on Bosphoros and Istros; cp. Introduction, § 10. The fact that he describes the bridges of Xerxes but not the bridges of Dareios supports the theory of the prior composition of Bks. 7-9, *ibid.* § 8.

37. 1. τὰ . . τῶν γεφυρέων might have included the *προεξέδρη λίθου λευκοῦ*

described in c. 44 *infra* as especially constructed by the Abydenes *ἐντεταλαμένους πρότερον βασιλέος*. *κατεσκευάστο* is here a full pluperfect, temporally.

2. οἱ . . χυτοὶ περὶ τὰ στόματα τῆς διώρυχος. These *χυτοὶ* are here mentioned for the first time, a remarkable addendum to the description of the Canal (*τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἀθῶν*), confirming the conjecture in note c. 23 *supra*. It might further be conjectured that the Canal was at first, like the bridges, a failure, and that the 'moles' or 'dams' were additions made during the winter 481-80 B.C. *χυτός*, properly an adjective (*χέω*), here = *χώματα*. Cp. the Samian *χώμα* 3. 60.

3. *ῥηγίη*: opposed to *ἀμπωτις* c. 198 *infra*, coupled with *πλημμυρίς* 8. 129.

ἵνα μὴ πίμπληται τὰ στόματα . . Stein suggests that *ψάμμου* is wanting. Abicht interprets 'that the canal might not be flooded,' or overflow (taking *στόματα* = *χείληα*). The object of these moles or dams was evidently to protect the *entrances* to the canal from being choked, or even storm-lashed. Cp. note on c. 23 *supra*.

5. *ἐνθαῦτα* as it stands can hardly be other than temporal; but it comes in rather awkwardly, and strengthens the suspicion that the description of the bridges (cc. 33-36) was not in the first draft of the work. *ὀρμηθέντι δὲ οἱ* here might have followed *ἐλὼν ἐς Ἀβυδὸν* c. 33.

χειμερίσας: the winter 481-80 B.C. *ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι* suggests an early start: Duncker (*G. d. Alterthums* vii.⁵ (1882) 201) delays it until mid-April (mainly on the ground that Xerxes was only seven months absent from Sardes: Nepos (= Ephoros) *Themist.* 5.), and places the storm which destroyed the bridges in the early spring. The eclipse which follows, and ought to throw a flood of light upon the chronology, unfortunately fails us.

"Αβυδον· ὀρμημένῳ δέ οἱ ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην ἀφανὴς ἦν, οὗτ' ἐπινεφέλων ἐόντων αἰθρήs τε τὰ μάλιστα, ἀντὶ ἡμέρης τε νύξ ἐγένετο. ἰδόντι δὲ καὶ μαθόντι τοῦτο τῷ Ξέρξῃ ἐπιμελὲς ἐγένετο, καὶ εἶρετο τοὺς Μάγους τὸ ἰο θέλει προφαίνειν τὸ φάσμα. οἱ δὲ ἔφραζον ὡς "Ελλήσι προδεικνύει ὁ θεὸς ἐκλείψιν τῶν πολιῶν, λέγοντες ἥλιον εἶναι 'Ελλήνων προδέκτορα, σελήνην δὲ σφέων. ταῦτα πυθόμενος ὁ Ξέρξης περιχαρὴς ἐὼν ἐποίεετο τὴν ἔλασιν. ὡς 38 δ' ἐξήλαυνε τὴν στρατιήν, Πύθιος ὁ Λυδὸς καταρρωδήσας τὸ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ φάσμα ἐπαερθεῖς τε τοῖσι δωρήμασι, ἐλθὼν παρὰ Ξέρξην ἔλεγε τάδε. "ὦ δέσποτα, χρήσας ἂν τι σεῦ βουλοίμην τυχεῖν, τὸ σοὶ μὲν ἐλαφρὸν τυγχάνει ἐὼν ὑπουργῆσαι, 5 ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγα γενόμενον." Ξέρξης δὲ πᾶν μᾶλλον δοκέων μιν

11 θέλοι α 38. 3 ἐπαρθεῖς codd. 4 ἂν τι σεῦ β: ἂν τι τεύ Cx: ἂν τί τευ AB: ἂν τευ Suevern appr. Holder, van H.

7. ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην . . ἀντὶ ἡμέρης τε νύξ ἐγένετο, 'night substituted for day,' suggests a total eclipse (cp. 1. 74, 103). 'The disappearance of the sun from his seat in heaven' is apparently conceived in terms of motion. Hdt. is of course aware of the (apparent) motions of the sun, diurnal and annual (cp. 2. 24-25); it is not to be supposed that the motion here posited is in a visible direction analogous to either of those: it is apparently a direct retreat, or evanishment, from a cloudless and clear sky. There was no eclipse of the sun visible in Sardes in the spring of 480 B.C., and this reported eclipse not only conflicts with the general chronology of the war, but with the verifiable eclipse, Oct. 2, 480 B.C., 9. 10 *infra*. It is therefore a fiction, not merely generally discreditable to the traditions of the war, but specifically ominous to the anecdote of Pythios, his fright, and its consequences. There was, indeed, a total eclipse of the sun on April 18, 481 visible in the Indian Ocean, but not apparently on the mainland, or we might (with Rawlinson) associate with an eclipse the departure of Xerxes from Susa (which would not help us out here). An annular eclipse on Feb. 16, 478 was visible in Sardes, and might be associated with the king's presence there, but only after his return from Greece: this eclipse has perhaps been transposed by tradition to do duty at a point where it is most effective. (That there had been any development

of such feeling since the celebrated eclipse of Thales and its notorious results, 1. 74 (Stein), is surely more than we need suppose.)

8. αἰθρή is probably a substantive: cp. c. 188 *infra*. φάσμα: cp. 8. 37, and c. 38 *infra*. ὁ θεός: cp. 2. 24.

12. ἥλιον εἶναι 'Ελλήνων προδέκτορα, σελήνην δὲ σφέων has much more the ring of a Greek than of a Persian or Magian interpretation; the Persians were nothing if not sun-worshippers, cp. c. 54 *infra*, l. 131. Blakesley has a suggestive note on this passage, but should not have treated it so seriously as indicating "a great change in the religion of the Persian court as compared with the time of Cambyses." (If there had been any change under Darius it was, as we now know, in the direction of a purer Masdeism.) As the eclipse is a fiction the interpretation can hardly be quoted for a fact.

According to c. 57 *infra* another *τέρας* occurred at Sardes, the birth of a bisexual mule. The fatal accident to Pharnouches, the Hipparch, might also be added, c. 88 *infra*. Hdt. is probably following various sources without combining them, or he would have massed the portents, *προδέκτωρ* (*προδείκτωρ*), apparently an *Harazlegomenon*.

38. 2. Πύθιος ὁ Λυδὸς re-enters from cc. 27-29 *supra*, with an implicit reference back (τοῖσι δ.). ἐπαερθεῖς, always with a disparaging sense: cp. 9. 49.

6. γενόμενον: participle conditional = εἰ γένοιτο, cp. Index for reff.

χρήσειν ἢ τό <περ> ἐδεήθη, ἔφη τε ὑπουργήσειν καὶ δὴ ἀγο-
ρεύειν ἐκέλευε ὅτεν δέοιτο. ὃ δὲ ἐπείτε ταῦτα ἤκουσε, ἔλεγε
θαρήσας τάδε. “ὦ δέσποτα, τυγχάνουσί μοι παῖδες ἔοντες
10 πέντε, καὶ σφεας καταλαμβάνει πάντας ἅμα σοὶ στρατεύεσθαι
ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. σὺ δέ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐμὲ ἐς τόδε ἡλικίης
ἤκοντα οἰκτίρας τῶν μοι παίδων ἕνα παράλυσον τῆς στρατηγίας
τὸν πρεσβύτατον, ἵνα αὐτοῦ τε ἐμεῦ καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ἡ
μελεδωνός· τοὺς δὲ τέσσερας ἄγευ ἅμα σεωντῶ, καὶ πρήξας
39 τὰ νοεῖς νοστήσειας ὀπίσω.” κάρτα τε ἐθυμώθη ὁ Ξέρξης
καὶ ἀμείβετο τοισίδε. “ὦ κακὲ ἄνθρωπε, σὺ ἐτόλμησας, ἐμεῦ
στρατευομένου αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἄγοντος παῖδας
ἐμούς καὶ ἀδελφεούς καὶ οἰκίους καὶ φίλους, μνησασθαι περὶ
5 σέο παιδός, ἐὼν ἐμὸς δούλος, τὸν χρῆν πανοικίῃ [αὐτῇ τῇ
γυναικί] συνέπεσθαι; εὖ νυν τόδ’ ἐξεπίστασο, ὥς ἐν τοῖσι ὥσι
τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἰκέει ὁ θυμός, ὃς χρηστὰ μὲν ἀκούσας
τέρψιος ἐμπιπλεῖ τὸ σῶμα, ὑπεναντία δὲ τούτοισι ἀκούσας
ἀνοιδέει. ὅτε μὲν νυν χρηστὰ ποιήσας ἕτερα τοιαῦτα ἐπηγ-
10 γέλλεο, εὐεργεσίῃσι βασιλέα οὐ καυχῆσαι ὑπερβαλέσθαι·

7 τό <περ>? Stein 12 οἰκτίρας van H., Stein³: οἰκτεῖρας codd.,
Stein^{1,2} || στρατηγίας Valckenaer, Stein²: στρατιγῆς codd., Stein¹ 14
τέσσερας B: τέσσαρας ACB 39. 2 ἀμείβεται AB || τοισίδε: τοῖσδε
codd.: τοῖσιδε Stein 5 σοῦ Krueger || τῇ om. B: nonne glossema
totum αὐτῇ τ. γ. deleveris? 7 ἀκούσας van H. 8 ἐμπιπλεῖ
Dindorf, appr. van H. || ἀκούσας del. van H. 9 ἐπαγγέλλεο? idem

7. τό <περ> ἐδεήθη: τό relative.
δέομαι is constructed with double geni-
tive, of thing and person as in 3. 157,
or as here with accus. of thing (gen. of
person), though this accus. looks like a
case of attraction; cp. ὅτεν δέοιτο im-
mediately following.

10. καταλαμβάνει: neut.

11. ἐς τόδε ἡλικίης. If Pythios was
grandson of Kroisos, cp. c. 27 *supra*, he
would be in 480 B.C. (as Stein calculates)
some 80 years old. All his five sons
were of age for military service: he asks
for the eldest—who would be no chicken.
Stein compares the request of Chryses
II. A 18 (Baehr records this as Larcher's
suggestion). The Homeric reminiscence
affects the form of the request, not the
substance of the story: the parallel with
4. 84 is even more suspicious.

14. μελεδωνός: cp. c. 31 *supra*.

πρήξας . . ὀπίσω. Ironical in
effect, and probably in Hdt.'s intention.

39. 1. κάρτα τε ἐθυμώθη . . καὶ ἀμεί-

βετο: a weak *parataxis* as the subject of
the verbs is not changed. ἀμείβεται,
the reading of AB(a), is perhaps pre-
ferable, as rather stronger.

2. ἄνθρωπε, not ἀνερ.

3. αὐτοῦ, 'in person'; cp. 4. 1.

4. μνησασθαι περὶ σέο παιδός,
'about a son of thine' (thee). σέο περὶ
π. would have been confused after μνη-
σασθαι: περὶ π. σέο would have been less
emphatic. The mid. aor. (ἐμνησάμην) is
rare in prose (Stein). Cp. Veitch *sub v.*
μνησάμην.

5. αὐτῇ τῇ γυναικί: would that have
added to the sacrifice? Is not πανοικίῃ
enough? The words look almost like a
comic gloss.

6. ἐν τοῖσι ὥσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἰκέει:
ὁ θυμός has the air of a gnome; the
psychological terminology of the passage,
Homeric or popular as it is, is interesting:
ὁ θυμός· τὸ σῶμα· τῇ ψυχῇ (τοῦ ἐνός). τὸ
σῶμα is the seat of pleasure (τέρψις):
ψυχῇ=νῆα c. 209 *infra*, 8. 118.

ἐπεῖτε δὲ ἐς τὸ ἀναιδέστερον ἐτράπευ, τὴν μὲν ἀξίην οὐ λάμψαι [ἐλάσσω δὲ τῆς ἀξίης]. σὲ μὲν γὰρ καὶ τοὺς τέσσαρας τῶν παίδων ῥύεται τὰ ξείνια· τοῦ δὲ ἐνός, τοῦ περιέχεται μάλιστα, τῇ ψυχῇ ζημιώσεται.” ὥς δὲ ταῦτα ὑπεκρίνατο, αὐτίκα ἐκέλευε τοῖσι προσετέτακτο ταῦτα πρήσσειν, τῶν 15 Πυθίου παίδων ἐξευρόντας τὸν πρεσβύτατον μέσον διαταμεῖν, διαταμόντας δὲ τὰ ἡμίτομα διαθεῖναι τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ τὸ δ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά, καὶ ταύτῃ διεξιέναι τὸν στρατόν.

Ποιησάντων δὲ τούτων τούτο, μετὰ ταῦτα διεξίημι ὁ στρατός. 40 ἡγέοντο δὲ πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ σκευοφόροι τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια,

12 glossaema del. Stein³ || τέσσαρας B: τέσσαρας AB

14. ζημιώσεται: fut. pass. (Stein); middle in passive sense (L. & S.).

18. ταύτῃ διεξιέναι τὸν στρατόν. If the army of Xerxes was to pass along the road between the halves of the bisected corpse, the army cannot have been a large one, or the feat would have been practically impossible; even if limited to τὸν κατ' ἡπειρον μέλλοντα ἄμα αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ πορεύεσθαι στρατόν (c. 26 *supra*) the performance is a difficulty. Behind the physical difficulty lies the obviously fabulous moral of the story, as an exhibition of the unbounded cruelty and caprice of the oriental despot, from whose rule Hellas had been saved at Salamis. Beyond that comes the dramatic or literary interest of the contrast between the beginning and the end of Pythios' dealings with Xerxes. The form and expression of the whole story are essentially Greek, and the parallel in 4. 84 (Dareios and Oiobazos) discounts it. Yet we may reasonably hesitate to dismiss the story of Pythios as a pure fabrication. The apparently unconscious precision of some of the details; Pythios' name and antecedents; Kritalla the place of meeting, as Sardes of parting, convey touches of verisimilitude to a story, or pair of stories, which has assuredly 'lost nothing in the telling.' We may discount but we cannot deny the evidences of autocratic caprice, cruelty and folly, recorded of Xerxes, as of Kambyzes, of the Greek 'tyrants,' of the 'Roman Caesars'—not to speak of modern examples from further east or nearer home. The possession of autocratic or almost autocratic powers over fellowmen is more than any human being can stand without disaster; and when those powers have been acquired,

not by ability and service (as in the case of Dareios), but by way of inheritance and traditional right (as by Xerxes, or Kambyzes), the prospects of disaster are increased. Such is the unanimous testimony of Greek tradition in regard to the second generation of 'tyrants' as compared with the first, or founders; and whatever the exaggerations of tradition and the prejudices of republicans, the general conscience of humanity justifies in its own forum the 'tendency' or moral of the too dramatic or too edifying natural history of the tyrant.

40. 1. ὁ στρατός. The description which follows is far from being adequate to cover the tribes and nations enumerated in the Army-list afterwards (cc. 61-88), or even those which crossed the bridge, and one may suspect that in this place Hdt. has in view (though perhaps not quite consciously) only the troops who marched ἄμα αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ, in fact mainly the levies of Upper Asia, which had mustered at Kritalla in the previous year (cp. c. 26 *supra*). That the column is described in marching order as it left Sardes merely shows that Hdt.'s sources did not date or hail from Upper Asia. (Cp. Introduction, § 10.) This observation does not preclude some of the Anatolian levies having mustered at Sardes; but the bulk probably made their way direct to Abydos; cp. c. 44 *infra*.

2. οἱ σκευοφόροι τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια. That the baggage-train marches first shows that the column is still in thoroughly friendly country. Moreover it was to cross by the Upper Bridge, and had therefore to arrive first at Abydos. Cp. τὰ ὑποζύγια καὶ ἡ θρακικὴ, c. 55 *infra*.

μετὰ δὲ τούτους σύμμικτος στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων ἀναμίξ,
οὐ διακεκριμένοι· τῇ δὲ ὑπερημίσεις ἦσαν, ἐνθαῦτα διελέλειπτο,
5 καὶ οὐ συνέμισγον οὗτοι βασιλεί. προηγύντο μὲν δὲ ἵππῳται
χίλιοι, ἐκ Περσέων πάντων ἀπολελεγμένοι· μετὰ δὲ αἰχμοφόροι
χίλιοι καὶ οὗτοι ἐκ Περσέων ἀπολελεγμένοι, τὰς λόγχας κάτω
ἐς τὴν γῆν τρέψαντες· μετὰ δὲ ἱροὶ Νησαῖοι καλεόμενοι ἵπποι
δέκα κεκοσμημένοι ὥς· κάλλιστα. Νησαῖοι ἰδὲ καλέονται
10 ἵπποι ἐπὶ τοῦδε· ἔστι πεδῖον μέγα τῆς Μηδικῆς τῷ οὐνομα
ἐστὶ Νήσαιον· τοὺς ὧν δὴ ἵππους τοὺς μεγάλους φέρει τὸ
πεδῖον τοῦτο. ὅπισθε δὲ τούτων τῶν δέκα ἵππων ἄρμα Διὸς
ἱρὸν ἐπετέτακτο, τὸ ἵπποι μὲν εἰλκον λευκοὶ ὀκτώ, ὅπισθε δὲ
αὐτοῦ εἶπετο πεξῇ ἡνίοχος ἐχόμενος τῶν χαλινῶν· οὐδεὶς γὰρ
15 δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦτον τὸν θρόνον ἀνθρώπων ἐπιβαίνει. τούτου δὲ

40. 3 σύμμικτος om. α 4 οὐ διακεκριμένοι del. Valckenaer 5
οὔτοι: αὐτῶι || βασιλεί del. Krueger || μὲν om. R || δὴ α: γὰρ β 7
Περσέων Stein²: πάντων 8 ἐς τὴν γῆν del. Kallenberg || τράποντες?
Stein² || Νησαῖοι Stein passim: v.l. νισαῖοι B²: 'fortasse verior' van H.
10 μέγα om. C 14 αὐτοῦ Stein²: αὐ τῶν ἵππων: αὐ om. PRz
15 δὴ om. SV || ἀναβαίνει β, Holder

3. σύμμικτος στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων ἀναμίξ, οὐ διακεκριμένοι seems viciously redundant even for Hdt. Cp. App. Crit. The first four words recur c. 55 *infra*, and may be taken to cover the various tribes and nations of the eastern half of the empire, subsequently enumerated and described oc. 63-71. They formed the larger half (ὑπερημίσεις) of the column that left Sardes.

4. διελέλειπτο is in neuter construction. The exact force of the pluperfect is not apparent, but it may be taken to emphasize the moment of the interval.

5. ἵππῳται χῖλιοι, 'a chiliad of cavalry': the total number of Persian cavalry here, with that given in the next chapter, amounts to 12,000, cp. c. 84 *infra*.

6. αἰχμοφόροι χῖλιοι . . τὰς λόγχας κάτω ἐς τὴν γῆν τρέψαντες: τράποντες (τρέποντες) in c. 41 *infra*; the word here seems to describe the corps as it marched out of Sardes or its *Laager*. The normal way of carrying the spear was point upwards; cp. next chapter.

8. Νησαῖοι καλεόμενοι ἵπποι δέκα. The reason given for the name 'Nesaeian' does not quite clearly show whether there were some large horses called

'Nesaeian' without being of the true stock, or at least raised in the actual spot (even as 'Limerick hams' have been known to hail from Chicago); but the passage has the appearance of having been composed not merely before 9. 20, but before 8. 106, where τῶν Μηδικῶν, Νησαίων δὲ καλευμένων ἵππων are mentioned without any explanation of the name. Hdt. seems to make a poor jest in μέγα and μεγάλοις. Greek horses were of course small. But cp. App. Crit.

12. ἄρμα Διὸς ἱρὸν: the chariot or car of Ahuramazda, no doubt; upon which not the king himself dared set foot. Xen. *Κυρον*. 8. 3. 12 (ἐξήγγετο ἄρμα λευκὸν χρυσόζυγον ἐστεμμένον Διὸς ἱερὸν, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἥλιου ἄρμα λευκόν, καὶ τοῦτο ἐστεμμένον ὥσπερ τὸ πρόσθεν· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἄλλο τρίτον ἄρμα ἐξήγγετο, φαινικίσι καταπεκταμένοι οἱ ἵπποι, καὶ πῦρ ὅπισθεν αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἐσχάρας μεγάλης ἀνδρες εἰκοντο φέροντες) describes a procession with three sacred cars, one of Zeus, one of Mithra, and one of the sacred Fire. But that was a paeific, this a warlike occasion. (Rawlinson suspects in that a corruption of the Persian religion between the days of Hdt. and Xenophon!) This sacred chariot was left in Thrace and not recovered, 8. 115.

ὅπισθε αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπ' ἄρματος ἵππων Νησαίων· παραβεβήκεε δέ οἱ ἡνίοχος τῷ οὐνομα ἦν Πατιράμφης, Ὅτανεω ἀνδρὸς Πέρσῳ παῖς. ἐξήλασε μὲν οὕτω ἐκ Σαρδίων Ξέρξης, 41 μετεκβαίνεσκε δέ, ὅπως μιν λόγος αἰρέοι, ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐς ἀρμάμαξαν. αὐτοῦ δὲ ὅπισθε αἰχμοφόροι Περσέων οἱ ἄριστοί τε καὶ γενναιότατοι χίλιοι, κατὰ νόμον τὰς λόγχας ἔχοντες, μετὰ δὲ ἵππος ἄλλη χιλίῃ ἐκ Περσέων ἀπολελεγμένη, μετὰ 5 δὲ τὴν ἵππον ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν Περσέων ἀπολελεγμένοι μύριοι. οὗτος πεζὸς ἦν· καὶ τούτων χίλιοι μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖσι δόρασι ἀντὶ

16 παραβεβήκεε augmentum restit. passim van H.
Πέρσῳ B

17 καὶς ἀνδρὸς

16. παραβεβήκεε. Homeric παραβδάται are the warriors, not the charioteers (ἀνδ' ἔβαν ἐν δίφροισι παραβδάται ἡνίοχοι τε II. 23. 132), and so generally. The verb is here used in a less technical sense, as in II. 11. 522 of Hektor's driver, Kebriones.

17. Ὅτανεω ἀνδρὸς Πέρσῳ παῖς. Who the mother of Patiramphes was does not seem to matter. The father Otanes could hardly be the son of Pharnaspes, cp. 6. 43, but might very well be the son of Sisamnes, cp. 5. 25, and identical with the father of Amestris, c. 61 *infra*.

41. 2. ὅπως μιν λόγος αἰρέοι, "when the fancy took him" (Rawlinson), "whenever he was so disposed" (Macaulay). Cp. 1. 132, 4. 127.

3. ἀρμάμαξα, a covered carriage, used especially by women; cp. c. 83 *infra*; Xen. *Kyrup.* 3. 1. 40, 6. 4. 11; Aristoph. *Ach.* 70 ἐφ' ἀρμαμαζῶν μαλθακῶς κατακείμενοι; Diodor. 18. 26. 1 (the dead body of Alexander conveyed on a ἀρμάμαξα, perhaps described 20. 25. 4 ἄρμα τετράκυκλον σκηπὴν ἔχον); Plutarch *Themist.* 26, *Artax.* 5, *Alexand.* 43, *Mor.* 173 F; Athenaeus 206 E, etc.

αἰχμοφόροι II. οἱ ἄριστοί τε καὶ γενναιότατοι χίλιοι. τε καὶ = *id est*. This chiliad has its spears point upwards.

5. ἵππος . . χιλίῃ: χίλιος in the singular, with a collective noun.

ἄλλη, in distinction from the chiliad mentioned in c. 40; it is perhaps identical with οἱ ἵπποτα οἱ χίλιοι of c. 55 *infra*, unless, indeed, there is some omission and confusion in that account.

6. μύριοι, presumably the 'Immortals', cp. c. 83, though why not so named here already is a mystery. The

myriad of 'Immortals' forms an exception apparently to the other myriads, chiliads, and so forth, in that it is always maintained at its full strength. But it is natural to suspect that the chiliad of spearmen which preceded the king, and also the chiliad of the 'best and noblest born' who succeeded him in the procession, were 'Immortals' also, that is, drawn from the myriad: in which case the corps in this place would have numbered only 8000. Cp. also cc. 55, 211 *infra*.

7. καὶ τούτων χίλιοι μὲν κτλ. There are three curious chiliads in this passage: (i.) a chiliad of the ten thousand (Immortals?) which has golden pomegranates (πόδες) on the butt end of its spears, and forms the outside rank of the ten thousand, the nine thousand within having pomegranates of silver. (ii.) A chiliad, likewise with golden pomegranates, which they held upwards (turning the spear points to the ground) as they marched in the procession in front of the king. (iii.) A chiliad of the noblest and best, who have 'apples' (μήλα)—presumably of gold—and march immediately in the rear of the king. Whether the difference in this case between 'apples' and 'pomegranates' is one of kind or of degree, who shall say! But it is difficult to avoid a suspicion (a) that there is one chiliad too many, (b) that the two chiliads, the one before and the one after the king, were really divisions of the ten thousand Immortals. The one thousand élite (μηλοφόροι) are, however, mentioned by Athenaeus 12. 514 B, and in connexion with the ten thousand: *χρηται δὲ αὐταῖς* (sc. ταῖς γυναῖξί, a body-guard of 300) καὶ πολλὰκις ὁ βασιλεὺς διὰ τῆς τῶν

τῶν σαυρωτήρων ροιάς εἶχον χρυσέας καὶ περίξ συνεκλήιον
τοὺς ἄλλους, οἱ δὲ εἰνακισχίλιοι ἐντὸς τούτων ἔοντες ἀργυρέας
10 ροιάς εἶχον· εἶχον δὲ χρυσέας ροιάς καὶ οἱ ἐς τὴν γῆν
τράποντες τὰς λόγχας, καὶ μῆλα οἱ ἀγχιιστα ἐπόμενοι Ξέρξη.
τοῖσι δὲ μυρίοισι ἐπετέτακτο ἵππος Περσέων μυρίη. μετὰ δὲ
τὴν ἵππον διέλειπε καὶ δύο σταδίους, καὶ ἔπειτα ὁ λοιπὸς
ὄμιλος ἦε ἀναμείξ.

42 Ἐποικέτο δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐκ τῆς Λυδίας ὁ στρατὸς ἐπὶ

41. 10 τὴν om. ABC (α)

11 τράποντες: τρέποντες cp. Weir

Smyth § 128 p. 133

13 διέλειπε Bz: διέλειπε τε α: διελείπετο

Schaefer: διελέλειπτο Schweighauser approb. Holder, van H. et al.

14 ἀναμείξ? van H.

μηλοφόρων αὐλῆς. ἦσαν δὲ οὗτοι τῶν
δορυφόρων καὶ τῷ γένει πάντες Πέρσαι,
ἐπὶ τῶν στυράκων μῆλα χρυσᾷ ἔχοντες
χίλιοι τὸν ἀριθμὸν, ἀριστίνδην ἐκλεγόμενοι
ἐκ τῶν μυρίων Περσῶν τῶν Ἀθανάτων
καλουμένων. L. & S. sub v. seem to
treat μηλοφόροι as an invention of
Weaselings's. The ten thousand foot,
and similarly the ten thousand horse,
formed, probably, the full Persian Guard,
the two chiliads of cavalry above
specified, one in the van, the other in
the rear, of the marching column, being
similarly covered by the ἵππος Περσέων
μυρίη which follows.

13. διέλειπε: for the pluperfect (διε-
λείπετο) and aorist (τρέψαντες) in c. 40
before the king passes, are substituted
the present and imperfect, after mention
of the king, and thus an air of motion
is imparted to the passage. But cp.
App. Crit.

ὁ λοιπὸς ὄμιλος might conceivably
stand here for the Anatolian levies that
may have joined at Sardes, unless they
were covered by the συμμικτὸς στρατὸς
παντοίων ἐθνέων in c. 41, in which case
ὁ λοιπὸς ὄμιλος may simply stand for
the host of cutlers and non-combatants,
other than the organized baggage-train,
in the train of the army.

42. 1. ἐποικέτο . . τὴν ὁδόν, 'inmarched,'
or, as we might say, 'made (or was
making) its way.' Three stages, of
widely varying length, are specified in
this chapter. I. Out of Lydia into
Mysia, or from Sardes to the Kaikos.
The route is but vaguely indicated: did
the forces go from Sardes to Smyrna?
or by a more northerly road, down the
Hermos valley? or by a still more
northerly route such as afterwards led

from Pergamum to Sardes? or a part
by one, a part by another way? What-
ever the route, this stage would have
occupied not less than five to six days.
II. From the Kaikos, through Atarneus,
to the city of Karene, leaving Mount
Kane on the left hand. The route is
here clearly given; the distance would
only be some twenty R. miles, perhaps
a march of two days. III. From Karene
into the Troad, and Ilion, a march of
several days. The route is indicated,
but is not free from obscurity; there is
difficulty, for example, in understanding
how the column could leave Ida on the
left hand if it marched *via* Antandros.
Is 'left' a slip for 'right'? Or is the
point of view not that of the column
en route but of a reporter farther north,
e.g. at Abydos? Or did a part of the
force really out across inland, while the
main part took the coast route (as
Blakesley suggested)? Anyway, from
Karene to Adramyttion would be a
long day's march; from Adramyttion
to Antandros another; from Antandros
to Ilion would take at least three days
more. Xenophon and his remnant made
this very march in the opposite direction:
Anab. 7. 8. 7 ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο διὰ τῆς
Τρωάδος, καὶ ὑπερβάντες τὴν Ἰδὴν εἰς
Ἀντανδρὸν ἀφικνοῦνται πρῶτον, εἰτα παρὰ
θάλατταν πορεύομενοι τῆς Μυσίας [Mss.
'Ἀσίας: Λυδίας'] εἰς Θήβης πεδίον. 8.
ἐντεῦθεν δὲ Ἀτραμυντίου καὶ Κυρηνίου
[Κερυνίου?] ὁδεύσαντες παρ' Ἀταρνείας εἰς
Καϊκοῦ πεδίον ἐλθόντες Πέργαμον κατα-
λαμβάνουσι τῆς Μυσίας. Also Thuc. 8.
108. 4 shows that hoplites could march
from Abydos to Antandros περὶ διὰ τῆς
Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὄρους. It appears then that
there was a route from Ilion to Antandros

τε ποταμὸν Κάικον καὶ γῆν τὴν Μυσίην, ἀπὸ δὲ Καίκου ὁρμώμενος, Κάνης ὄρος ἔχων ἐν ἀριστερῇ, διὰ τοῦ Ἀταρνεὸς ἐς Καρήνην πόλιν· ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης διὰ Θήβης πεδίου ἐπορεύετο, Ἀδραμύττειόν τε πόλιν καὶ Ἀντανδρον τὴν 5

42. 3 ὁρμώμενος ABRS: ὁρμώμενος Cε: ὁρμώμενος P, Stein¹ 4
Καρήνην Steph. Byz.: καρίνην B: κάρνην α 5 ἀδραμύττειόν α:
ἀδραμντεῖον Vpr., Holder: ἀτραμύτειον RSVcorr.: Ἀτραμύττειον Valla,
Gaisf., Palm et al.

crossing Ida; this would probably follow the line of the Skamandros (*Menderes Chas*) to Kebrene, on past the modern Turkish village of *Eyilar*, and thence "across the spurs of the *Kaz Dag*h (Mount Ida) to *Narlı* (eight hours) and *Edremil* (seven hours)" (Murray's *Asia Minor*, p. 69, 1895). This route, however, from Edremil (Adramyttion) would leave the bulk of Ida on the right, not on the left. A road passing east of Ida, from Zeitunli, apparently exists (Sitzler in Bursian's *Jahresb.* 86. 67 f.). It is possible that all three routes were used by the king's forces; the coast road, however, must have been taken by the *σκευοφόροι*. It seems that Hdt. himself had not been over the ground. Holder apparently solves the difficulty by punctuation: 'Ἰδην δὲ λαβὼν, ἐς ἀριστερὴν χεῖρα ἤε κτλ. The form of the expression is harsh; and why should the king have had to 'take' Ida?

ἐπὶ τε ποταμὸν Κάικον κ. γ. τ. Μυσίην. The valley of the Kaikos and the plain of Thebe were reckoned to 'Mysia' even after the Lydian conquest of the district. Atarneus is expressly described by Hdt. (1. 160, 8. 106) as a Mysian city. The people of Astyra ('*Ἀστυρηνοί*'), between Adramyttion and Antandros, are described in the Attic tribute-lists as *Μυσοί* (cp. Hill's *Sources*, *sub nom.*). Karene was a *πόλις Μυσίας* according to Steph. B., and unfortunately Adramyttion too (cp. *infra*). Thraemer, *Pergamos*, p. 279. Cp. also 6. 28.

3. Κάνης ὄρος. The construction is unusual. Stein cps. Thuc. 4. 46. 1 *ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῆς Ἰστώνης*. There was a town hard by named *Káras*: cp. Forbiger, ii. 152-3.

διὰ τοῦ Ἀταρνεὸς: perhaps the district, not the city, both bearing the same name; a rich grain-growing neighbourhood, yet 'a field of blood,' or at least 'the price of iniquity'; cp. 1. 160,

6. 29, 8. 106 *infra*. Xen. *Hell.* 3. 2. 11 describes the city of Atarneus as a *χωρὸν ἰσχυρόν*, which it took Derkyllidas eight months to reduce (398-7 B.C.).

4. Καρήνην, mentioned by Pliny (5. 32) and Steph. B. (*πόλις Μυσίας*); but perhaps only from this passage. (Should we have read *Καρήνη* in 6. 29 for *Μαλήνη*?)

Θήβης πεδίου, "plaine extrêmement fertile qui va d'Antandros jusqu'au delà d'Adramytte," Radet, *La Lydie*, p. 175. It seems hypercritical to object to Hdt.'s narrative here that if Xerxes had gone by the coast route the order should have been (1) Adramyttion, (2) Theban plain, (3) Antandros. R. Virchow, *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* (1892), 978 ff. The plain extends from Adramyttion to Antandros; the former is now its principal place. Hdt. names first the larger space, and then its terminals.

5. Ἀδραμύττειόν τε πόλιν. The form in Thucydides (and others) appears as Ἀτραμύττιον. There was considerable variety in spelling the name (cp. Steph. B. s.v., and App. Crit. above). The position of the ancient Adramytteion is no longer identified with the modern *Adramytti*, the name having been transferred about 1100 A.D. to the town on the site of Thebe (Hirschfeld in Pauly-Wissowa, i. 404); 'the ancient Adramyttion lay on a hill by the sea, S. of the Euenos.' Hdt. is the first extant author to name the city. Thuc. 5. 1 mentions it as a place of refuge offered by the Persian Pharnakes for some of the Delians expelled by the Athenians in 422 B.C., and later (8. 108. 4) records the treacherous butchery of the refugees by the Persian Arsakes. Xenophon touched the place (*Anab.* 7. 8. 8 quoted above). The city had a harbour (Paul sailed in a ship of Adramyttion, Acts 27. 2); and notwithstanding its sufferings in the Asiatic wars retained its importance in the times

Πελασγίδα παραμειβόμενος. τὴν Ἴδην δὲ λαβὼν ἐς ἀριστερὴν
 χεῖρα ἤιε ἐς τὴν Ἰλιάδα γῆν. καὶ πρῶτα μὲν οἱ ὑπὸ τῇ
 Ἴδῃ νύκτα ἀναμείναντι βρονταὶ τε καὶ πρηστήρες ἐπεσπί-
 πτουσιν καὶ τινα αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ συχνὸν ὄμιλον διέφθειραν.
 43 ἀπικομένους δὲ τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Σκάμανδρον, δς
 πρῶτος ποταμῶν, ἐπέλτε ἐκ Σαρδίων ὀρμηθέντες ἐπεχείρησαν
 τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐπέλιπε τὸ ῥέεθρον οὐδ' ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ τε
 καὶ τοῖσι κτήνεσι πινόμενος, ἐπὶ τούτον δὴ τὸν ποταμὸν ὡς
 5 ἀπίκετο Ξέρξης, ἐς τὸ Πριάμου πέργαμον ἀνέβη ἡμερον ἔχων

6 τὴν Ἴδην δὲ λαβὼν, ἐς Holder || δὲ: δὴ Matzat 7 χεῖρα secl.
 van H. 8 ἀναμείναντι: μίαν μείναντι? Stein² 43. 1 ἐπὶ
 τὸν Σκάμανδρον B, Holder, van H. et alii: ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν Σκάμανδρον d
 3 ῥεῖθρον? van H.

of Cicero, Strabo, and Pliny (Cic. *pro Flacc.* 68, *Brut.* 316; Strabo 614, 660; Pliny 5. 123). According to the foundation-legend, *ap. Steph. B.*, it was named from Adramytes (Adramys), brother of Kroisos (ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν πολιτείαις καὶ ἄλλοις); but Xanthos (?) made Sadyattes his father (Nicol. Damas. *Fr.* 61), and seems to have recognized a king of Lydia of the name (*F. H. G.* i. p. 40). Dikaiarchos (*Fr.* 11, *F. H. G.* ii. p. 238) made him a 'Pelasgian' (perhaps in the interests of the 'Athenian colony'!) in a distinctly Hellenising version. Radet (*La Lydie*, p. 199) treats Adramys as an historical person, and dates the foundation 584 B.C. ('Adramys,' like Attalos, Atys, Adraatos, has a suspiciously 'divine' air about it; but where the etymology, 'court of death,' 'mansion of death,' comes from, Cruden's *Concordance*, *sub v.*, is not stated).

Ἀντανδρον τὴν Πελασγίδα, *op.* 5. 26. Strabo, 606 (or rather Alkaios, our oldest authority), describes it as 'Lælegian.' Thuc. 8. 108. 4 makes the Antandrians Ἀλοῶς. Its name appears on the *τάξις φόρου* of 425 B.C. (Hicks' *Manual*² (1901), p. 119). It was seized by the Lesbian exiles in 424 B.C. (Thuc. 4. 52. 3), but recovered by the Athenians in the same summer (c. 75). Lost apparently by the Athenians to the Persians after the Sicilian disaster, it was liberated by a body of Lakedaimonian hoplites in 411 B.C. (Thuc. 8. 108), but was apparently subject to Pharnabazos a little later (Xen. *Hell.* 1. 1. 25), when the Syracusans not only build ships, but help to rebuild the walls of Antandros, receiving 'citizenship' in return for

their services. The control of the woods of Ida was a considerable source of profit to the Antandrians; Thuc. 4. 52, Xen. *l.c.*, Strabo 606.

7. πρῶτα μὲν is not clearly answered by a corresponding clause with δέ. Abicht takes the failure of the Skamandros as the intended complement; but the panic afterwards makes a better parallel to the storm. (So too Stein.)

43. 1. Σκάμανδρον, 'the fabled stream, Scamander's holy flood,' first of the rivers that failed; *op. c.* 21 *supra*.

8. τὸ ῥεῖθρον is apparently an acc. 'of reference.' *Op. c.* 90 *infra*.

5. τὸ Πριάμου πέργαμον (Πέργαμον): in the *Iliad* ἡ Πέργαμος (Περγάμω *ειν* *λεπῇ* 5. 446, Περγάμω *ἄκρῃ* 5. 460); later writers use τὸ Πέργαμα (e.g. Sophokl. *Phil.* 353, etc.); seems here to be used for akropolis, or citadel (etymology connected with burg, bourg, Πέργη, Πύργος, L. & S.). Not to be confounded locally with Pergamon (Xen. *Hell.* 3. 1. 6), but no doubt identical with the spot visited by Alexander, Arrian, *Anab.* i. 11. 7, 8 (334 B.C.), and identified as the modern Hissarlik, the now indubitable site of Homeric Troy; *cp.* W. Doerpfeld, *Troja und Iion*, 2 Bde, Athens, 1902. Stein observes that Hdt.'s expression implies that the place was uninhabited and unoccupied; if so, it would go to prove Hdt. personally unacquainted with the locality. Hellanikos knew better: Ἑλλάνικος δὲ χαρίζομενος τοῖς Ἰλίουσιν, οἷος δ' ἐκείνου μῦθος συνηγορεῖ τῷ τῇ αὐτῇ εἶναι πόλιν τὴν νῦν τῇ τότε (Strabo 602 = Hellan. *Fr.* 145).

ἡμερον ἔχων θεήσασθαι. Xerxes, son of Darius, may have had a special

θεήσασθαι· θεσάμενος δὲ καὶ πυθόμενος ἐκείνων ἕκαστα τῇ Ἀθηναίῃ τῇ Ἰλιάδι ἔθυσσε βοῦς χιλίας, χροὺς δὲ οἱ Μάγοι τοῖσι ἥρωσι ἐχέαντο. ταῦτα δὲ ποιησαμένοισι νυκτὸς φόβος ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐνέπεσε. ἅμα ἡμέρῃ δὲ ἐπορεύετο ἐνθεῦτεν, ἐν ἀριστερῇ μὲν ἀπέργων Ῥοίτιον πόλιν καὶ Ὀφρύνειον καὶ 10 Δάρδανον, ἣ περ δὴ Ἀβύδῳ δμουρος ἐστί, ἐν δεξιῇ δὲ Γέργιθας Τευκρούς.

9 ἐσέπεσε ABC (α): ἐπέπεσε d
12 γέργιθας τε καὶ τευκρούς PRa

10 ροίτειον Pdx appr. van H.

reason for his interest in Troy; cp. Henych. Δαρείος· ὑπὸ Περσῶν ὁ φόρμις, ὑπὸ δὲ Φρυγῶν Ἐκτωρ. The fame of the Trojan war was not unknown at the Persian court.

6. πυθόμενος ἐκείνων ἕκαστα, rather from the Greeks in his train than from the local guides. ἐκείνων is used vaguely for 'the story of Troy'; τῶν ἐκεῖ γενομένων (Stein).

τῇ Ἀθηναίῃ τῇ Ἰλιάδι. *Iliad*, 6. 269, 297, mentions a νῆος Ἀθήνης ἐν πόλει ἄκρη, cp. also Xen. *Hell.* 1. 1. 4 (where Mindaros, the Spartan navarch, is ἐν Ἰλίῳ θύων τῇ Ἀθηνῇ). Was Apollo, so intimately associated with the spot by 'Homer,' ignored by Xerxes? Rawlinson's notion (so too Duncker's: *E. T.* v. 175) that the king and the Magi would not have been at all likely to worship foreign deities is refuted by what we know of the Persian policy in Babylon, in Egypt, and even, from Hdt.'s testimony, in Greece; cp. Persian indignation for the destruction of Kybele's temple, 5. 102; Datis' offerings at Delos, 6. 97; Xerxes' own subsequent action in Athens, 8. 54; and the attitude of Mardonios towards the Greek oracles, 8. 133, 9. 42, to say nothing of the cylinder of Cyrus, and the Egyptian evidences (*Records of the Past*, x. pp. 45 ff., etc.). How far such acts may have been the expression of policy, how far of personal piety, need hardly be discussed; the two are not mutually exclusive. It is undoubtedly remarkable that the Magi should have propitiated the 'Heroes,' 'hero-worship' being a characteristically Hellenic office. Hdt. may have gone rather far in this item. (Alexander specially averted the μῆνιν Πράμνου, Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 11. 8.) On the Magi cp. cc. 19, 37 *supra*.

8. φόβος, curiously separated from the thunderstorm and its dire effects,

c. 42 *supra*. 'Panics' do happen; cp. 4. 203, 6. 105, 8. 37. Could this one have been due to the neglected majesty of Apollo?

10. ἐν ἀριστερῇ: the march from Ilion to Abydos might have been accomplished in a day, but may have occupied longer. It is observable that Hdt. omits all mention of Sigeion and the Achilleion (cp. 5. 94).

Ῥοίτιον, captured by the Mytilenean exiles in 424 B.C. but immediately restored for a payment of 2000 Phokian staters (gold), Thuc. 4. 52. 2. Elsewhere Thuc. (8. 101) incidentally supplies the names of several towns between Lekton, the southern promontory of the Troad, and Rhoiteion or 'Rhoition.' (Eustath. ad Hom. *Il.* 2. 648 condemns the form of the word here adopted, but cp. App. Crit.)

Ὀφρύνειον mentioned by Xen. *Anab.* 7. 8. 5 on his march from Lampsakos to Antandros, and apparently a day's journey from the former.

11. Δάρδανον. Cp. 5. 117. In the sea-fight off Kynossema in 411 B.C. the Peloponnesian fleet (of 86 vessels) had its right wing off Abydos and its left wing off Dardanos (Thuc. 8. 104. 2). Dardanos was 70 stades from Rhoeteum (sic Pliny, 5. 33), and exactly the same distance from Abydos (Strabo 595). It occupied, presumably, the site of that *Δαρδανίη*, founded by Dardanos, son of Zeus, before the foundation of holy Ilios itself (*Iliad*, 20. 215 f.). In later times it was celebrated as the spot where Sulla met Mithradates in 84 B.C. and concluded peace. (Strabo *l.c.*; Plutarch, *Sulla* 24.)

12. Γέργιθας Τευκρούς. By Hdt. identified apparently with the Trojans proper, or at least a portion of them (cp. 5. 122 εἶλε μὲν Ἀιολέας πάντας ὅσοι τῇ Ἰλιάδι νέμονται, εἶλε δὲ Γέργιθας τοὺς

- 44 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγένετο ἐν Ἀβύδῳ [μέσῃ], ἠθέλησε Ξέρξης
 ἰδέσθαι πάντα τὸν στρατὸν· καὶ προεπεποιήτο γὰρ ἐπὶ
 κολωνοῦ ἐπίτηδες αὐτῷ ταύτῃ προεξέδρη λίθου λευκοῦ,
 ἐποίησαν δὲ Ἀβυδῆνοι ἐντειλαμένου πρότερον βασιλέως,
 5 ἐνθαῦτα ὡς ἕξο, κατορῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἡϊόνος ἐθηεῖτο καὶ τὸν
 πεζὸν καὶ τὰς νέας, θηεύμενος δὲ ἰμέρθη τῶν νεῶν ἀμιλλαν
 γινομένην ἰδέσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετό τε καὶ ἐνίκων Φοίνικες
 45 Σιδῶνιοι, ἦσθη τε τῇ ἀμίλλῃ καὶ τῇ στρατιῇ. ὡς δὲ ὦρα
 πάντα μὲν τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀποκεκρυμμένον,
 πάσας δὲ τὰς ἀκτὰς καὶ τὰ Ἀβυδηνῶν πεδία ἐπὶπλεα ἀνθρώ-
 πων, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Ξέρξης ἐωυτὸν ἐμακάρισε, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο

44. 1 ἐπεῖτε vel ἐπειδὴ δ'? van H. || μέσῃ Stein¹²: om. B etiam
 Stob. 98. 73 3 αὐτοῦ Abresch approb. Holder, van H.: nisi ταύτῃ
 deleveris || ἐξέδρη B 7 τε del. van H. || Φοίνικες del. idem 8
 τῇ τε idem 45. 2 ὑποκεκρυμμένον Stob. l.c. 4 τοῦτο del.
 van H.

ὑπολειφθέντας τῶν ἀρχαίων Τευκρῶν). On his theory of the Teukrian, or Mysio-Teukrian invasion, the 'Gergithes' are in fact those Teukri who had not migrated into Europe. The theory is, probably, a complete inversion of the facts: the Teukri, the Gergithii, were foreign settlers in the Troad (like the Mysians themselves); 'Gergithes' was perhaps the wider term of the two; but Hdt. is not wrong in associating the two terms together: the original home of the Gergithians is probably to be sought in Kypros. (Cp. note to c. 20 *supra* and *ref.* there.) Xen. *Hell.* 3. 1. 15 mentions Gergisasa fortified city; cp. Steph. B. *sub* v.

44. 2. πάντα τὸν στρατὸν seems to imply that all the forces were there to review. The Anatolian levies may have been given Abydos as the rendezvous. The fleet appears just below; but is it very likely that the whole fleet of 1207 vessels (more or less) was conveyed into and out of the Hellespont, and apparently for nothing but this review? If so, the fleet will have been numbered by tens, not by hundreds, and those who desire to diminish the scale of the expedition as much as possible should take note of this review.

προεπεποιήτο: how weak the mere temporal force of the pluperfect is with Hdt. is shown by the *compositum* προ-. Cp. Index *sub* v. 'Pluperfect.'

3. προεξέδρη: the word is found elsewhere only in Pollux, 9. 46 (not 49 as

in L. & S. and Didot's Stephanus), *inter partes urbis*. προ- has here the same force as in προεδρία, a seat 'in front,' i.e. of honour. This white marble seat, or platform (as Rawlinson suggests), had been commandeered some time before, and was probably a substantial structure.

5. κατορῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἡϊόνος ἐθηεῖτο, "gazing thence upon the shore below, beheld" (Rawlinson); "looking down upon the shore he gazed" (Macaulay). The ships apparently were drawn up on the shore: another indication that there were not so many of them at Abydos. The next chapter, however, has them all afloat.

6. τῶν νεῶν ἀμιλλαν: perhaps the earliest international Regatta on record; the Sidonians were victorious, and Xerxes' joys were multiplied (*ἦσθη*, cp. c. 29 *supra*). It was, perhaps, the vessel victorious on this occasion that he afterwards employed as his yacht, c. 128 *infra*; the captain, according to one story, though a good seaman, came to a sad end, 8. 118.

45. 4. ὁ Ξέρξης . . ἐδᾶκρυσεν. Xerxes at the Hellespont affords an interesting contrast to Dareios on the Bosphoros, 4. 85-88. He too does his sight-seeing, and has his pleasure, but dry-eyed. It was not possible to improve that occasion, once the moral had been exploited in this passage, any more than to reproduce the Army-list, though Dareios had all the forces of the empire with him: ἦγε

ἐδάκρυσεν. μαθὼν δέ μιν Ἀρτάβανος [ὁ πάτριος], ὃς τὸ 46
 πρῶτον γνώμην ἀπεδέξατο ἐλευθέρως οὐ συμβουλευὼν Ξέρξῃ
 στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, οὗτος ὠνὴρ φρασθεὶς Ξέρξῃ
 δακρύσαντα εἶρετο τάδε. “ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὥς πολλὸν ἀλλήλων
 κεχωρισμένα ἐργάσαιο νῦν τε καὶ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον· μακαρίσας 5
 γὰρ σεωυτὸν δακρύεις.” ὃ δὲ εἶπε “ἐσῆλθε γάρ με λογι-
 σάμενον κατοικίτῃραι ὥς βραχὺς εἴη ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος,
 εἰ τούτων γε ἑόντων τοσούτων οὐδεὶς ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος
 περιέσται.” ὃ δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων “ἕτερα τούτου παρὰ τὴν
 ζόην πεπόνθαμεν οἰκτρότερα. ἐν γὰρ οὕτῳ βραχεί βίῳ οὐδεὶς 10
 οὕτῳ ἀνθρωπος ἐὼν εὐδαίμων πέφυκε, οὔτε τούτων οὔτε τῶν

46. 1 ὁ πάτριος secl. van H., Stein³: ὁ πάτριος αὐτοῦ conl. Stein²
 2 ἐλευθερίως B 4 πολλὸν Stein¹: πολὺ codd., Stob. 7 κατοικίτῃραι Stein^{1,2}, cp. c. 38. 12 sup. || ἀνθρωπήϊος Bredow ‘ex usu Hdti.’
 van H. 10 ζώην B

δὲ πάντα τῶν ἤρχε, 4. 87. Cp. Introduction, § 10. One may easily reconcile this observation with the hypothesis of the prior composition of Bks. 7, 8, 9. It is difficult to discover a rule for Hdt.’s use of the article with Ξέρξης, but its effect is to give the name additional prominence for the moment.

46. 1. Ἀρτάβανος: c. 10 *supra*.

τὸ πρῶτον: for he subsequently altered his opinion. There follows here an elaborate Dialogue, with five speeches assigned to each interlocutor (cc. 46-52). Little or no degree of authenticity can be claimed for the passage as a record of an actual conversation between the king and his uncle. (a) The conversation is *ex hypothesi* a private one; (b) surely not conducted, although reported, in Greek; (c) marked by Greek sentiment rather than Persian, or Oriental; (d) affording an artificial antithesis, or series of antitheses, between the cheery optimism of the king and the sober pessimism of the counsellor; (e) in regard to human life generally and the jealousy of the gods; (f) in regard to the natural difficulties encompassing the expedition; (g) in regard to the danger to be apprehended from the Ionians, a human element of weakness. The passage suggests to some extent a rationale for the coming failure of the undertaking, in ‘the jealousy’ of heaven, the physical obstacles on land and sea, the human elements of weakness in the composition of the forces, all points which are sub-

sequently worked out more fully, and to a great extent in similar dramatic form. (Cp. cc. 101ff.) It cannot be said that Xerxes has the worst of the argument upon this occasion; he contrasts favourably with the blatant egotism of a Kroisos in his interview with Solon (1. 80), and Hdt. has nowhere shown himself a finer literary artist than in his management of this matter, and of the subsequent dialogues which are the vehicles for his own philosophy of history, with especial reference to the great expedition. A modern historian, dealing with a similar problem, must speak in *propria persona*, and dare not invoke Hdt.’s stage-devices (cp. H. B. George, *Napoleon’s Invasion of Russia*, 1899, *passim*). But Hermogenes went too far in his commendation of Hdt. as a master in the representation of *ἥθη* and *πάθη προσώπων*, in this passage especially, where the treatment is decidedly conventional: *περὶ ἰδεῶν* β 396 (Spengel, *Rhet. Gr.* ii. 421).

2. οὐ συμβουλευὼν: *dissuadens*, i.e. συμβ. μή . .

6. ἐσῆλθε γάρ με λογισάμενον κατοικίτῃραι ὥς . ., ‘yes, for pity came over (into) me, when I thought how . .’

8. ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος, ‘a hundredth year,’ from now! or of age! The former seems the more forcible: ‘a hundred years hence they will all be gone.’

9. παρὰ τὴν ζόην, ‘during life . .’

ἄλλων, τῷ οὐ παραστήσεται πολλάκις καὶ οὐκ ἅπαξ τεθνάναι βούλεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν. αἷ τε γὰρ συμφοραὶ προσπίπτουσιν καὶ αἱ νοῦσοι συνταράσσουσι καὶ βραχὺν ἔοντα
 15 μακρὸν δοκέειν εἶναι ποιεῦσι τὸν βίον. οὕτω ὁ μὲν θάνατος μοχθηρῆς ἐούσης τῆς ζῆς καταφυγὴ αἰρετωτάτη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ γέγονε· ὁ δὲ θεὸς γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα φθονερός ἐν αὐτῷ εὐρίσκεται ἔων.”

47 Ξέρξης δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων “Ἀρτάβανε, βιοτῆς μὲν νυν ἀνθρωπηῆς πέρι, ἐούσης τοιαύτης οἴην περ σὺ διαιρέαι εἶναι, παυσώμεθα, μηδὲ κακῶν μεμνώμεθα χρηστὰ ἔχοντες πρήγματα ἐν χερσὶ· φράσον δέ μοι τόδε· εἴ τοι ἡ ὕψις τοῦ ἐνυπνίου
 5 μὴ ἐναργῆς οὕτω ἐφάνη, εἴχες ἂν τὴν ἀρχαίην γνώμην, οὐκ ἔων με στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἢ μετέστης ἂν; φέρε τοῦτό μοι ἀτρεκέως εἰπέ.” ὁ δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων “ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὕψις μὲν ἡ ἐπιφανείσα τοῦ οὐέρου ὡς βουλόμεθα ἀμφοτέροι τελευτήσῃ, ἐγὼ δ’ ἔτι καὶ ἐς τόδε δείματος εἰμὶ ὑπόπλεος
 10 οὐδ’ ἐντὸς ἐμῶντοῦ, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἐπιλεγόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ 48 ὁρῶν τοι δύο τὰ μέγιστα πάντων ἔοντα πολεμιώτατα.” Ξέρξης δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμείβετο τοισίδε. “δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, κοῖα ταῦτα λέγεις εἶναι δύο μοι πολεμιώτατα; κότερά τοι ὁ πεζὸς

13 ζῶειν Cd: ζῆν PRs 14 συνταράσσουσαι Stein¹² 17
 τεύξας Stob. 98. 62: τάξας idem 73 47. 2 διαιρέαι CPz, Stein¹:
 διαίρειαι B || [εἶναι]? 3 μεμνώμεθα z, Eustath. II. p. 767: μεμνῶμεθα
 9 ὑπόπλεος R: ὑπόπλεως aSV: ὑπέπλεος van H. 11 ἔοντων B
 48. 2 τοισίδε: τοῖσιδε Stein: τοῖσδε

12. τεθνάναι βούλεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν: the same pessimistic sentiment is put into the lips of Solon, I. 81 διέδεξέ τε ἐν τούτοις ὁ θεὸς ὡς ἀμεινον εἶη ἀνθρώπῳ τεθνάναι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῶειν. Artabanos of course could not cite the story of Kleobis and Biton as proof of his contention. Side by side with the child-like and the cheery view of life there runs through Greek literature, from Homer to Plutarch, the sadder note of pessimism, as perhaps through every great literature (though ‘prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament,’ *Ecclesiastes*, or even *Job*, is not exactly cheerful reading). Cp. note to 5. 4 (Hdt. IV.–VI. i. 156^a). But the sentiment here is Hellenic rather than Persian (Omar Khayyam notwithstanding).

17. ὁ δὲ θεὸς γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα φθονερός ἐν αὐτῷ εὐρίσκεται ἔων, ‘while our God, after giving us a taste of the

life that is sweet (or, of the sweetness of life), gives it, one finds, with a jealous hand.’ This thoroughly Greek form of the doctrine of Divine φθόνος is out of place on the lips of a worshipper of Ahuramazda. On the doctrine cp. c. 10 II. 45 ff. *supra*, and Introduction, § 11. ἐν αὐτῷ is vague: ‘therein,’ cp. ἐν αὐτοῖσι, c. 8 I. 84 *supra*.

47. 3. μηδὲ κακῶν μεμνώμεθα κτλ. Xerxes had no exception to take to Artabanos’ pessimism, unless that it is *mal à propos*. μεμνώμεθα: *Od.* 14. 168 ἄλλα παρέξ μεμνώμεθα, μηδὲ με τούτων Μίμνησκ’. The perf. pass. is used as a middle; 5. 195 μέμνεο τῶν Ἀθηναίων (as if from *μνᾶσθαι*). The word βιοτή is rare in prose.

10. ἐντὸς ἐμῶντοῦ. Cp. 1. 119 οὐτε ἐξεπλάγη ἐντὸς τε ἐμῶντοῦ γίνεται.

48. 2. δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, 4. 126.

μεμπτός κατά πλήθος ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα φαίνεται πολλαπλήσιον ἔσσεσθαι τοῦ ἡμετέρου, ἢ τὸ ναυτικὸν 5 τὸ ἡμέτερον λείψεσθαι τοῦ ἐκείνων, ἢ καὶ συναμψότερα ταῦτα; εἰ γὰρ τοι ταύτη φαίνεται ἐνδεέστερα εἶναι τὰ ἡμέτερα πρήγματα, στρατοῦ ἂν ἄλλου τις τὴν ταχίστην ἀγερσιν ποιεόιτο.” Χ δ’ ἀμείβετο λέγων “ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὔτε στρατὸν 49 τοῦτον, ὅστις γε σύνεσιν ἔχει, μέμφοιτ’ ἂν οὔτε τῶν νεῶν τὸ πλήθος· ἦν τε πλεῦνας συλλέξης, τὰ δύο τοι τὰ λέγω πολλῶ ἔτι πολεμιώτερα γίνεταί. τὰ δὲ δύο ταῦτα ἐστὶ γῆ τε καὶ θάλασσα. οὔτε γὰρ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐστὶ λιμὴν τοσοῦτος οὐδα- 5 μόθι, ὥς ἐγὼ εἰκάω, ὅστις ἐγειρομένου χειμῶνος δεξάμενός σευ τοῦτο τὸ ναυτικὸν φερέγγυος ἔσται διασῶσαι τὰς νέας. καίτοι οὐκί ἓνα αὐτὸν δεῖ εἶναι [τὸν λιμένα], ἀλλὰ <πολλοὺς> παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡπειρον παρ’ ἦν δὴ κομίζεαι. οὐκων δὴ ἐόντων τοι λιμένων ὑποδεξίμων, μάθε ὅτι αἱ συμφοραὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων 10

4 κατὰ τὸ πλήθος CP appr. van H. 8 ἀγερσιν τὴν ταχίστην B
9 ποιῶιτο codd., Holder 49. 1 στρατοῦ τούτου! Stein², van H.
2 ἔχοι B, Holder, van H. 8 τὸν λιμένα del. Krueger, Stein² || πολλοὺς
coni. Stein² 9 δὴ κομίζεται Cd: δεῖ κομίσαι B || ἐόντων: ἐουσίων
Tournier 10 λιμένων del. idem || ὑποδεξίμων! Valckenaer

6. *συναμψότερα*, ‘both at once.’ Three alternatives are put: (1) the Greek land army outnumbers the Persian; (2) the king’s fleet outnumbered by the enemy; (3) both these conditions realized together.

8. *τὴν ταχίστην*, not with *ἀγερσιν* but adverbially (sc. *ὁδῶν*); cp. c. 162. Notwithstanding the expressed condition *εἰ φαίνεται κτλ.*, the apodosis *στρατοῦ ἂν . . ποιόιτο* comes very near to the *optativus potentialis, dubitativus*, “used to denote something as what is conceivable, and, under certain circumstances (*sic*), could and might easily occur, or to which some person might be inclined,” Madvig, *Greek Syntax*, § 136.

49. 1. οὔτε . . μέμφοιτ’ ἂν . . τὸ πλήθος. Artabanos does, however, delicately hint that the army is too large and the ships too numerous.

4. *γῆ τε καὶ θάλασσα*. The formula is good but its development disappointing: ‘the further you go the harder it will be to find food, and there are no harbours.’ In the sequel the many advantages the Greeks enjoyed in their land and waters for purposes of defensive warfare are illustrated and set forth, more or less consciously, by the historian.

Perhaps Artabanos says as much as he could say, being a stranger to Greece; but his bare remarks would have applied equally well to Skythia. If they are not introduced in the story of the Skythian campaign it is perhaps because they had already done duty here, that story being of later composition than this; cp. 4. 83.

7. *φερέγγυος*, a more strongly coloured word than *ικανός* or *δυνατός*, cp. 5. 30.

10. *ὑποδεξίμων*, *ὑποδέχεσθαι δυναμένων*, a curious word, ἀπαξ λ. Valckenaer proposed to read *ὑποδεξιμων*, but Stein points out that the word is guaranteed by Photius and Suidas, and compares *ἀσπασίος*, *ἐπὶψίος*, *θαυμάσιος*, *καθάρσιος*, *ρύσιος*, *φύξιος*, *ἀκέσιος*, taking *ὑποδέξις* from *ὑπόδεξις*. The ambiguity of this word is, of course, enhanced by the alternatives, *δεξιός*, *δέχομαι* (*δέχομαι*), *δείκνυμι* (*δείξω*).

μάθε, ‘let me remind thee.’ The imperative seems a little abrupt, but is merely conventional.

αἱ συμφοραὶ . . τῶν συμφορέων, an obvious ‘Gnome.’ Cp. 1. 32 *πάν ἐστι ἀνθρώπος συμφορῇ*, and Sallust, *Jug.* 1 ad f. neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus.

ἄρχουσι καὶ οὐκ ὄνθρωποι τῶν συμφορῶν. καὶ δὴ τῶν δύο
 τοῦ τοῦ ἑτέρου εἰρημένου τοῦ ἑτερον ἔρχομαι ἐρέων. γῆ [δὲ]
 πολεμὴ τῇδε τοι κατίσταται· εἰ θέλει τοι μηδὲν ἀντίξουν
 καταστῆναι, τοσούτῳ τοι γίνεταί πολεμωτέρῃ ὅσῳ ἂν προ-
 15 βαίνης ἑκαστέρῳ, τὸ πρόσω αἰεὶ κλεπτόμενος· εὐπρηξίης δὲ
 οὐκ ἔστι ἀνθρώποισι οὐδεμία πληθώρα. καὶ δὴ τοι, ὥς
 οὐδενὸς ἐναντιευμένου, λέγω τὴν χώραν πλεῦνα ἐν πλέονι χρόνῳ
 γινομένην λιμὸν τέξεσθαι. ἀνὴρ δὲ οὕτω ἂν εἴη ἄριστος, εἰ
 βουλευόμενος μὲν ἀρρωδέοι, πᾶν ἐπιλεγόμενος πείσεσθαι χρήμα,
 50 ἐν δὲ τῷ ἔργῳ θρασὺς εἴη.” ἀμείβεται Ξέρξης τοισίδε.
 “Ἀρτάβανε, οἰκότως μὲν σύ γε τούτων ἕκαστα διαιρέαι· ἀτὰρ
 μήτε πάντα φοβέο μήτε πᾶν ὁμοίως ἐπιλέγεο. εἰ γὰρ δὴ
 βούλοιο ἐπὶ τῷ αἰεὶ προσφερομένῳ πρήγματι τὸ πᾶν ὁμοίως
 5 ἐπιλέγεσθαι, ποιήσεις ἂν οὐδαμὰ οὐδέν· κρέσσον δὲ πάντα

12 δὲ codd., Stein¹: διὴ conī. Wesseling et sic S (Gaisf.): γὰρ Schweigh.:
 del. Herold, Stein² 13 θέλει ACd: θέλοι B: ἐθέλει PRs: ἐθέλοι
 SV || ἀντίξουν A: ἀντίξουν BRV 15 δὲ B: γὰρ α 17 ἐναντιου-
 μένου B 50. 1 τοισίδε: τοῖσιδε Stein: τοῖσδε 2 διαιρέαι RS,
 Gaisf., Stein²: διαιρέαι Stein¹ 4 προσφερομένῳ Stein³: ἐπιδερο-
 μένῳ α, Stein^{1,2}: ἐπισφρομένῳ B, Holder: ἐπιφρομένῳ van H.: nonne
 potius προσφρομένῳ?

12. ἔρχομαι ἐρέων, 'I am going to say';
je vais dire; *eo dictum*; what may be
 called a material future, enhanced in
 this instance by the futurity inherent
 in ἐρέω itself.

13. ἀντίξουν, an Ionic word, Hdt.
passim, used by Herakleitos *ap.* Aristot.
Éth. N. 8. 1. 6=1155 B⁸ (τὸ ἀντίξουν συμ-
 φέρον).

15. τὸ πρόσω αἰεὶ κλεπτόμενος, "*furtim
 proficiscens*" (Wesseling); "*imprudens
 semper adreptus*" (Schweighauser);
 "*inscius tu semper ulterius protractus*"
 (Baehr); "*jeder Fortschritt erschleichend,
 dich immer weiter stehlend*" (Stein);
 "*indem du das Vorrücken dir immer
 erschleichst*" (Abicht); "as thou pro-
 ceedest further and further, insensibly
 allured onwards" (Rawlinson); "being
 cheated as you go of [real] advance"
 (*sic*: Blakesley); "ever stealing on further
 and further" (Macaulay); "going on
 blindfold" (L. & S.). The versions
 differ according as κλεπτόμενος is taken
 to be passive (Schweighauser, Baehr,
 Rawlinson, Blakesley, L. & S.) or middle
 (Wesseling, Stein, Abicht, Macaulay).
 Aristot. *Rhet.* 3. 7=1408 B⁸ has κλεπτεται

ὁ ἀκροάτης ('is cajoled'). Xenoph. *An.* 5.
 6. 9 εἰ δὲ καὶ δυνηθεῖτε τὰ τε ὅρη κλέψαι
 ἢ φθάσαι λαβόντες κτλ.: *ib.* 4. 6. 11 πολὺ
 οὐν κρείττον τοῦ ἐρήμου θροῦ καὶ κλέψαι
 τι πειρᾶσθαι λαβόντας καὶ ἀρπάσαι φθά-
 σαντες, εἰ δυναίμεθα μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ
 χωρία καὶ ἀνδρας παρεσκευασμένους μάχε-
 σθαι. In the present case κλεπτ. τ. πρ.
 may best be taken = *πειρώμενος* *dei*
 κλέψαι τι λαθὼν τ. πρ. For the last
 two words cp. c. 57 *infra*.

18. ἀνὴρ δὲ . . . εἴη, another sen-
 tentious 'gnome'; cp. *Hamlet* I. iii. 65 ff.
 "Beware Of entrance to a quarrel, but
 being in, Bear 't that th' opposed may
 beware of thee" (Polonius).

20. τῷ ἔργῳ, contrasted with λόγος,
 ἔπος, or as here with βούλημα: cp. 9. 92.

50. 2. διαιρέαι, as in c. 47 *supra*.

ἀτὰρ, a rare word in prose, intro-
 duces a marked alternative; cp. 6. 133,
 answering μὲν more emphatically than
 δέ. Xerxes repays his uncle in his
 own sententious coin: 'nothing venture,
 nothing have.'

3. εἰ . . . ἀποδέξῃς. Stein cps. 4. 172
 for subjunctive with εἰ.

θαρσέοντα ἡμῖς τῶν δεινῶν πάσχειν μᾶλλον ἢ πᾶν χρῆμα προδεικνύοντα μηδαμὰ μηδὲν παθεῖν. εἰ δὲ ἐρίζων πρὸς πᾶν τὸ λεγόμενον μὴ τὸ βέβαιον ἀποδέξῃς, σφάλλῃσθαι ὀφείλεις ἐν αὐτοῖσι ὁμοίως καὶ ὁ ὑπεναντία τούτοις λέξας. τοῦτο μὲν νῦν ἐπ' ἴσης ἔχει· εἰδέναι δὲ ἄνθρωπον ἔοντα κῶς χρὴ τὸ 10 βέβαιον; δοκέω μὲν οὐδαμῶς. τοῖσι τοίνυν βουλομένοισι ποιεῖν ὥς τὸ ἐπίπαν φιλέει γίνεσθαι τὰ κέρδεα, τοῖσι δὲ ἐπιλεγομένοις τε πάντα καὶ ὀκνεοῦσι οὐ μᾶλα ἐθέλει. ὁρᾷς τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα ἐς δὲ δυνάμιος προκεχώρηκε. εἰ τοίνυν ἐκεῖνοι οἱ πρὸ ἐμεῦ γενόμενοι βασιλεῖς γνώμησι ἐχρέωντο 15 ὁμοίῃσι καὶ σύ, ἢ μὴ χρεώμενοι γνώμησι τοιαύτησι ἄλλους συμβούλους εἶχον τοιούτους, οὐκ ἂν κοτε εἶδες αὐτὰ ἐς τοῦτο προελθόντα· νῦν δὲ κινδύνους ἀναρριπτόντες ἐς τοῦτο σφέα προηγάγοντο. μεγάλα γὰρ πρήγματα μεγάλοις κινδύνοισι ἐθέλει κατατρέφῃσθαι. ἡμεῖς τοίνυν ὁμοιούμενοι ἐκείνοισι ὥρην 20 τε τοῦ ἔτεος καλλίστην πορευόμεθα, καὶ καταστρεφόμενοι πᾶσαν τὴν Εὐρώπην νοστήσομεν ὀπίσω, οὔτε λιμῶ ἐντυχόντες οὐδαμόθι οὔτε ἄλλο ἄχαρι οὐδὲν παθόντες. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ αὐτοὶ πολλὴν φορβὴν φερόμενοι πορευόμεθα, τοῦτο δέ, τῶν ἄν 25 κου ἐπιβέβωμεν γῆν καὶ ἔθνος, τούτων τὸν σίτον ἔξομεν· ἐπ'

7 παθεῖν: ποιεῖν Krueger 8 μὴ τὸ β: μήτε α || ἀποδέξῃς B, Stein¹³: ἀποδέξεις α, Stein² || ὀφειλήσεις (post ἀποδέξεις) Naber appr. van H. 10 κακῶς β 18 σφεα β: σφεας α 19 προήγαγον Krueger

9. ἐν αὐτοῖσι, 'thereby'; cp. c. 8 l. 34.

12. ποιεῖν, 'to be doing' . .

16. ὁμοίῃσι καί: cp. ὁμοίως καί just above.

18. κινδύνους ἀναρριπτόντες: cp. Thuc. 4. 85. 4 κινδυνόν [τε] τοσόνδε ἀνερρίψαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἰόντες κτλ.: ib. 95. 2 παραστῇ δὲ μηδὲν ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ οὐ προσήκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούμεν: and 6. 13. 1 ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης ἀντιχειροτονεῖν. Thuc. 5. 103. 1 suggests the origin of the metaphor: τοῖς δ' ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι (δάπανος γὰρ φύσει) ἅμα τε γιγνώσκεται σφαλέντων κτλ. (dice-throwing, gambling: ἀναρρίψαι τὸν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος κύβον Plutarch, *Brutius* 40).

19. μεγάλα γὰρ . . κατατρέφῃσθαι, more 'gnomic' wisdom. The sense of κατατρέφῃσθαι here is perhaps unusual; 'to be won,' 'achieved': Thuc. 1. 121. 4

δ δ' ἐκεῖνοι ἐπιστήμη προύχουσι, καθαιρετὸν ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη: Eurip. *Supp.* 749 φόνω καθαιρεῖσθ' οὐ λόγῳ τὰ πράγματα.

20. ὥρην . . καλλίστην, from a military point of view. Acc. of 'duration' or 'date' *passim*.

22. πᾶσαν τὴν Εὐρώπην, a large order! Artabanos disapproved even of the attempt to conquer 'Hellas,' c. 47 *supra*. The objective of the expedition fluctuates *passim*; cp. c. 54.

οὔτε λιμῶ . . οὔτε ἄλλο ἄχαρι . . : in view of the sequel, these words may be regarded as 'ironical.'

24. φορβὴν: cp. cc. 107, 119 *infra*. In Homer only of fodder, but in Hdt. of food for men, 1. 202, 4. 121.

25. ἐπ' ἀροτήρας . . ἄνδρας: an obvious reference, from Xerxes' point of view, to the Skythian expedition; his uncle had used the same fact to enhance the dread of attacking Greeks ἄνδρας πολλὸν ἀμείνων ἢ Σκύθας c. 10 *supra*.

- 51 ἀροτήρας δὲ καὶ οὐ νομάδας στρατευόμεθα ἄνδρας." λέγει Ἀρτάβανος μετὰ ταῦτα "ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐπεῖτε ἀρρωδέειν οὐδὲν ἔας πρήγμα, σὺ δέ μεν συμβουλίην ἐνδεξαι· ἀναγκαίως γὰρ ἔχει περὶ πολλῶν πρηγμάτων πλεῖνα λόγον ἐκτείνειν. Κύρος
 5 ὁ Καμβύσῳ Ἰωνίην πᾶσαν πλὴν Ἀθηναίων κατεστρέψατο δασμοφόρον εἶναι Πέρσησι. τούτους ὦν τοὺς ἄνδρας συμβουλεύω τοι μηδεμὴ μηχανῇ ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πατέρας· καὶ γὰρ ἄνευ τούτων οἳ τε εἰμὲν τῶν ἐχθρῶν κατυπέρτεροι γίνεσθαι. ἡ γὰρ σφέας, ἣν ἔπωνται, δεῖ ἀδικωτάτους γίνεσθαι
 10 καταδουλουμένους τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἡ δίκαιοτάτους συνελευθεροῦντας. ἀδικώτατοι μὲν νυν γινόμενοι οὐδὲν κέρδος μέγα ἡμῖν προσβάλλουσι, δίκαιοτάτοι δὲ γινόμενοι οἳ τε δηλήσασθαι

51. 5 Ἀθηνέων post Vall. corr. Schaefer approb. Holder, van H. 12 προβάλλουσι α || [γινόμενοι]? van H. || τὴν σὴν στρατὴν δηλήσαι μεγάλως β

51. 3. σὺ δέ μεν συμβουλίην ἐνδεξαι, 'do thou withal accept (this) advice of me.' The δέ in *apodosis*, especially remarkable here as (α) the subject is the same as that of the *protasis*, (β) the phrase is imperative. The construction, rare in Attic prose, is very common in Hdt. Sittler (*in l.*) formulates the rule: "Hdt. uses the pronouns of the first and second person, and for the third person ὁ and οὗτος in conjunction with δέ at the opening of the *apodosis* (Nachsatz), after a temporal, conditional, or relative *protasis* (Vordersatz), in order to emphasize an idea of the *protasis* (sic: Vordersatz); only, however, in cases where the δέ in *apodosis* repeats a δέ in the *protasis* epanaleptically, or (as in this place) an opposition of ideas (ein begrifflicher Gegensatz) is present." Stein (note to 1. 112) expresses the rule more happily: "Like Homer, Hdt. is apt after conditional, temporal, and relative *protases* (Vordersätze) to impart an emphasis to the *apodosis*, and to contrast it with the *protasis*, even in cases of an imperative, by putting its subject forward with δέ even when both sentences have the same subject." A cognate idiom obtains when Hdt., in antithetical sentences introduced by μὲν and δέ, in order to emphasize further the contrast, introduces the pronoun or grammatical subject of the second clause, even where there is no change of subject, or where

the contrast does not lie between the subjects of the two sentences. Cp. Stein, 1. 17 note.

4. Κύρος ὁ Καμβύσῳ, no doubt 'son of Kambyses.' Cp. c. 11 *supra*.

5. Ἰωνίην πᾶσαν πλὴν Ἀθηναίων. 'Ionia' here is an ethnical not a geographical term: cp. 1. 146 τοῖσι Ἰωνίῃς μετὰ οὐδὲ τοῦ οὐνόματος οὐδέν. Artabanos betrays a degree of research into Hellenic ethnology perhaps remarkable and undramatic for a Persian: cp. c. 9 *supra*. The remainder of his speech certainly smells pure Attic. The Kyreian conquest of Ionia (effected by deputy) is described 1. 161 ff., to which passage a reference here would be, of course, dramatically impossible; hence no argument *a silentio* can be drawn as to the order of composition. With κ. δασμοφόρον εἶναι cp. 1. 6 κατεστρέψατο ἐς φόρου ἀπαγωγῆς.

7. τοὺς πατέρας . . τὴν μητρόπολιν. Artabanos anticipates the appeals of Themistocles, 8. 22 *infra*, and might have learnt his political philosophy from the loyal Phoenicians, 3. 19 (*vice versa*). It is hardly conceivable that any Persian should have admitted the 'justice' of the Ionians in joining the Greeks; but it is, of course, more than possible that the loyalty of his Greek subjects was not above suspicion, and was suspected by Xerxes or his councillors; cp. 8. 90.

μεγάλως τὴν σὴν στρατιὴν γίνονται. ἐς θυμὸν ὦν βάλευ καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος ὥς εὖ εἴρηται, τὸ μὴ ἅμα ἀρχῇ πᾶν τέλος καταφαίνεσθαι." ἀμείβεται πρὸς ταῦτα Ξέρξης "Ἀρτάβανε, 52 τῶν ἀπεφῆναο γνωμέων σφάλλαι κατὰ ταύτην δὴ μάλιστα, δς Ἰωνας φοβέαι μὴ μεταβάλωσι, τῶν ἔχομεν γνῶμα μέγιστον, τῷ σύ τε μάρτυς γίνεαι καὶ οἱ συστρατευσάμενοι Δαρεῖφ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ Σκύθας, ὅτι ἐπὶ τούτοις ἡ πᾶσα Περσικὴ στρατιή 5 ἐγένετο διαφθεῖραι καὶ περιποιῆσαι, οἱ δὲ δικαιοσύνην καὶ πιστότητα ἐνέδεξαν, ἄχαρι δὲ οὐδέν. πάρεξ δὲ τούτου, ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ καταλιπόντας τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ χρήματα οὐδ' ἐπιλέγεσθαι χρή νεώτερόν τι ποιήσιν. οὕτω μὴδὲ τοῦτο

13 ὦν βάλευ Ccorr. B²d: ὦν βαλεῦ AP: ὦν βασιλεῦ B¹z: ὦ βασιλεῦ Cpr. B: ὦν βάλλεο van H. 14 παντελῶς B 52. 1 πρὸς B: καὶ α: fortasse καὶ πρὸς Stein² 3 φοβέαι Pz, Stein¹ 4 τῷ Reiske: τῶν codd., Stein¹ 2 6 καὶ: ἡ Naber appr. van H. 7 ἐνέδεξαν Stein³: ἐνέδωκαν codd., Stein¹ 2: ἐνεδέξαντο van H.

13. ἐς θυμὸν B., cp. 1. 84: here of the intelligence, not as in c. 160 *infra*.

14. τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος. Hdt. has a penchant for *ἐπη εὖ εἰρημένα, ἔπεα πτερόεντα*. Artabanos concludes his appeal with the notorious Solonian bon-mot, in a variant. 1. 32 gives it: σκοπέειν δὲ χρή παντὸς χρημάτων τὴν τελευτήν, κῆ ἀποβήσεται. Aristotle, *Eth. N.* 1. 10, 1=1100 A¹¹ has it in the Delphic form: τέλος ὁρᾶν. This is not the first instance in which Artabanos derives his philosophy from Solonian wells: cp. c. 16 *supra*. It may be doubted whether Hdt. would have committed himself to such doublettes, or made Artabanos plagiarize Solon, had Book 1 been in existence when Book 7 was being composed. But granted that Book 1 was of later composition, it was natural that the historian should render to Solon what belonged to Solon, when he got the chance. Cp. Introduction, § 7.

52. 3. μεταβάλωσι, "umschwenken, abfallen" (Stein); "anderer Meinung werden" (Abicht). The question is whether the word indicates the material act or the mental antecedent. The active (used intransitively) certainly refers to a material act, as in 1. 65 μετέβαλον δὲ ὧδε ἐς εὐνομίην, and absolutely c. 170 *infra*: μεταβαλόντας ἀντι μὲν Κρητῶν γενέσθαι Ἰητύγας Μεσσαπίους ἀντι δὲ εἶναι νησιώτας ἡπειρώτας. 8. 22 illustrates this passage fully:

ἵνα ἡ λαθόντα τὰ γράμματα βασιλέα Ἰωνας ποιήσῃ μεταβαλεῖν καὶ γενέσθαι πρὸς ἑωυτῶν ἡ κτλ. Cp. (8. 109), 9. 6. The middle μετεβάλλοντό (τε καὶ ἀπαλλάσσοντο), 5. 75, may be taken in a strictly physical sense: 'wheeled them round and marched off,' or (with L. & S.) 'changed their minds.'

τῶν, relative, attracted; cp. c. 8 1. 17. The word is twice repeated, as a relative, just below, rather inelegantly. *ἐς*=*διότι* σύ . .

γνῶμα, 'token'; not common. Soph. *Trach.* 593. The faithful loyalty of the Ionians in the Skythic expedition is adduced by Xerxes as a precedent; but (a) an invasion of 'Skythia' was one thing, an invasion of Hellas another; (b) Artabanos had already discredited, or heavily discounted, this argument, c. 10 *supra*. Hdt. could not have made Xerxes refer to the story in Bk. 4, but it is curious that he should represent him as ignoring the story of Histiaios as told by Artabanos above. Is that passage part of the additions to the first draft of this Book?

5. ἄλλοι, 'besides you.' ἐπὶ τούτοις, cp. *ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ γε ἐνί*, c. 10 1. 35 *supra*.

6. καί, 'and'='or': a disreputable conjunction.

7. πάρεξ δὲ τούτου: the second argument for the loyalty of the Ionians, that the Persians had their families and properties as security, is more convincing.

10 φοβέο, ἀλλὰ θυμὸν ἔχων ἀγαθὸν σφῶζε οἰκόν τε τὸν ἐμὸν καὶ τυραννίδα τὴν ἐμήν· σοὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ μούνη ἐκ πάντων σκῆπτρα τὰ ἐμὰ ἐπιτρέπω.”

53 Ταῦτα εἶπας καὶ Ἀρτάβανον ἀποστείλας ἐς Σούσα δεύτερα μετεπέμψατο Ξέρξης Περσέων τοὺς δοκιμωτάτους· ἐπεὶ δέ οἱ παρήσαν, ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε. “ὦ Πέρσαι, τῶνδ’ ἐγὼ ὑμέων χρηρίζων συνέλεξα, ἄνδρας τε γενέσθαι ἀγαθοὺς καὶ μὴ κατα-
5 σχύνειν τὰ πρόσθε ἐργασμένα Πέρσῃσι, ἔοντα μεγάλα τε καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξια, ἀλλ’ εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ οἱ σύμπαντες προθυμῆην ἔχωμεν· ξυνὸν γὰρ πᾶσι τοῦτο ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα προαγορεύω ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου ἐντεταμένους· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, ἐπ’ ἄνδρας στρατευόμεθα ἀγαθοὺς, τῶν
10 ἣν κρατήσωμεν, οὐ μὴ τις ἡμῖν ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀντιστῇ κοτε ἀνθρώπων. νῦν δὲ διαβαίνωμεν ἐπευξάμενοι τοῖσι θεοῖσι οἱ Πέρσας λελόγχασι.”

10 ἔχε ἀγαθὸν α 11 ἐκ πάντων om. β 12 ἐπιτρέπω α
53. 1 ἀπολύσας β 2 ἐπεῖτε vel ἐπειδὴ δὲ? van H. 4 γίνεσθαι β, van H. 7 ἔχομεν β || σπευδέτω α || τῶνδε δὲ? Stein² 8 ἐντεταμένους R: ἐντετασμένους SV 12 περσίδα γῆν βz, Holder, van H.

10. οἰκόν· τυραννίδα· σκῆπτρα. Artabanos no doubt was Major-domo and Viceroy during the king's absence; cp. c. 2 *supra*. This fact may help to account for his person being used by Hdt. to represent the stay-at-homes, and opposition to the war (though he gains by it personally). τυραννίς is hardly appropriate in the king's own mouth; σκῆπτρα (pl.) is poetical: cp. Aesch. *Pr.* 761, Soph. *O.C.* 425. The whole interview suggests a theatrical scene, and may be taken as illustrating the influence of the stage upon Hdt.

53. 1. δεύτερα, 'next.' Περσέων τοῖς δοκιμωτάτους, cp. c. 8 *supra*. There is an anecdote of Xerxes at Abydos related, c. 147 *infra*, in which οἱ πάρεδροι figure.

3. τῶνδ' . . ὑμέων χρηρίζων συνέλεξα (ὕμεις): χρηρίζων takes here a double genitive, like δέεσθαι.

7. ἔχωμεν: the use of the first person is tactful, and altogether Xerxes comes out well in this speech, or 'General Order,' which comprises an appeal to his lords and officers to be good men and true, worthy of their ancestors, in view of a common object and a common good, and concludes with a compliment to the enemy, and a call to divine worship.

Xerxes here shows himself brave, courteous, pious, not immodest, not insolent, not egotistic. Hdt. is generously inconsistent; cp. Introduction, § 11.

8. ἐντεταμένους, the participial adverb; cp. 8. 128.

10. οὐ μὴ . . ἀντιστῇ, the double negative with the subjunctive=a future with strong negation: Madvig, *Syntax*, § 124, R. 3. Xerxes is made to pay the Greeks a high compliment incidentally; but he does not affect to despise his enemy. (Cp. ἄνδρας . . ἀνθρώπων.)

11. νῦν δὲ διαβαίνωμεν ἐπευξάμενοι τοῖσι θεοῖσι οἱ Πέρσας λελόγχασι, 'but now, before crossing, let us make supplication to the gods, who have us Persians in their charge.' There is no monotheism here (nor were the Persians of that age monotheists), nor even quite 'Katheno-theism' or 'Heno-theism' (to use F. Max Müller's term, *Hibbert Lectures*, 1878, 260). "It is questionable whether the Persians had the notion ascribed to them in this place of a special superintendence of different countries <nations!> by distinct deities" (Rawlinson). The verb no doubt implies a whilome partition; and the idea is undoubtedly Greek; so Homeric Poseidon

Ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὴν διάβασιν· 54
τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίῃ ἀνέμενον τὸν ἥλιον ἐθέλοντες ιδέσθαι ἀνίσχοντα,
θυμήματά τε παντοῖα ἐπὶ τῶν γεφυρέων καταγίζοντες καὶ
μυρσίγησι στορνύντες τὴν ὁδόν. ὥς δ' ἐπ' ἀνέτελλε ὁ ἥλιος,
σπένδων ἐκ χρυσῆς φιάλης Ξέρξης ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν εὐχετο 5
πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον μηδεμίαν οἱ συντυχίην τοιαύτην γενέσθαι, ἥ
μιν παύσει καταστρέφασθαι τὴν Εὐρώπην πρότερον ἢ ἐπὶ
τέρμασι τοῖσι ἐκεῖνης γένηται. εὐξάμενος δὲ ἐσέβαλε τὴν

54. 1 παρεσκευάζετο α 2 ἐθέλοντες secl. van H.: ἐθέλοντες
ιδέσθαι susp. Krueger 8 γενέσθαι? van H. || τήν <τε> idem coni.

describes the triple division of the universe between Zeus, Hades, and himself: *Il.* 15. 187 ff. *τριχθὰ δὲ πάντα δέδασται, ἕκαστος δ' ἔμμορε τιμῆς κτλ.*, the division here, however, holds not of nations, but of natural realms—Sky, Sea, and Underworld, Earth being common property. But the struggle of Poseidon and Athene *περὶ τῆς χώρας* was the fundamental myth of Athens (cp. 8. 55), and the localization of deities was everywhere in order in Hellas (cp. Thuc. 2. 74. 2 *θεοὶ ὅσοι γῆν τὴν Πλαταιίδα ἔχουσι*), and local titles among the commonest. The tribal and the national gods are thoroughly Hellenic institutions (cp. 1. 143, 144, 147, 148, 5. 49, etc.).

It is hardly reasonable to deny similar institutions and ideas to the other peoples and nations of antiquity; rather may it be said that the appropriation of gods to the nations, and of the nations to gods, is characteristic of antiquity (4. 59, 79, 94 *οὐδένα ἄλλον θεὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι εἰ μὴ τὸν σφέτερον*, 5. 7, etc.). In the time of Hdt. this exclusiveness had been breaking down for a long time, and Greeks tended to identify their own deities with the gods of the surrounding nations, while foreign potentates and others, from policy or from piety, recognised and worshipped Greek deities. These phenomena were parts of the development of monotheism, a process the consummation of which was then still in a remote future; while, conversely, the essence of polytheism is involved in the local and tribal appropriation of deities (deity). The Persians were apparently quite ready to recognize the gods of the nations (Kyros in Babylon, Kambyzes in Egypt, Dareios and Xerxes; cp. c. 43 *supra*), but they still had their own especial gods (1. 131, 3. 76), and

even the ruling house, or horde, its special patron deities (3. 65, 5. 106). The supposed iconoclastic monotheism of the Behistun Inscription is refuted, not merely by other Achaemenid inscriptions, but by the very context of Behistun.

54. 1. *ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην*. Much more than a day must have passed since the arrival at Abydos, c. 44 *supra*; the expression is little more than a device to emphasize the morrow.

2. *ἀνέμενον*: they must have been early astir to await the sunrise. The importance of the sun and the sunrise for the Persians (cp. 3. 84-87, the accession legend of Dareios) seems to square very ill with the mantic principle laid down by the Magi, c. 37 *supra*.

6. *πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον*, 'with his face towards the sun,' facing the sun; an orientalism which, as Canon Blakesley observes, has passed into Christian ritual, probably as a direct bequest of sun-worship; see his interesting note 174 *ad l.* (Sitzler takes *εὐχεσθαι πρὸς* together: not so well). *θυμήματα παντοῖα* would also have been used in Hellenic worship; Stein cps. Aristoph. *Wasps* 860 ff., but the *σπονδαί* of Xerxes would have been *Haoma*, not wine; so 1. 132 *οὐ σπονδῇ χρέωνται* (Stein). On spreading 'myrtle' in the road cp. 8. 99 and S. Matt. xxi. 8.

7. *παύσει καταστρέφασθαι*: "παύειν with infin. = καλύπειν with mid. and pass. Hdt. (like the Attic writers) uses participle" (Sitzler). Cp. 5. 67.

8. *γένηται*, with negative *οὐ πρότερον* (*πρίν*) ἢ. Hdt. uses the subjunctive without *ἄν* (e.g. 9. 86, 87, 93); as there is here no negative *γενέσθαι* would be correct, but is diverted in order to avoid clashing with *καταστρέφασθαι* (Stein)

φιάλην ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ χρύσειον κρητῆρα καὶ
 10 Περσικὸν ξίφος, τὸν ἀκινάκην καλέουσι. ταῦτα οὐκ ἔχω
 ἀτρεκέως διακρίναι οὔτε εἰ τῷ ἡλίῳ ἀνατιθεὶς κατῆκε ἐς τὸ
 πέλαγος, οὔτε εἰ μετεμέλησέ οἱ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον μαστιγώ-
 55 σαντι καὶ ἀντὶ τούτων τὴν θάλασσαν ἐδωρέετο. ὥς δὲ ταῦτά
 οἱ ἐπεποίητο, διέβαινον κατὰ μὲν τὴν ἐτέρην τῶν γεφυρέων

10 τὸ ε: nonne glossema τὸν . . καλέουσι tollendum?

and also, presumably, with γενέσθαι just before. Sitzler says there is a negative present in μηδεμίαν οἱ συντυχίην—is not the negative which affects γένηται really implied in παύσει? As Xerxes cannot be supposed to place Hellas ἐπὶ τέρμασι τοῖσι Ἑυρώπης, 'Europe' is here given as the objective of the expedition; not indeed the 'Europe' of Hdt.'s geography, or later geography, but a more conventional (and Persian) Europe. Cp. note to c. 50 *supra*.

10. Περσικὸν ξίφος τὸν ἀκινάκην καλέουσι, taken for a 'scimitar' (*Krumme Säbel*) in O. Schrader, *Reallexikon d. indog. Altert.* (1901), p. 751, but erroneously; cp. my note to 4. 62, and Rawlinson's here; nor is the etymology of the word attempted by Schrader. The 'Persian ξίφος' is not, however, a long sword, but a dagger (cp. 3. 78). Pollux, 1. 138, gives a description (ξιφίδιον τι τῷ μακρῷ προσηρηγμένον) quite in accordance with the monumental representations; cp. c. 61 *infra*. The Persian word *akínakes* is here explained, and then naturally taken as understood in 8. 120, 9. 80, and equally so in 3. 118, 128, and 4. 62—an observation which supports the hypothesis that Bks. 7-9 are the earliest composition of Hdt. Cp. *Introduct.* §§ 7-8, and *App. Crit.*

ταῦτα οὐκ ἔχω ἀτρεκέως διακρίναι. What Hdt. cannot decide is whether the gold cup, the Persian *akínakes*, and the gold bowl were offerings to the Sun or atonements to the Sea. The very similar offerings of Alexander at the mouth of the Indus were distinctly to propitiate Poseidon: Arrian *Anab.* 6. 19. 5 ἐνταῦθα ταύρους τε σφάξας τῷ Ποσειδῶνι ἀφῆκεν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ σπείσας ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ τὴν τε φιάλην, χρυσὴν οὖσαν, καὶ κρητῆρας χρυσοῦν ἐνέβαλλεν ἐς τὸν πόντον χαριστήρια, εὐχόμενος σῶν οἱ παραπέμψαι τὸν στρατὸν τὸν ναυτικόν κτλ., but there was a long voyage then in view. Alexander had, however, apparently offered similar

sacrifice on crossing the Hellespont; Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 11. 6.

11. οὔτε εἰ: how throwing things into the sea could be taken as offering them to the sun is not clear. Both πέλαγος and θάλασσα (*bis*) are here used of the Hellespont. There is an implicit reference back to c. 35 *supra* in the second alternative here propounded (in which the second εἰ = *if*).

55. 2. κατὰ μὲν τὴν ἐτέρην . . κατὰ δέ. The duality of the bridges as conceived by Hdt. is here put beyond controversy. The passage of the combatants (ὁ πεζὸς τε καὶ ἡ ἵππος ἀπασα) by the long bridge on the side of the Euxine (πρὸς τοῦ Πόντου), and of the army train, of non-combatants, by the short bridge, facing the Aegean (πρὸς τὸ Αἰγαῖον), reverses the order of march from Sardes to Abydos, cp. c. 40 *supra*. The items of the marching column which succeed ought to be identifiable with the items in the column as it left Sardes in cc. 40, 41, and are so identifiable, with one rather important exception: a body of ten thousand Persian horse, which in c. 41 follows the ten thousand élite Persian infantry (the Immortals), has here disappeared, and must be re-discovered among οἱ ἱππῶται, or under ὁ ἄλλος στρατός, or boldly inserted immediately after οἱ μύριοι Πέρσαι which head the marching column. These μύριοι must be the ten thousand Persian infantry, which in c. 41 follow after the king, but are here sent forward (perhaps attended by a myriad of Persian cavalry, as in c. 41, here omitted). The next item here (ὁ σύμμικτος στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων) corresponds plainly to the σύμμικτος στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων ἀναμίξ, οὗ διακεκριμένοι, which apparently headed the column from Sardes (c. 40) and arrived first at Abydos—perhaps because that was their rendezvous, and they never went to Sardes at all. If ten thousand Persian infantry, ten thousand

αὐτοῦ] ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέρῃσι καὶ ἐν ἑπτὰ εὐφρόνησι, ἐλινύσας οὐδένα χρόνον. ἐνθαῦτα λέγεται, Ξέρξῃ ἤδη διαβεβηκότος 5 τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, ἄνδρα εἰπεῖν Ἑλλησπόντιον "ὦ Ζεῦ, τί δὴ ἀνδρὶ εἰδόμενος Πέρσῃ καὶ οὐνομα ἀντὶ Διὸς Ξέρξην θέμενος ἀνάστατον τὴν Ἑλλάδα θέλεις ποιῆσαι, ἄγων πάντας ἀνθρώπους; καὶ γὰρ ἄνευ τούτων ἐξῆν τοι ποιεῖν ταῦτα."

- 57 Ὡς δὲ διέβησαν πάντες, ἐς ὁδὸν ὀρμημένοισι τέρας σφί ἐφάνη μέγα, τὸ Ξέρξης ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ἐποίησατο καίπερ εὐσύμβλητον εἶν· ἵππος γὰρ ἔτεκε λαγόν. εὐσύμβλητον ὦν τῇδε τοῦτο ἐγένετο, ὅτι ἔμελλε μὲν ἐλᾶν στρατιὴν ἐπὶ τὴν 5 Ἑλλάδα Ξέρξης ἀγαυρότατά τε καὶ μεγαλοπρεπέστατα, ὁπίσω δὲ περὶ ἑωυτοῦ τρέχων ἤξειν ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν χώρον. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἕτερον αὐτῷ τέρας εἶναι ἐν Σάρδισι· ἡμίονος γὰρ ἔτεκε ἡμίονον διζὰ ἔχουσιν αἰδοῖα, τὰ μὲν ἔρσηνος τὰ δὲ θηλέης· κατύπερθε δὲ ἦν τὰ τοῦ ἔρσηνος. τῶν ἀμφοτέρων

3 ἑπτὰ <τε> ἡμέρῃσι van H.

5 τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον secl. van H.

57. 4 τοῦτο om. B, Holder, van H.

5 γαυρότατα Cobet || τε καὶ

Naber, van H., Stein³: καὶ

8 ἔχοντα? van H.

little Hdt. recks of the contradictions and inconsequences in his various sources: he does not really know (or much care) whether Xerxes crossed last, or midst, or, as this passage implies, among the first; nor whether the crossing took two days, or "seven days and seven nights without pause"!

3. *ἐλινύσας*: 8. 71 *infra*.

4. *λέγεται* . . . *ἄνδρα εἰπεῖν*: the construction (acc. w. infin.) lays stress on what was said rather than on the man who said it (Abicht). *ἄνδρα* has a point against *ἀνθρώπους* following. The Hellenistic bon-mot is adopted seriously by the Delphic oracle, c. 220 *infra* (cp. the case 4. 144), but explicitly refuted by the laconic apophthegm, c. 203 *infra* (οὐ γὰρ θεὸν εἶναι τὸν ἐπικύοντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀλλ' ἀνθρώπον).

57. 1. *τέρας* . . . *μέγα*: as the thing is a physical impossibility the story is an obvious fiction, and Xerxes stands acquitted of neglecting the divine warning. It is not clear how far Hdt. designed a contrast between this anecdote and the one immediately preceding; but he seemingly regards this as the more authentic of the two (*λέγεται supra*).

2. *ἐν οὐδενὶ λ. ἐποίησατο*, c. 14 *supra*.

3. *εὐσύμβλητον*. Aischyl. *Prom.* 775, who also uses *εὐσύμβολος* in the

same sense (easy of interpretation); cp. *συμβάλλω* III. 2 L. & S.

5. *ἀγαυρότατα*, a noticeable word = *γαῦρος* with *a-* euphon. (L. & S.) or rather intens. (Stein): from the root *γαF* or *γαν-*; cp. L. & S. *sub v. γαίω*. The verb *γαυριᾶν* is used of a horse prancing, Xenoph. *de re Eq.* 10. 16; *ἀγαυρός* of a bull bellowing, Hesiod, *Theog.* 832; *γαῦρος* in Attic, but rarely if ever in a good sense.

6. *περὶ ἑωυτοῦ τρέχων*, like the hare, running for his life: the metaphor more explicitly put 8. 102 *infra*: πολλοὶ ἀγῶνας δρᾶμέντοι περὶ σφείων αὐτῶν οἱ Ἕλληνες, and 8. 74, 140, 9. 37.

ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν χώρον, 'to the place from which he had set out' (not merely the place where the portent occurred?) But ought not the portent to have occurred, like the next reported, at Sardes?

7. *ἕτερον* . . . *τέρας*, not quite so clear either in statement or in interpretation: the arrangement described by Hdt. (*κατύπερθε δὲ ἦν τὰ τοῦ ἔρσηνος*) is not easy to visualise; and though the portent might indicate the inferiority of the weaker, who was to decide beforehand which side that was? Cp. 8. 136, where Mardonios still expected *κατύπερθε* οἱ τὰ πρήγματα ἐσεσθαι τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν. This portent, too, looks like an *ex eventu*.

59 λίμνην παρεξιών, ἐς δ' ἀπίκετο ἐς Δορίσκον. ὁ δὲ Δορίσκος ἐστὶ τῆς Θρηίκης αἰγιαλός τε καὶ πεδίων μέγα, διὰ δὲ αὐτοῦ ῥέει ποταμὸς μέγας Ἑβρος· ἐν τῷ τεύχος τε ἐδέδμητο βασιλῆιον τοῦτο τὸ δὴ Δορίσκος κέκληται, καὶ Περσέων φρουρὴ 5 ἐν αὐτῷ κατεστήκει ὑπὸ Δαρείου ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου ἐπεῖτε ἐπὶ Σκύθας ἐστρατεύετο. ἔδοξε ὦν τῷ Ξέρξῃ ὁ χώρος εἶναι ἐπιτήδεος ἐνδιατάξαι τε καὶ ἐξαριθμῆσαι τὸν στρατόν, καὶ ἐποίηε ταῦτα. τὰς μὲν δὴ νέας τὰς πάσας ἀπικομένους ἐς

14 λιμένα! Baehr 59. 4 τὸ om. α 7 ἐξαριθμῆσαι:
ἀναριθμῆσαι R: ἐναριθμῆσαι SV, Holder, van H.

57. 4. At this time it was probably occupied by a Persian garrison (Blakesley), and afterwards was a not unimportant stronghold in the Athenian Empire, paying a high tribute, 12 T., previous to the thirty years' truce (afterwards reduced), and a good centre for recruiting (Thuc. 4. 28. 4). In 200 B.C. it was captured by Philip of Macedon: "Maroneam quidem primo impetu expugnavit; Aenum inde cum magno labore, postremo per prodicionem Callimedis, praefecti Ptolemaei, cepit; deinceps alia castella, Cypseli et Doriscon et Serrheum occupat," Livy 31. 16.

Ξενπορία λίμνην: Pliny 4. 11. 18 speaks of a *portus Stentoris*; hence Baehr's conjecture; cp. Appar. Crit. Stentor, *Iliad* 5. 785, a Thracian according to the Scholiast.

59. 1. ὁ δὲ Δορίσκος ἐστὶ κτλ. Description of Doriskos: a plain on the sea coast, and in a narrower sense, a fort, (τεύχος, castellum, *passim*; cp. Livy 31. 16). In view of the assertion here made, that Doriskos had been garrisoned by Dareios ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου ἐπεῖτε ἐπὶ Σκύθας ἐστρατεύετο, it is remarkable that nothing is said of the event in Bk. 4. Seeing that Dareios entered Thrace by the Bosphoros, Stein infers that Dareios garrisoned Doriskos on the return march (when he recrossed at the Hellespont). But had Dareios in person anything to say to it? Doriskos may have been occupied by Megabazos, in connexion with the first conquest of Thrace; though even this modification is hardly consistent with the notice of Doriskos, 5. 98, as the place where the fugitive Paionians were landed by the Lesbians after the outbreak of the Ionian revolt. Doriskos is not altogether a suitable landing-place for the Paionians on that

occasion (cp. my note to 5. 98); but in any case it can hardly have remained in the hands of the Persians throughout the Ionian revolt, but may have been one of the places occupied, or recovered, by Mardonios in 492 B.C., though nothing is said of that in 6. 43-47. Only at that date, perhaps, was the spot definitely garrisoned by the Persians. Mardonios would know it well. The bearing of this passage upon the problem of composition is important. It is *prima facie* older than 5. 98 (where the site of Doriskos is taken for granted), and it is easier to explain the record here and the silence in Bk. 4 upon the hypothesis that this is the earlier passage, in composition, than *vice versa*. Cp. Introduction, § 7.

2. καὶ δὲ αὐτὸς . . . Ἑβρος: through the plain, not through the town, which was not astride the river but on the west side opposite Ainos. The Hebrus (*Maritza*) was and is the principal river of Thrace.

6. αὖν: not so much on account of the fortifications, as because it was a large plain on the sea shore.

8. ἐποίηε ταῦτα: a more superfluous and senseless proceeding could hardly be conceived upon the supposition that the whole land-army had accompanied the king from Sardes, and the whole fleet had been present in the Hellespont. Nor could the army have really advanced so far without order or organization (as a σύμμοτος στρατὸς παντοίων ἐθνέων ἀναμῆ, οὐ διακεκριμένοι c. 40). The numbering, review and reorganization of the forces at Doriskos, involving, as it does, a desperate delay (contradicted, however, by the traditional chronology of the king's march, cp. 8. 51 *infra*), can hardly have any historical justification except upon the hypothesis that a con-

Δορίσκον οἱ ναύαρχοι κελεύσαντος Ξέρξεω ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν προσεχέα Δορίσκῳ ἐκόμισαν, ἐν τῷ Σάλλῃ τε Σαμοθρηκίῃ 10 πεπόλισται πόλις καὶ Ζώνῃ, τελευτᾷ δὲ αὐτοῦ Σέρρειον ἄκρη ὀνομαστή. ὁ δὲ χῶρος οὗτος τὸ παλαιὸν ἦν Κικόνων. ἐς τοῦτον τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κατασχόντες τὰς νέας ἀνέψυχον ἀνελεύσαντες. ὁ δὲ ἐν τῷ Δορίσκῳ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῆς στρατιῆς ἀριθμὸν ἐποιέετο. ὅσον μὲν νυν ἕκαστοι παρείχον πλήθος ἐς 60 ἀριθμόν, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν τὸ ἀτρεκές· οὐ γὰρ λέγεται πρὸς οὐδαμῶν ἀνθρώπων· σύμπαντος δὲ τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ πεζοῦ

10 ἐκόμισαντο B 11 τελευτᾷ Stein¹: τελευταία || δὲ ἔρρειον B¹
12 ἦν om. B 60. 1 παρείχοντο πλήθος? van H.: πλήθος ἐς α: πλήθος B, Holder: πλήθος, ἐς ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἔχω Schweighauser

siderable portion of the terrestrial and maritime forces had Doriskos as rendezvous in the first instance (cp. Diodor. 11. 8. 6). It is impossible to take the whole fleet of Xerxes into the Hellespont: it is unnecessary to take the whole army across the bridge: (were the missing ten thousand Persian cavalry shipped direct to Doriskos? cp. c. 54). If, however, Doriskos was the first place at which the entire forces for the invasion of Hellas were concentrated, then a review, an organization, becomes both natural and necessary. Mardonios, among others, might have devised this plan: perhaps he only joined the king at Doriskos.

10. Σάλλῃ: a Samothracian fenced 'city,' but without a history: the name recurs in Pliny and Mela. The Samothracians had several such places on the mainland. Cp. c. 108 *infra*.

11. Ζώνῃ: of more frequent occurrence in the texts: e.g. πόλις Κικόνων. Ἐκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ, Steph. B., a gloss suggesting the source, at least in part, of Hdt.'s Thracian geography.

τελευτᾷ δὲ αὐτοῦ Σέρρειον ἄκρη ὀνομαστή. Cp. 2. 32 μέχρι Σολδατος ἄκρης, ἢ τελευτᾷ τῆς Λιβύης, a passage which justifies the construction, and the emendation (cp. App. Crit.). But is the promontory here the sea-limit, or is it the western frontier? The latter gives a better sense: (the two coincide in the other case). Serrheion coupled with Doriskos by Demosth. *Phil.* 3. 15, as a *τείχος*, cp. ps.-Demosth. *Phil.* 4. 8, and altogether more celebrated than Sale or Zone: ὀνομαστή in the Orpheus legend, for example, though not actually named in that connexion in extant

literature (Verg. *G.* 4. 520 is the nearest reference).

12. Κικόνων: cc. 108, 110 *infra*.

13. κατασχέιν: 6. 101.

τὰς νέας ἀνέψυχον ἀνελεύσαντες: as though the vessels had been some time in the water: for the operation cp. Xenoph. *Hell.* 1. 5. 10.

15. ἀριθμὸν ἐποιέετο: cp. *ἐποίηε ταῦτα* 1. *supra*. Hdt. by the middle voice here puts the agency one step further off.

60. 1. ἕκαστοι, 'each set, nation'; on this force of the plural cp. a. 1 l. 7.

2. οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν τὸ ἀτρεκές: a candid, if damning admission, for only by the addition of the items could any trustworthy total have been consummated. The added justification: οὐ γὰρ λέγεται πρὸς οὐδαμῶν ἀνθρώπων is still more damning, for it betrays the fact that for his figures, and inferentially for his method of arriving at (a) the totals of the forces, (b) the descriptions of the several contingents, or items, Hdt. has not had the official army-lists of Xerxes to fall back upon, or any similar documents, but has compiled the army-list, and perhaps the navy-list to boot, on *a priori* principles, or data: or taken them over at second hand.

3. οὐδαμῶν: οὐδαμῶς (= οὐδὲ ἓως 'not even one' L. & S.), a stronger form than οὐδεῖς, frequent in Hdt. but only in the plural (οὐδαμῇ adverbial), and twice at least (4. 114, 6. 103) in the feminine.

τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ πεζοῦ here plainly excludes the cavalry, in Hdt.'s conception, the numbers of which are given subsequently, as a separate figure. Cp. contr. c. 26.

τὸ πλήθος ἐφάνη ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μυριάδες. ἐξηρίθ-
5 μησαν δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· συνήγαγόν τε ἐς ἓνα χώρον

δ συνήγαγόν τε AB: ξυνηγάγοντο C: συναγαγόντες B, Holder, van H.:
ἐξηγάγοντο d

4. ἐξηρίθμησαν δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον: 'The enumeration was accomplished by the following method.' Ten thousand human beings were squeezed into one spot as tightly as possible: a line was then drawn round them, and they were allowed to disperse: a wall, some 3-4 ft. high was then built all round upon the line: the enclosure, or sheep-fold, thus constructed, was then filled and emptied, by successive batches of fighting-men, one hundred and seventy times: this was the means by which it was ascertained that the Infantry in the army amounted to 1,700,000 (or 10,000 × 170).

This story is incredible, and even absurd, for the following reasons:—

(i.) The method of numbering as described would have taken a very long time; weeks or months would have elapsed before 1,700,000 men could have been marched up, passed through the enclosure, and marched away again. Hdt. deals with myriads of men as if they were handfuls, and ignores conditions of time and space.

(ii.) The numbers of the cavalry (80,000) are afterwards given c. 87. How were these numbers ascertained, for they are not included by Hdt. in the 170 myriads?

(iii.) The numbers of the Persian forces are already known, and have been stated twice, both for infantry and cavalry, cc. 40, 54 f.: yet the infantry is here included in the 170 myriads, and subjected to the process of enumeration described!

(iv.) The process described is not merely on the face of it childish but was doubtless superfluous: the numbers of each contingent were no doubt nominally and approximately known to the captains, divisional officers, and commanders: reports furnished by them would have supplied data for a computation.

(v.) Elsewhere Hdt. gives the sum total of large Persian armies, notably 4. 87 (forces of Darius in the Skythic campaign), without any explanation of how the figures had been ascertained in the first instance.

(vi.) The credibility of Hdt.'s account here is not enhanced by the fact that the worthless Curtius (3. 2. 2) makes 'Darius' (Codomannus) employ a similar device for ascertaining the number of his host. Whatever the exaggerations of the *Sach-kritik*, or 'real' criticism, there are cases where its verdict is final, and this is one of them; the historian or critic who maintains the literal credibility of this Herodotean absurdity is past praying for. Nor will any reduction of the figures save the method of numbering as described: the smaller the sum the less need for such clumsy methods: moreover the 170 must be regarded as the most certain item in the story. An origin and a rationale the story must, of course, have had, however difficult to discover. The figures 100, 1000, 10,000 were doubtless real units of organization in the land forces of the great king: if Doriskos was the rendezvous of a great part of the forces, and the first place where the whole army and navy were concentrated, it is probable enough that there was some need for organization or reorganization here: for one thing, the three army corps, the three marching columns were doubtless here formed: for another, it is possible that at Doriskos Persian commanders (*ἀρχαυται*) were introduced throughout the whole array, and the grouping of various contingents under these *ἀρχαυται* carried into effect. See further, Appendix II. § 5.

One important inference remains to be drawn from this passage, and the army-list which follows, as compared with the data for the army of Darius as described in 4. 87, in relation to the problem of composition. Considering the materials which Hdt. had at his disposal for a description of the Host of Darius, the *stelai*, the picture of Mandrokles, and so on, is it likely that he would have forgone the opportunity there presented for a pictorial description of the Persian forces, unless either this whole passage had been, so to speak, already in type, or unless he had a very clear plan and intention to do for

μυριάδα ἀνθρώπων, καὶ συννάξαντες ταύτην ὡς μάλιστα εἶχον περιέγραψαν ἔξωθεν κύκλον· περιγράφαντες δὲ καὶ ἀπέντες τοὺς μυρίους αἵμασιν περιέβαλον κατὰ τὸν κύκλον, ὕψος ἀνήκουσαν ἀνδρὶ ἐς τὸν ὀμφαλόν· ταύτην δὲ ποιήσαντες ἄλλους ἐσεβίβαζον ἐς τὸ περιοικοδομημένον, μέχρι οὐ πάντας ἰο τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξηρίθμησαν. ἀριθμήσαντες δὲ κατὰ ἔθνεα διέτασσον.

Οἱ δὲ στρατευόμενοι οἶδε ἦσαν, Πέρσαι μὲν ὧδε ἐσκευα- 61
σμένοι· περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον τιάρας καλεομένους

6 συννάξαντες Reiske: συνάξαντες ABRSV (= αβ): ξυνάψαντες Cd: συνάψαντες Ps 7 ἔσωθεν z 61. 2 τιάρας καλεομένους fortasse delenda? cp. 8. 120 τήρη

Xerxes what he would not do for Dareios! The latter alternative is improbable. The occurrence of this passage in Bk. 7 must be reckoned to the proofs, none of which by itself is conclusive but the cumulative effect of which is very heavy, of the earlier composition of this section of Hdt.'s work. Cp. Introduction, § 8.

6. συννάξαντες: cp. καταδόσσειν c. 36 *supra*: but the reading is doubtful: cp. Arrp. Crit.

ταύτην, sc. τὴν μυριάδα.

7. περιέγραψαν ἔξωθεν κύκλον· περιγράφαντες δέ: as easily as Perdikkas the circle of the sun 8. 137 *infra*: περιγράφει τῇ μαχαίρῃ ἐς τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ οἴκου τὸν ἥλιον, περιγράφας δέ κτλ.

8. αἵμασιν, a low wall of loose stones, such as the garden-walls in Ionia, the haunt of the lizard 2. 69, the low wall round the precinct of Demeter at Paros 6. 134 (cp. 2. 138): in Thuc. 4. 43. 3 a low wall of loose stones. Abicht is not far wrong in saying αἵμασιν is in all places to be understood of a stone-enclosure, as Hdt. 1. 180 αἵμασιν πλυνθὼν ὀπτέων implies as much by the express mention of the bricks in that case.

11. κατὰ ἔθνεα, the national divisions remained visible in the reorganization κατὰ τέλα.

ARMY-LIST 61-80 (88). "The description of Hdt. does not show any great correspondence with the Persepolitan representations," Rawlinson iv. 55 n. The spears are not short but long; the bows are not long but short; coats (*sic*) of scale armour are nowhere found; there is no shield corresponding to the γέρρον. But the 'coat' is a cuirass, worn under

the tunic, and therefore invisible; the *geron* must be authentic, and if the monuments do not show it, so much the worse for them; the figures (at Susa, at Persepolis) parade the *corps d'élite*, not the common infantry, and 'long,' 'short,' are in any case relative and indeterminate. Cp. Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Persia*, E.T. 420-5.

61. 1. Πέρσαι μὲν, answered by Μῆδοι δέ in c. 62.

ὧδε ἐσκευασμένοι: there follows a description of the Persian, or rather Median, dress and equipments, which had once been such a fearsome sight for Greek eyes (6. 112), more fully and systematically (head, body, legs) described here than in 5. 49: a difference which is at least consistent with the earlier composition of this passage.

2. τιάρας καλεομένους πῖλους ἀπαγίας. The first two words look rather like a gloss: κυρβασίας is the word in 5. 49, but τὸν τιάραν occurs 1. 132, πῖλους τιάρας 3. 12, and τήρη χρυσοδόσῳ 8. 120 *infra*. τιάρα, τιάρας (τήρης), apparently a Persian (Median?) word for a Persian (Median) thing, but can hardly have been a 'turban' (L. & S. *sub v.* πῖλος) as we understand the word. πῖλος is 'felt' in name and nature. ἀπαγίης (πήγνυμι) 'not fixed, not stiffened,' i.e. 'soft,' or perhaps 'hanging,' in contrast to κυρβασίαι ἐς ὅξυ ἀπηγμέναι ὀρθαὶ πεπηγυῖαι c. 64 *infra*, the king alone wearing the point of his *Fez* upright, Xen. *Anab.* 2. 5. 23; Arrian, *Anab.* 3. 25. 3 (ἡγελλων) Βῆσσον τῇ τε τιάρῃ ὀρθὴν ἔχειν καὶ τὴν Περσικὴν στολὴν φοροῦντα Ἀρταξέρτην τε καλεῖσθαι ἀντὶ Βῆσσου καὶ βασιλέα φάσκεν εἶναι

πίλους ἀπαγέας, περὶ δὲ τὸ σῶμα κιθῶνας χειριδωτοὺς ποικίλους, . . . λεπίδος σιδηρῆς ὄψιν ἰχθυοειδούς, περὶ δὲ τὰ
 5 σκέλεα ἀναξυρίδας, ἀντὶ δὲ ἀσπίδων γέρρα· ὑπὸ δὲ φαρ-
 τρεῶνες ἐκρέμαντο· αἰχμὰς δὲ βραχέας εἶχον, τόξα δὲ μεγάλα,
 ὀιστοὺς δὲ καλαμίνοους, πρὸς δὲ ἐγχειρίδια παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν
 μηρὸν παραιωρεύμενα ἐκ τῆς ζώνης. καὶ ἄρχοντα παρεῖχοντο
 Ὅτάνεα τὸν Ἀμήστριος πατέρα τῆς Ξέρξεω γυναικός,
 10 ἐκαλέοντο δὲ πάλαι ὑπὸ μὲν Ἑλλήνων Κηφήνες, ὑπὸ μέντοι

3 εὐπηγέας? Larcher || κιθῶνας s: χειτῶνας C: χιτῶνας ceteri
 4 καὶ θώρηκας ina. Biel (cp. Wesseling): ὦν ὑπεράνω ἐφόρεον θώρηκας ἀπὸ
 Reiske: ὑπὸ δὲ θώρηκας πεποιημένους Stein || ἰχθυοειδούς de Pauw 9
 ὁτάνην τὸν ἀμάστριος B

τῆς Ἀσίας. Cp. the mosaic in Naples Museum of the so-called 'Battle of Iasus' (Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, ii. 878, Tafel xxi.).

3. κιθῶνας χειριδωτοὺς ποικίλους, 'embroidered tunics with sleeves' just such as represented on the frieze from Susa, now in the Louvre.

4. Some words must have fallen out from the description which follows: cp. App. Crit. In 9. 22 ἡνῆρα Masistios wears ἐντὸς θώρηκα χρύσειον λεπιδωτόν and over that κιθῶνα φοιρίκεον. (In 2. 68 the crocodile is λεπιδωτός.)

5. ἀναξυρίδας. The Median 'trews' (cp. 5. 49), Baehr states (note to l. 70), were wider, ampler, those worn by Skyths and other nomads of tighter make, and the Persians (he adds) preferred the latter. They were wide enough above to have pockets apparently; cp. 3. 87 τῆν χεῖρα κρύψας ἐν τῇσι ἀναξυρίσιν.

ἀντὶ δὲ ἀσπίδων γέρρα: the word γέρρα is freely used by Hdt. (throughout Bk. 9, as here) without explanation. The 'wickers,' 'hurdles,' or 'basket-work' shields were in fact familiar to Greeks; and the word was current in Athens (at least in the time of Demosthenes) for hurdles used in the marketplace; cp. the celebrated description *de Cor.* 169. (L. & S. appear to regard the word as pure Greek, connecting it with *εἶρω*.)

ἐπὶ δὲ. Blakesley thinks the quiver (φαρτρεῶν = *φάρετρον*) was hung to the interior of the shield itself; Stein that as the γέρρον was carried slung at the back it generally covered the quiver.

This view is borne out by the Susan frieze (Maspero iii. 516).

6. αἰχμὰς βραχέας, presumably for throwing! The spears of the Guard (as represented *l.c.*) are somewhat higher than the bearers (7. 6), but they perhaps were not meant to be thrown away; the bow and arrow was doubtless the characteristic weapon of the bulk of the army of further Asia. Cp. Appendix II. § 5.

7. ἐγχειρίδια, the before-mentioned περσικὸν ξίφος τὸν ἀκινάκην καλεῖται c. 54 *supra*. Greeks carried such weapons on the left side (slung from right shoulder: so on reliefs, etc.).

8. παραιωρεύμενα, an uncommon word, perhaps from Hdt.'s source. The simple verb occurs c. 92 *infra*, 8. 100.

9. Ὅτάνεα τὸν Ἀμήστριος πατέρα. It is curious that no patronymic is given; cp. c. 40 *supra*; but from the fact that his daughter is principal wife of the king, it may be argued that he is identical with Otanes son of Pharnaspes, one of the Seven, 3. 68-72. Ktesias *Pers.* 20 gives the name of the father of 'Amistris' as Onophas. Of this lady such things are related c. 114 *infra* and 9. 108-112 as place her in no very amiable light. She was the mother of Artaxerxes, Ktes. *Pers.* 20. Ktesias relates other brutality of her, §§ 42, 48, and her death *κάρτα γράυς γενομένη*. Cp. c. 114 *infra*.

10. Κηφήνες: Strabo 42 οἱ δὲ πλάττοντες Ἑρεμβοὺς ἰδίῳ τι ἔθνος Αἰθιοπικόν καὶ ἄλλο Κηφήνων καὶ τρίτον Πινγμαίων καὶ ἄλλα μυρία ἦντων ἀν πιστεύονται, πρὸς τῷ μὴ ἀξιοπιστῶ καὶ σύγχυσιν τινα ἐμφαινοῦντες τοῦ μυθικοῦ καὶ ἱστορικοῦ σχήματος.

σφέν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν περιοίκων Ἀρταῖοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ Περσεὺς ὁ Δανάης τε καὶ Διὸς ἀπίκετο παρὰ Κηφέα τὸν Βήλου καὶ ἔσχε αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀνδρομέδην, γίνεται αὐτῷ παῖς τῷ οὐνομα ἔθετο Πέρσην, τοῦτον δὲ αὐτοῦ καταλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἅπαις ἐὼν ὁ Κηφεὺς ἔρσηνος γόνου. ἐπὶ τούτου δὴ τὴν 15 ἐπανυμῆν ἔσχον. Μῆδοι δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν ταύτην ἐσταλμένοι 62 ἐστρατεύοντο· Μηδικὴ γὰρ αὕτη ἡ σκευὴ ἐστὶ καὶ οὐ Περσικὴ. οἱ δὲ Μῆδοι ἄρχοντα μὲν παρείχοντο Τυγράνην ἄνδρα Ἀχαιμενίδην, ἐκαλέοντο δὲ πάλαι πρὸς πάντων Ἀριοι, ἀπικομένης

15 δὴ Stein : δέ

62. 3 ἄνδρα om. B

The 'Kephenees' are here not in very good company. Andromeda is the daughter of Kepheus (c. 150 *infra*), and the 'Kephenees' are no doubt (as with Ovid, *Metamorph.* 5. 1, 97) the followers of Kepheus (or Kepheus is eponym of the Kephenees, irregularly, for why not Kepheioi, or Kephen?). Further items in the mythical pedigree are set forth c. 150 *infra*, 6. 53, 54 (cp. my notes *ad ll.*) and 1. 7. The pedigree here assumed does not, however, expressly contradict that in 1. 7 (as Stein suggests) but rather that in 6. 53. Rawlinson can discern "no ray of truth in the fables respecting Perseus"; Blakesley observes that Hdt. is here drawing "not from Persian but from Greek sources" (Hekataios? cp. Introduction, § 10). Stein well explains all Hdt. means as being that the Kephenees known to old Greek story are to be identified with the people now known as Persians. Kepheus, however, certainly does not represent 'Assyria' (Ninos) any more than Babylon (Belos): but why not the primitive, pre-Phoenician inhabitants of Canaan? (or Elam?) Steph. B. *sub v.* Ἰόπη has οἱ Ἕλληνες κακῶς φασιν· ἀφ' οὗ Κηφῆνες οἱ Αἰθίοπες (i.e. 'eastern Ethiopians'): again, *sub v.* Χαλδαῖοι· οἱ πρότερον Κηφῆνες. The authority for this was Hellanikos, in the first Book of his *Persica*, who thus differed from Hdt. on the point.

11. Ἀρταῖοι has a genuine ring about it, from its obvious connexion with *arta*—which appears in many Persian names: Artaios itself as a proper name cc. 22 *supra*, 66, 117 *infra*, and in the Ktesian list of Median kings (cp. Gilmore, *Ktesias*, p. 92). The most valuable gloss on the name is in Steph. Byz. Ἀρταῖα· Περσικὴ χώρα, τὴν ἐπόλισε Περσεὺς (sic), ὁ Περσέως

καὶ Ἀνδρομέδας· Ἑλλάνικοι ἐν Περσικῶν πρώτῃ. οἱ οἰκόντες Ἀρταῖοι. Ἀρταῖους δὲ Πέρσαι ὥσπερ οἱ Ἕλληνες τοὺς παλαιούς ἀνθρώπους ἥρωας καλοῦσι, κτλ. This article shows a source common to Hdt. and Hellanikos. Rawlinson's "most probable account" of the word, connecting it with *Afarti*, "which is not an Arian name at all," seems far-fetched. Ed. Meyer (*ap.* Pauly-Wissowa ii. 1303) sees in it a distortion of the 'Arian' name itself.

13. ἔσχε, 'had to wife.'

αὐτοῦ, 'on the spot': but where was it? The Perseus-Andromeda myth laid the scene in Phoenicia (Steph. B. *sub v.* Ἰόπη), or perhaps in Babylon (Hellanikos?). The vagueness here is necessary, Hdt. not having courage to lay the scene actually in Persia.

62. 1. Μῆδοι 54 answers Πέρσαι μὲν, c. 61.

2. Μηδικὴ γάρ: cp. 6. 112.

3. Τυγράνην ἄνδρα Ἀχαιμενίδην: son of Artabanos, 8. 26 *infra*, commanded and fell at Mykale, 9. 96, 102.

4. Ἀριοι: the title not of 'Medes' alone, but of all the Aryan, or Iranian conquering stocks; so Strabo 724 *ἐκτείνεται τοῦτομα τῇ Ἀριανῇ μέχρι μέρους τινὸς καὶ Περσῶν καὶ Μήδων καὶ ἐτι τῶν πρὸς Ἀρκτον Βακτριῶν καὶ Σογδιανῶν*. Sanskr. *Arya*, old Persian *ariya*. Dareios, on his tomb at Nakah-i-Rustam, describes himself as "Achaimenid, Persian, son of a Persian, Arian, of Arian seed," so Stein: only the first three designations appear in H. F. Talbot's translation, *Records of the Past*, v. 151. It seems a paradox to say that the title has nothing to do with Ἀριοι, c. 66 *infra*, q.v.

ἀπικομένης δὲ Μηδείης κτλ.: the story is given more fully in Pausanias, 2. 3, 8; the connexion of Medeia with

5 δὲ Μηδείης τῆς Κολχίδος ἐξ Ἀθηνέων ἐς τοὺς Ἀρίους
 τούτους μετέβαλον καὶ οὗτοι τὸ οὖνομα. αὐτοὶ περὶ σφέων
 ἄδε λέγουσι Μῆδοι. Κίσσιοι δὲ στρατευόμενοι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα
 κατὰ περ Πέρσαι ἐσκενάδατο, ἀντὶ δὲ τῶν πύλων μιτρηφόροι
 ἦσαν. Κισσίων δὲ ἦρχε Ἀνάφης ὁ Ὀτάνεω. Ἑρκάνιοι δὲ
 ο κατὰ περ Πέρσαι ἐσεσάχατο, ἡγεμόνα παρεχόμενοι Μεγάπανον

5 μηδείης Bz: μηδέης α || ἀθηνέων AP: ἀθηναίων
 van H. || αὐτοὶ δὲ B, Holder, van H.

6 τοῦνομα α,

9 ἀναφάνης B

Aigous is "old-Attic prae-Euripidean" saga: Hitzig-Bluemner, after Wilamowitz, *Hermes*, xv. 481 ff. The statement that the Arians changed their name to Medes in consequence of the advent of Medeia among them is here expressly assigned by Hdt. to Median authority; αὐτοὶ περὶ σφέων ἄδε λέγουσι Μῆδοι, a truly incredible assertion, bearing the impress of an Hellenic fabrication, and irreconcilable with the fact that the real name of the Medes was Mada. A hellenized Mede or Persian, now and then, may have been persuaded to accept such Greek fictions; but this confident assertion of Hdt.'s is a good illustration of the illusory character of his *Quellenangaben*. Cp. Introduction, § 10.

7. Κίσσιοι: undoubtedly the inhabitants of Susiana, or Kissia, that is Elam, forming with the Persians and Medes the *élite* of the imperial army, cp. c. 210 *infra*; 5. 49, 52, 6. 119 (with my notes *ad ll.*); cp. also 3. 91 ἀπὸ Σοόσων δὲ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Κισσίων χώρας κτλ. Kissia formed a separate satrapy, perhaps embarrassed by containing one of the royal residences (its acquisition for the Persian dynasty dated probably from the days of Teispes; cp. c. 11 *supra*).

8. ἀντὶ δὲ τῶν πύλων μιτρηφόροι. The equipment of the Elamites differed from that of the Medes and Persians in but one respect; instead of the (Median?) *fez* they wore a (Babylonian?) 'fillet' or head-band. Is not this the head-dress of the guards upon the Susan frieze, verily, a bit of local colour! (Cp. Maspero, iii. 516.) A *μίτρα* is worn by the Kypriot princes, c. 90 *infra*, as by the Babylonians, 1. 195. It was something more than a fillet, and less than a turban, but was to a Greek the mark of effeminacy; cp. Aristoph. *Thesm.* 898. But the word is good Greek apparently, known to Homer as the warrior's girdle, *Il.* 4. 137, distinct from the *ζωστήρ*.

9. Ἀνάφης ὁ Ὀτάνεω is unknown to fame; but he was presumably the king's brother-in-law, cp. cc. 40, 61 *supra*. When Hdt. wrote Bk. 7 he knew perhaps of only one Otanes, the greatest of the name, though without knowing his patronymic. When he came to write Bks. 1-6 he learnt the existence of a second Otanes, and the patronymics of both. The non-occurrence of the patronymic of Otanes in this book is at least as significant, for the problem of composition, as the occurrence of patronymics in other cases; cp. cc. 1, 3, 5, etc. *supra*, and Introduction, § 7.

Ἑρκάνιοι: not enumerated in the list of satrapies (in Bk. 3), and only once elsewhere mentioned in Hdt. (3. 117). Hyrcania was better known in Roman than in Greek times, probably because it was of more account in the Parthian than in the Persian empire; its position is indicated in Hdt. *l.c.* and more exactly by Strabo, 507 ff., *et al.*, as lying between the Kaspian Sea and Parthia, to the east of Media. The Kaspian was also known as the Hyrcanian sea (Propert. 2. 30, 20). Strabo describes Hyrkania as σφόδρα εὐδαίμων . . . καὶ τὸ πλεον πεδία πόδες τε ἀγιολόγοις διειλημνή—but a great part of the country must have been mountainous and rough, and the Hyrcani are still a *gens valida* in the days of Nero (cp. Tac. *Ann.* 15. 1, etc.). Abicht says that Vehrkāna is the Zend form, O.P. Varkāna, and that it means Wolf's-land (Hyrcania tigres, Verg. *Aen.* 4. 367). The form Ἑρκανίαι ap. Steph. B.

10. ἐσεσάχατο: the pluperfect appears to have little special force; the word, or formula, recurs cc. 70, 73, 86 *infra*; otherwise the word σάττω habet sua fata apud Hdt. Cp. 5. 34 (with my note) and 3. 7, where σάξαντες is a conjecture.

ἡγεμόνα = ἀρχοντα.

Μεγάπανον: as satrap (ἐπίτροπος)

τὸν Βαβυλῶνος ὕστερον τούτων ἐπιτροπεύσαντα. Ἀσσύριοι 63
 δὲ στρατευόμενοι περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον χάλκεά τε
 κράνεα καὶ πεπλεγμένα τρόπον τινὰ βάρβαρον οὐκ εὐ-
 ἀπήγητον, ἀσπίδας δὲ καὶ αἰχμὰς καὶ ἐγχειρίδια παραπλήσια
 τῇσι Αἰγυπτίῃσι <μαχαίρησι> εἶχον, πρὸς δὲ ῥόπαλα ξύλων
 τετυλωμένα σιδήρῳ, καὶ λινέους θώρηκας. οὗτοι δὲ ὑπὸ μὲν
 Ἑλλήνων καλέονται Σύριοι, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων Ἀσσύριοι

63. 3 κράνεα om. α 5 τοῖσι αἰγυπτίοισι α, unus Parisinus (2933),
 van H. : τῇσι αἰγυπτίοισι d : <μαχαίρησι> Stein || εἶχον del. Dobree appr.
 van H. 7 ἐκαλέοντο β, Holder 'fortasse neutrum genuinum' van H.

of Babylon, a great man; did he pre-
 cede, or succeed, Tritantaichmes? Cp.
 c. 82 *infra*.

11. Hdt.'s ὕστερον τούτων is rather in-
 definite; the ταῦτα might refer to the
 Hyrkian command, or more vaguely
 to the Persian war; the length of the
 interval is not specified, nor whether
 his promotion was connected with his
 services in the war.

63. 1. Ἀσσύριοι: under this term
 Hdt. may here intend to include (a)
 Assyrians properly so called, (b) Baby-
 lonians, and dwellers in Mesopotamia
 generally, (c) Syrians (Aramaecians) pro-
 perly so called, as none of these peoples
 is separately accounted for in the list.
 His use of Ἀσσυρία, Ἀσσύριοι in Bks.
 1-3 (e.g. 3. 92 ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος δὲ καὶ τῆς
 λοιπῆς Ἀσσυρίας) will justify (a), (b),
 and the remark here below (c).

2. στρατευόμενοι, i.e. *militiae*; for
domi they were *μητροφόροι*, 1. 195.

χάλκεά τε κράνεα καὶ πεπλεγμένα,
 apparently two distinct kinds of helmet,
 the latter kind perhaps of leather.
 Assyrian helmets are of various types
 (Rawlinson's illustrations *ad l.* present
 five). Hdt.'s confession of inability to
 describe their outlandish (βάρβαρον) form
 is curious; he has not seen them, and
 cannot understand his 'source.' Had
 Hdt. been in Babylon before writing
 this passage it would hardly have been
 thus obscure; had he ever been in
 Babylonia he might have revised it.
 The obscurity has its bearing upon the
 problems of Hdt.'s Travels, Sources,
 Composition; cp. next note.

4. παραπλήσια τῇσι Αἰγυπτίῃσι is
 somewhat of a cruz. Are shield, spear,
 and dagger (poignard) all in the Egyptian
 style? or only the poignard? What
 word is to be supplied with Αἴγυ? Probably the Egyptian type applies to

all three weapons; on the latter point
 cp. App. Crit. Hdt. will hardly have
 been in Egypt before writing in this
 manner; cp. c. 89 *infra*, and next note
 but one.

5. ῥόπαλα ξύλων τετυλωμένα σιδήρῳ:
 'wooden clubs studded with iron knobs'
 sound barbarous indeed, but something
 of the kind had been known, perhaps,
 even in Athens (cp. 1. 59); cp. c. 69
infra. The genitive ξύλων, especially in
 the plural, is observable; cp. 1. 59, 2.
 63 ξύλων κορύνας ἔχοντες κτλ. followed
 immediately by ἔχοντες ξύλα; cp. 4. 180
 μάχονται . . λίθοισι τε καὶ ξύλοις. Is
 ξύλων merely a 'material' genitive, or
 is each ῥόπαλον, each κορύνη, equivalent
 to one ξύλον?

6. λινέους θώρηκας look eminently
 Egyptian, cp. 2. 182, 3. 47, although
 not described as such here. Has Hdt.
 correctly identified the 'Egyptian'
 analogies, or elements, in the 'Assyrian'
 armature?

7. καλέονται Σύριοι . . Ἀσσύριοι
 ἐκλήθησαν. The variation in tense
 seems mainly for the ear, rhetorical (to
 avoid a flat repetition), and somewhat
 pointless ('descriptive' present, 'narra-
 tive' aorist, Sitzler). The statement in
 any case involves a considerable in-
 accuracy, though Rawlinson's assertion
 that "Syrian" and "Assyrian" are en-
 tirely different words (Syrian, Tyrian,
 Tsyrian, from Tsur, 𐤏𐤍, a rock; Assyrian,
 from Asshur, 𐎶𐎵) is apparently now
 out of date; cp. *Encyc. Bibl.* iv. 4845.
 'Syria,' unknown to Hebr., possibly
 identical with Babyl. *Suri*, a N.
 Euphratean district of uncertain bound-
 aries; but possibly a corruption of
 Ἀσσύριοι, cp. *cil.* 1. 349. Asshur as a
 land is named from a city, and the city
 from a god, Ašur *ib.* The 'Syrians'
 called themselves Aram (cp. *op. cil.*

64 ἐκλήθησαν. [τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ Χαλδαῖοι.] ἦρχε δὲ σφέων Ὀτάσπης ὁ Ἀρταχάϊεω. Βάκτριοι δὲ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι ἀγγχότατα τῶν Μηδικῶν ἔχοντες ἐστρατεύοντο, τόξα δὲ καλάμυνα ἐπιχώρια καὶ αἰχμὰς βραχέας. Σάκαι δὲ [οἱ Σκύθαι] περὶ μὲν 5 τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κυρβασίας ἐς ὄξυν ἀπηγμένους ὀρθὰς εἶχον

8 τούτων . . Χαλδαῖοι secl. Stein 64. 2 Ἀρταχάϊον codd.:
'Αρταχάϊεω Stein: 'num Ἀρταχάϊω!' van H. 3 <τιήρας> ἔχοντες
van H.: ἔχοντες <τιήρας> Sitzler 4 οἱ Σκύθαι Stein: del. Blakesley
5 ἀπιγμένους B: ἀνηγμένους Valckenaer appr. van H.

sub v., recognized in the "Ἀριοι, II. 2. 788, op. cit. 4845, and the Ἑρεμβοί, Od. 4. 84, op. cit. 276). The 'Assyria' of the Achaimenid inscriptions, though distinct from 'Babylon,' seems to correspond rather to Syria than to Northern Mesopotamia.

8. τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ Χαλδαῖοι has very much the air of a gloss, not so much because it is inconsistent with 1. 181 (for there might be 'Chaldaians' and 'Chaldaians,' and Hdt. is not self-consistent), nor because μεταξὺ is anomalous, but because there appears no particular ground for special notice of the Χαλδαῖοι among all the number of 'Syrians' and 'Assyrians' here massed together. If authentic, the observation could hardly have been written after 1. 181, and thus would support the belief in the earlier composition of Bks. 7-9; the statement, or implication, that the Chaldaeans (*Kaldu*) were a nation, or people (not merely a caste or priestly order) is, however, correct; cp. *Encyc. Bibl.* i. 720.

64. 2. Ὀτάσπης ὁ Ἀρταχάϊεω: the son is not named elsewhere, but the father is presumably the Artachaias, son of Artaios, who was superintending the Athos-canal (c. 22 *supra*), a man of the Achaimenid stock, whose apotheosis Hdt. commemorates, c. 117 *infra*.

Βάκτριοι: the inhabitants of a satrapy in the NE. of the Persian empire, named from the chief town, (τὰ) Βάκτρα (*Zarāstara*, Arrian), or river (Βάκτριος). In 3. 93 the Βακτριανοί (*sic*) appear in the twelfth satrapy. Bactria was one of the most important of the eastern provinces in the Persian empire (cp. 9. 113 *infra*), its name cropping up in the Greek literature of the fifth century (Aeschyl. *Persai* 306, 318, 732), and destined in the time of Alexander and his successors to still greater importance; according to some traditions

Bactria was indeed the cradle of the Zarthrustrian religion; cp. Maspero, *Histoire ancienne* iii. (1899) 578; Tomaschek *ap. Pauly-Wissowa* ii. 2807.

3. ἀγγχότατα: a rather vague neuter plural; the reading is not quite certain (cp. App. Crit.), but the meaning clearly is that the Baktrians wore on their heads felt caps, like the Median *fez*. (It was, perhaps, originally Baktrian, and of black colour.)

τόξα καλάμυνα ἐπιχώρια: the distinctive weapon, a bow of reed (bamboo), perhaps of Indian origin. Unless ἐπιχώριος is to be supplied with αἰχμὰς, the only difference between Median and Baktrian equipment would be that the Median bow was not of bamboo; moreover, how could the Ἀριοι, who have Median bows, be in other respects like the Baktrians, if the bow is the only point of difference between Baktrian and Mede? But perhaps to question thus, is to take Hdt. too seriously.

4. Σάκαι δὲ οἱ Σκύθαι: the last two words look like a gloss. The 'Sakai,' or 'Skyths' in this passage are doubtless the tribes, more or less nomad, of the NE. frontier of the empire (Jaxartes), or between Oxus and Jaxartes (cp. Hdt. IV.-VI. ii. p. 11). Their habitat might seem to fall into the Europe of Hdt. (op. cit. i. 28), but it would be rash to assume that his (perhaps later) geographical scheme was present to his mind in writing this passage. Hdt. is dealing with Asia here.

5. κυρβασίας ἐς ὄξυν ἀπηγμένους ὀρθὰς εἶχον περιγνύας. These 'Skyths,' or 'Sakai,' with upright pointed caps, have been identified with the *Čaká tigrakhauda* of the Behistun inscription: who are these distinct from *Čaká Hav-mavargd* or Ἀμώργιοι? Hdt. (or his authority) has perhaps confounded two hordes, or breeds of *Saka* distinguished

πεπηγυίας, ἀναφυρίδας δὲ ἐνεδεδύκεσαν, τόξα δὲ ἐπιχώρια
καὶ ἐγχειρίδια, πρὸς δὲ καὶ ἀξίνας σαγάρεις εἶχον. τούτους
δὲ ἔοντας Σκύθας Ἀμυργίους Σάκας ἐκάλεον· οἱ γὰρ Πέρσαι
πάντας τοὺς Σκύθας καλέουσι Σάκας. Βακτρίων δὲ καὶ
Σακέων ἤρχε Ὑστάσπης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀτόσσης τῆς 10
Κύρου. Ἴνδοι δὲ εἴματα μὲν ἐνδεδυκότες ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιη- 65
μένα, τόξα δὲ καλάμινα εἶχον καὶ οἰστοὺς καλαμίνοιν· ἐπὶ
δὲ σίδηρος ἦν. ἐσταλμένοι μὲν δὴ ἦσαν οὕτω Ἴνδοί, προσ-
ετετάχατο δὲ συστρατευόμενοι Φαρναζάθρη τῷ Ἀρταβάτew.
Ἄριοι δὲ τόξοισι μὲν ἐσκευασμένοι ἦσαν Μηδικοῖσι, τὰ δὲ 66

7 ἀξίνας del. Naber appr. van H., Holder || σαγάρεις C : σαγάρεις ABPd :
σαγγάρεις B : καὶ σαγάρεις z 8 εὐμυργίους B 65. 1 <εἰρών>
ἀπὸ van H. : ξύλων? idem 2 δὲ del. Krueger appr. van H. 3
σίδηρον α || ἐσταλάτο malit van H. 4 φαρναζάθρη α 66. 1
ἐσκευάδατο malit van H.

by Dareios. Cp. J. Oppert in *Records of the Past*, ix. 76, also Tomaschek *ap. Pauly-Wissowa* i. 2010 f. 2. 28 δύο ὄρεα ἐς δὲ τὰς κορυφὰς ἀπηγμένα decides the reading. Cf. App. Crit.

6. ἀναφυρίδας : c. 61 *supra*.

ἐνεδεδύκεσαν : the pluperfect seems to have no reference to a remoter past, but if they 'had put on,' they 'were wearing' trousers, the tense becomes materially almost 'descriptive.'

8. Ἀμυργίους Σάκας : Steph. B. *sub v.* Ἀμύργιον· πέδον <πεδίον?> Σακῶν· Ἑλλάνικος Σκύθαις <Σκυθικαῖς?> τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἀμύργιος, ὡς αὐτὸς φησιν. Cooley (*ap. Blakesley*) identified them with the inhabitants of the valley of the "Moorg": this is better than von Hammer's idea (*ap. Baehr*) that the Ἀμύργιοι were the Turka, Τούργιοι. J. Oppert, *l.c.*, apparently renders Haumavargā, "who drink Haoma leaves."

οἱ γὰρ Πέρσαι πάντας τοὺς Σκύθας καλέουσι Σάκας. This is an amusing instance of Hellenic insolence, and only means that the 'Skyths' of the Greek are identical with the 'Saka' of the Persians, a statement undoubtedly correct even a point beyond what Hdt. intends. *Saka* was applied to the nomad tribes all along the northern frontier of the Persian empire, from the Danube to the Oxus and Jaxartes, and the Greek used 'Skyth' with a similar extension. Moreover, the two words are apparently identical. Cp. my note to 4. 6. 4.

10. Ὑστάσπης. His name and parentage are remarkable, and evidence of the importance of this command. He is the king's full brother ; cp. c. 2 *supra*.

65. 1. Ἴνδοι : the total absence of any reference to Bk. 8 is especially observable in regard to this most remote of peoples, so large a portion of that Bk. (cc. 94, 98-105) being given to the description of the 'Hindu.'

εἴματα . . ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα : i.e. cotton garments ; cp. 3. 47, 106 (clothes of bark, or βίβλος, will hardly do : vide L. & S.). A verb must be supplied with ἐνδεδυκότες, or the co-ordination of μὲν and δὲ breaks down. To repeat εἶχον (Sitzler), in advance and with a somewhat varied sense, is harsh, though c. 91 *infra* might almost seem to justify it. Stein suggests ἐστρατεύοντο (cp. c. 67), or ἦσαν (c. 71), or ἦσαν (cc. 69, 89) ; but why not allow Hdt. the trifling anakoluthon?

2. ἐπὶ : adverbially, 'thereon.' Hdt. might seem to think that the iron arrow-head was remarkable. It occurs in Homer, *Il.* 4. 123.

4. Φαρναζάθρη τῷ Ἀρταβάτew. Pharnazathres, son of Artabates, had apparently others in his command beside the Indians. How many Indians, indeed, ever saw the shores of Greece? Neither sire nor son is elsewhere mentioned, but the compounds, *Artā* and *Pharna*, are frequent in the Persian proper names. Cp. Index Nominum.

66. 1. Ἄριοι. It is rather difficult

ἄλλα κατὰ περ Βάκτριοι. Ἀρίων δε ἤρχε Σισάμνης ὁ Ὑδάρνεος. Πάρθοι δὲ καὶ Χοράσμοι καὶ Σόγδοι τε καὶ Γανδάριοι καὶ Δαδίκαι τὴν αὐτὴν σκευὴν ἔχοντες τὴν καὶ Βάκτριοι ἐστρατεύοντο. τούτων δὲ ἤρχον οἶδε, Πάρθων μὲν καὶ Χορασμίων Ἀρτάβαζος ὁ Φαρνάκεος, Σόγδων δὲ Ἀζάνης ὁ Ἀρταίου,

6 ἀζάνης α: ἀρτάνης β

to separate these 'Arians,' with their Medo-Bactrian equipment, from the Arian-Medes of c. 62, and no less from the 'Αρειοί of 3. 93. 'Αρία, or 'Αρεία (*Ariana*) was a definite province of the eastern portion of the Persian empire, named apparently from a river 'Αρείος (Strabo 515, etc., Arrian 4. 6. 6), with the later capital Alexandria. It must be the inhabitants of this satrapy that are here intended. As Stein remarks, 'Αρία is constant in Strabo, 'Αρειοί in Arrian.

2. Σισάμνης ὁ Ὑδάρνεος. Of the son nothing more is known. An Hydarnes, son of Hydarnes, figures largely in the record, cp. c. 83 *infra*, and Sisamnes was perhaps his brother. Another Sisamnes is mentioned, 5. 25.

3. Πάρθοι κτλ. This passage might suggest that we have less an army list than an ethnological catalogue at the base of Hdt.'s numeration. It is even like the catalogue of a museum, for its 'motive' is neither (a) the political organisation of the empire, nor (b) the military organization of the commands, but apparently (c) the morphological similarity or differences of equipment.

'Parthians, Chorasmians, Sogdians, Arians,' are formed into one *νομός* in 3. 93. On the Achaimenid inscription, Parthia appears as a distinct province (satrapy), and likewise Sogdiana, Chorasmia, and Gandaria, each as separate provinces. If Parthians and Chorasmians were united under one command, the inference might be that these provinces were each weakly represented in the army.

The form Πάρθοι is common to Hdt. and Hekataios (*Frags.* 173, etc.) and others. Πάρθιοι was used by Ktesias (*Pers.* 8), Παρθυαίοι in Diod. Sic. (17. 105. 7 Παρθυαία), Strabo (514), Arrian *Anab.* (3. 11. 4, etc.). Of all the Iranian peoples named in this catalogue they had, so to speak, the greatest future before them.

Χοράσμοι: located by the geo-

graphers on the Oxus. The name was known to Hekataios: Steph. B. s. voc. Χορασμία: πόλις (*sic*) πρὸς τῷ Πάρθων. Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσίας περιηγήσει . . . αὐτοὶ δὲ Χοράσμοι ὡς αὐτὸς φησὶ: Πάρθων πρὸς ἡλίον ἀνίσχοντα Χοράσμοι οἰκοῦσι. καὶ Ἡρόδοτος τρίτῃ κτλ. The Chorasmians were 'pure Arians,' and followers of the 'Zend-religion' until overwhelmed by Huns and Turks (Tomaschek *ap. Pauly-Wissowa* iii. 2407). Alexander made friends with them (Arrian, *Anab.* 4. 15. 4).

Σόγδοι. Sogdiana, between the Oxus and Jaxartes, a district well known to the geographers of post-Alexandrian times (Strabo, Arrian, Pliny). The name still lives in that of the province 'Soghd.' Strabo uses the form Σόγδιοι, Σογδιανοί (e.g. 517). Several important towns existed in Sogdiana when Alexander visited it. Marakanda=Samar-kand, Arrian, *Anab.* 3. 30. 6; Gaza and six other towns, 4. 2. 2; Kyropolis, *ibid.*; Nautaka, 3. 28. 9, etc.

Γανδάριοι. Steph. Byz. *sub v.* Γάνδαραι: Ἰνδῶν ἔθνος. Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσίᾳ λέγονται δὲ Γανδάριοι παρ' αὐτῷ καὶ Γανδαρικὴ ἡ χώρα. Strabo, 697, has Γανδαρίτις. It is natural to connect the name with Candahar.

4. Δαδίκαι: similarly coupled with Γανδάριοι in 3. 91. Steph. B. quotes only this passage for the name. Did it not stand in his Hekataios? Cooley connected Δαδίκαι with *Tadjek*, and v. Hammer *Tadjek* with Deutsch, a fearsome etymologitis.

τὴν αὐτὴν σκευὴν: the prevalence of the Bactrian type is noticeable: cp. Appendix II. § 5.

6. Ἀρτάβαζος ὁ Φαρνάκεος: according to 3. 126 ff., 9. 41, 66, 89 etc. among the most eminent of the Persian commanders, and the rival of Mardonios. He was subsequently satrap of Daskyleion, and negotiated with Pausanias, the victor of Plataia, Thuc. 1. 129. He may have been commander of 'Parthians and Chorasmians' before his promotion in

Γανδαρίων δὲ καὶ Δαδικέων Ἀρτύβιος ὁ Ἀρταβάνου. Κάσπιοι 67
δὲ σισύρνας τε ἐνδεδυκότες καὶ τόξα ἐπιχώρια καλάμινα
ἔχοντες καὶ ἀκινάκας ἐστρατεύοντο. οὗτοι μὲν οὕτω ἐσκευάδατο,
ἡγεμόνα παρεχόμενοι Ἀριόμαρδον τὸν Ἀρτυφίου ἀδελφεόν,
Σαραγγαὶ δὲ εἴματα μὲν βεβαμμένα ἐνέπρεπον ἔχοντες, πέδιλα 5
δὲ ἐς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα εἶχον, τόξα δὲ καὶ αἰχμὰς Μηδικάς.
Σαραγγέων δὲ ἦρχε Φερενδάτης ὁ Μεγαβάζου. Πάκτυες δὲ
σισυρνοφόροι τε ἦσαν καὶ τόξα ἐπιχώρια εἶχον καὶ ἐγχειρίδια.
Πάκτυες δὲ ἄρχοντα παρείχοντο Ἀρταύτην τὸν Ἰθαμίτρεω.
Οὗτιοι δὲ καὶ Μύκοι τε καὶ Παρικάνιοι ἐσκευασμένοι ἦσαν 68

7 ἀρτύβιος B 67. 3 ἀκινάκας B 4 ἀρτυβίου B 9
ἀρταύτην R: ἀρταύτην V: ἀρταύτην S: ἀρτύτην α || Ἰθαμίτρεω Schweig-
haeuser: ἰθαμάτρεω α: ἰτραμίτρεω B 68. 1 ἐσκευάδατο malit van H.

480 B.C. The patronymic is added in all the references above given, not because Pharnakes, but because his son, was so illustrious.

Ἀρτύβιος ὁ Ἀρταίου may have been a brother of Artachaias (c. 22 *supra*): the father's name is noticeable; cp. c. 61 *supra*.

7. Ἀρτύβιος ὁ Ἀρταβάνου, as a son of Artabanos, is the king's cousin in the first degree.

67. 1. Κάσπιοι: plainly men of the Caspian Sea, or region: but how they should differ from the Τρκάνιοι of c. 62 does not clearly appear. Cp. c. 86 *infra*.

2. σισύρνας: 4. 109. Tzetzes (schol. ad Lyc. 634) distinguishes σισύρα (a favourite word with Aristoph.) as made ἐκ δέρματος ἐντρέχου from σισύρα, ἀτρίχον δερμάτιον, cp. L. & S. *sub* σν. Hesych. also has σίσυς.

ἐπιχώρια καλάμινα: do bamboos grow in Kaspia? or should these 'Kaspian' be 'Kaspeiri'? (Κάσπειρος πῶλις Πάρθων προσέχης τῇ Ἰνδικῇ Steph. B. who refers to Hdt. 3 where only Κάσπιοι is to be found, cc. 92, 93, unless Κάσπειροι lurk in Κασπάτιροι c. 102). Cp. c. 86 *infra*.

3. ἀκινάκας: c. 64 *supra*.

4. Ἀριόμαρδον τὸν Ἀρτυφίου ἀδελφεόν: therefore son of Artabanos, cousin of the king, and an Achaemenid.

5. Σαραγγαί: Zarangia is one of the twenty-two provinces of the empire enumerated on the Behistun inscription to be identified with the Ἀράγγαι of Arrian's *Anabasis* (cp. Sintenis' ed.) and located in Seistan: the origin of the name perhaps traceable in the great lake Zarah (Hamun). Cp. also Bevan, *House*

of Seleucus i. 270. This folk appears distinguished by its gay clothing (εἴματα βεβ. ἐνέπρεπον ἔχ.), while its shoes recall and exaggerate the peculiarity of the 'Hittite' boot, or at least the Paphlagonian, c. 72 *infra*; yet the weapons are 'Median' (i.e. Baktrian?). Cp. Appendix II. § 5. Is Σαραγγέων 3. 93, 117 the gen. of this word, or of Σαραγγέες, which would give a discrepant form? The 'Scythian' Sarancae in Trogus Pomp. *Prolog.* 41, 42 are now written Saraucae.

7. Φερενδάτης ὁ Μεγαβάζου would seem to be a brother of Boubares, c. 22 *supra*.

Πάκτυες: important and typical people, with a σκευή (cp. c. 85 *infra*) as well as a country (cp. 3. 102) of their own. The voyage of Skylax of Karyanda (4. 44) serves to identify their habitat with the upper Indus, or rather the Kabul region, i.e. E. Afghanistan ('Pathans'?). (The Πακτική of 3. 93 can have nothing to say to India.) Their equipment includes (1) *sisyrna*, (2) bow, (3) dagger; but they presumably had at least boots, hats, and some underclothing as well.

9. Ἀρταύτην τὸν Ἰθαμίτρεω: to be distinguished from Artayntas son of Artachaias, one of the admirals next year (cp. 8. 130), who associated his own nephew (ἀδελφιδέος), *Ithamitres*, in the command: unless by chance Hdt. has mixed the pedigree (he certainly has not given it clearly).

68. 1. Οὗτιοι· Μύκοι· Παρικάνιοι: the first two are found in similar juxtaposition 3. 93 (xiv. satrapy), but with some other strange company; while

κατά περ Πάκτυες. τούτων δὲ ἤρχον οἶδε, Οὐτίων μὲν καὶ Μύκων Ἀρσαμένης ὁ Δαρείου, Παρικανίων δὲ Σιρομύτρης ὁ 69 Οἰοβάζου. Ἀράβιοι δὲ ζειράς ὑπεζωμένοι ἦσαν, τόξα δὲ

4 οἰοβάζου B

69. 1 ὑπεζωμένοι Bz

Παρκάνιοι are there found in two different satrapies (x. xiv.) as well as c. 86 *infra*, in connexion with the † Κάσπιοι u.v. The three names are in fact among the most puzzling in the whole list.

Οὔτιοι. Yutiya appears on the Behistun inscription as "a district of Persia" (col. iii. 5.), and this is the only known parallel, outside Hdt., to the name. The fact that islanders of the Erythraean Sea are placed by Hdt. in the same *νομός* (3. 98) suggests locating the Utii on the coast of the Persian Gulf, or Indian Ocean. Rennel (ii.³ 384), followed by many since, identifies the Utii with the Uxii (Οὐξιοί) of Strabo and Arrian, a sufficiently heroic expedient, approved by Baehr, Rawlinson, and others. The Herodotean form of the name would in that case seem more correct.

Μύκοι. Steph. B. *sub v. ἔθνος, περι* ὁ Ἑκαταῖος ἐν Ἀσίᾳ, ἐκ Μυκῶν (*sic*) εἰς Ἀράξην ποταμὸν. Hekataios was perhaps giving a measure of distance, which might have been helpful had it survived. The 'Araxes' would be somewhere in the north, and the Mykoi consequently in the south, which agrees with the emplacement of the Utii. Baehr (note 3. 93) identifies them with the Μάκροι of Steph. B. *ἔθνος μεταξύ Καρμανίας καὶ Ἀραβίας*—again a bold proceeding, but agreeing with (1) the position assigned to the Utii, (2) the apparent position of the province Media (Behistun) and perhaps Maka (Persepolis), which disappear at Naksh-i-Rustam, (3) the identification with the modern *Makran*, favoured by Baehr, Rawlinson, and others.

Παρικάνιοι. Steph. B. *πόλις Περσική Ἑκαταῖος Ἀσίᾳ, ἐν δ' αὐτοῖσι πόλις Παρικανή ὄνομα.* (But was Hekataios versified!) τὸ ἐθνικὸν Παρικάνιοι λέγονται καὶ Παρίκανοι. The Parikanians there were in the *Asia* of Hekataios; but were they in 'Persia'? The 'Parikanians' of satrapy x. (3. 92) are in Media; these here can hardly be in either Media or Persia. The Parikanians of satrapy xvii. (3. 94) may correspond with these, especially if the 'Ethiopians' (or negrito population), with whom they

are associated, be placed (with Rawlinson) in Beluchistan. Pliny (6. 16, 18) places 'Paricani' apparently in the region of the Sarangii, Chorasmii, etc. These confusions may arise from Paricani not being an ethnical term, but an epithet, meaning 'devils' (O.P. *parikd*, a *peri*, or fairy; Lassen) or "mountaineers" (Rawlinson). Bevan, *House of Seleucus*, 1. 272 (following whom?) regards the Parikanii of Hdt. as the inhabitants of Gedrosia, worshippers of the Pairikā, unclean spirits of the desert. (The name Gedrosi is post-Alexandrine.) They nowhere appear in Alexander's historians.

3. Ἀρσαμένης ὁ Δαρείου: a son of Darios, not to be confounded with the Arsames mentioned in the next chapter, and of course an Achaemenid.

Σιρομύτρης ὁ Οἰοβάζου: perhaps the father of Masistios (c. 79 *infra* q.v.), and still more probably of that Oiobazos, of whom the gruesome anecdote (4. 84) is related, and thus the more discredited. Cp. c. 39 *supra* (Pythios-anecdote).

69. 1. Ἀράβιοι. One of the standing provinces of the empire on the Achaemenid inscriptions, and habitually grouped with Babylon, Assyria, and Egypt, but assuredly not including the whole peninsula (cp. 3. 91, 97). Ethnologically, we have here the purest Semitic stock of the empire, unless, indeed, these 'Arabians' are to be sought (with Rawlinson) in Africa, between the Nile valley and the Red Sea (2. 8). The Arabs of Asia were not vassals of Persia (3. 88).

ζειράς: "probably a Semitic word" (Stein), yet Hdt. also uses it of a Thracian garment, etc. (c. 75 *infra*). Schweighauser, Baehr translate ζειρά by *sagum* (=σάγος, Polyb. 2. 28. 7, 30. 1, apparently a Celtic garment and perhaps word), generally interpreted 'a long flowing cloak.' G. W. ap. Rawlinson makes it "a flowing dress, or petticoat (*sic*), very similar to their present costume."

ὑπεζωμένοι seems to mean 'under-girt,' 'girt in,' perhaps between the legs, to facilitate movement; hence the curious

παλίντονα εἶχον πρὸς δεξιά, μακρά. Αἰθίοπες δὲ παρδαλέας τε καὶ λεοντέας ἐναμμένοι, τόξα δὲ εἶχον ἐκ φοίνικος σπάθης πεποιημένα, μακρά, τετραπηχέων οὐκ ἐλάσσω, ἐπὶ δὲ καλαμίνοὺς οἰστοὺς μικροὺς· ἀντὶ δὲ σιδήρου ἐπὴν λίθος 5 ὄξυνς πεποιημένος, τῷ καὶ τὰς σφρηγίδας γλύφουσι· πρὸς

2 προσδέξια codd.: πρὸς δέξια z || πρὸς . . τόξα δὲ εἶχον om. B || μακρά mihi suspectum || δὲ del. Krueger appr. van H. 5 σμικροὺς Stein¹ ('μικροὺς ABR, μακροὺς reliqui' Stein¹): μακροὺς PR (ap. Stein²): μικροὺς S (Gaisf.): μακροὺς z, quod accipi debuerat

synonyms in Glossa. Herod. μίτρα . . . ἰώνη. Cp. c. 62 *surta*.

τόξα παλίντονα. The epithet is Homeric, but of doubtful interpretation there (cp. Monro's *Odys.* 21. 11). Here it plainly has a technical significance, and applies to a small strong bow, with a curve, or double curve, when unstrung, which has to be overcome and reversed when the bow is strung. Ammianus Marcellinus, in comparing the shores of the Euxine to a bow (22. 8), seems to have a bow of this kind in view: *cum arcus omnium gentium flexis curvantur hastilibus, Scythici soli vel Parthici circumductis utrimque introitus pandis et patulis cornibus effigiem lunae decrescantis ostendunt, medietatem recta et rotunda regula dividente*. What Marcellinus predicates of the Scythian or Parthian, Hdt. predicates of the Arabian: that such a bow should have been 'long' (μακρά) seems very unlikely. Agathon the poet seems to have compared the letter Z to a Skythian bow (Athenaeus 454).

2. πρὸς δεξιά, 'carried on the right side,' as for example by the figure of the 'Hittite' in the Pass of Karabel, which Hdt. (2. 106) erroneously describes as carrying the bow in the left hand (as is usual).

Αἰθίοπες: as appears in the next chapter, the Ethiopians *ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου* are here intended. With them Hdt. passes from Asia to Libya, though by something of an inconsequence the same name in the next chapter leads him back to the confines of India. The frontiers of Asia and of Libya were, however, perhaps ill defined in his authority (op. 4. 36 ff.). The 'Ethiopians' represent for Hdt. an indigenous African stock (4. 197), undoubtedly the negro, or negroid, among whom he came to distinguish two or three groups or sections, (a) the Ethiopians of Meroë, or next Egypt

(2. 29, 30, 3. 97 etc.); (b) οἱ μακρόβιοι, 3. 17 f., who dwelt 'on the southern sea'; (c) οἱ τραγλοῦται (4. 183). Plainly the first alone are here in question, and they furnish a distinct type of armature (ἡ Αἰθιοπικὴ σκευή, op. 2. 106), which is next described.

3. ἐναμμένοι: Ionic for ἐνημμένοι; cp. *ἐναμμένοι*, 8. 105 *ἡνθα* (with genit.). Here *δοράς* must be supplied; cp. 5. 25 (*ἀνθρωπότης*). *ἐνημμένοι* frequent in Aristophanes (*διφθέραν*, *Clouds* 72; *Εκκλ.* 80 *παρδαλάς*, *Birds* 1250 *λεοντήν*, *Frogs* 430 *κἀλλιστα*, *Peace* 1225, etc.).

ἐκ φοίνικος σπάθης, 'of the stem of the palm (-leaf).' σπ. 'the spathe of the flower of many plants, especially of the palm-kind,' L. & S. G. W. ap. Rawlinson observes that such bows can only have been used by inferior tribes.

4. μακρά· μικροὺς. How the arrows were small if the bows were large is not clear. Stein's remark that the larger the bow the smaller the pull does not seem helpful. Perhaps the arrows were short, not as compared with other arrows, but as compared with the bow. The reading is supported by Photius 723 (Agatharchides). The stone-tips were rather primitive, but still more paltry the horn-tipped lances.

6. τῷ καὶ τὰς σφρηγίδας γλύφουσι: sc. οἱ δακτυλιογλύφοι (Stein); τῷ relative, instrumental. G. W. ap. Rawlinson thinks the stone in question 'an agate or some other of the silicious stones so common in Ethiopia.' Is an agate hard enough to cut gems?—perhaps the soap-stone order. Theophrastus *lap.* 41 *ἐνίοι δὲ λίθοι καὶ τὰς τοιαύτας ἔχουσι δυνάμεις εἰς τὸ μὴ πάσχειν, ὅταν τὸ μὴ γλύφεσθαι σιδηρίοις ἀλλὰ λίθοις ἐτέροις ἴδ.* 43; *ἐνίοι δὲ λίθοις ἀλλοις γλύφονται, σιδηρίοις δ' οὐ δύνανται* (quot. ap. H. Blümmner, *Technologie* iii. (1884) 296 n.). It is not clear whether Hdt. is thinking of powdered stone, or of direct use of the point, in

δὲ αἰχμὰς εἶχον, ἐπὶ δὲ κέρασ δορκάδος ἐπὴν ὀξὺ πεποιη-
 μένον τρόπον λόγχης· εἶχον δὲ καὶ ῥόπαλα τυλωτά. τοῦ δὲ
 10 τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ἡμισυ ἐξηλείφοντο γύνφῃ ἰόντες ἐς μάχην,
 ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκημένον ἦρχε Ἀρσάμης ὁ Δαρείου <τε> καὶ
 Ἀρτυστῶνης τῆς Κύρου θυγατρός, τὴν μάλιστα στέρξας τῶν
 70 γυναικῶν Δαρείος εἰκὼ χρυσὴν σφυρήλατον ἐποιήσατο. τῶν
 μὲν δὲ ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου Αἰθιοπῶν καὶ Ἀραβίων ἦρχε Ἀρσάμης,
 οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ ἡλίου ἀνατολέων Αἰθίοπες (διξοὶ γὰρ δὴ ἐστρα-
 τεύοντο) προσετείχαστο τοῖσι Ἰνδοῖσι, διαλλάσσοντες εἶδος
 5 μὲν οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἐτέροισι, φωνὴν δὲ καὶ τρίχωμα μοῦνον· οἱ
 μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ ἡλίου Αἰθιοπες ἰθὺτριχες εἰσὶ, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς

10 τὸ δὲ ἕτερον (δ' V) B
 χρυσὴν? van H.

11 <τε> καὶ? Stein appr. van H. 13
 70. 4 διαλλάσσοντες A: διαλάσσοντες BS

engraving. Perhaps he hardly means that the Ethiopian arrow-head is actually used in gem-cutting, but merely that the arrow-head was 'as hard as diamonds.' Cp. 2. 86 (with Wiedemann's note).

8. ῥόπαλα τυλωτά: cp. c. 63 *supra*; but these are not armed with iron. Such clubs are still in use, "made of acacia or of ebony, and called *kissan*, from the supposed resemblance to a tongue," G. W. ap. Rawlinson.

9. τὸ μὲν ἡμισυ, 'upper and lower,' or 'back and front,' or 'left and right'; γύνφῃς (γ), evidently white; cp. 8. 27 (white chalk). μῶλος (γ), vermillion; cp. 4. 191, 194.

11. Ἀρσάμης ὁ Δαρείου <τε> καὶ Ἀρτυστῶνης τῆς Κύρου θυγατρός: this Achaemenid rejoices in the name of his great-grandfather (cp. c. 11 *supra*); his brother is mentioned below (c. 72). Aischylus makes 'great Arsames' governor of Egypt (*Pers.* 37), one of the few nominal agreements of Aeschylus with Hdt.'s list, and afterwards kills him at Salamis (*Pers.* 308). Artystone, the sister of Atossa, evidently younger and much more attractive (cp. 3. 88). Was her image a Greek work? τὴν (rel.) στέρξας, εἰκὼ ἐποίησατο: i.e. τὴν στέρξας, εἰκὼ αὐτῆς ἐποίησατο or τῆς εἰκὼ ἐποίησατο στέρξας αὐτήν. Cp. c. 146 *infra*; ἐκέλευε σφῆας τοῖς δορυφόροις περιάγοντας ἐπιδείκνυσθαι πάντα. εἰκό: an Ionic form. Hdt. has εἰκόνα 2. 143, εἰκόνας 2. 130. Cp. Weir Smyth, § 523.

70. 8. Αἰθίοπες: ἔξοι: is this genuine ethnology, or a reminiscence of the

Odyssey? α 23 f. Αἰθίοπας, τοὶ διχθὰ δεδαῖσται, ἔσχατοι ἀνδρῶν | οἱ μὲν δυσσώμενοι Ἰνδοί, οἱ δ' ἀντίοι. The alternatives are not quite mutually exclusive. Hdt. and even the Homeric poet may have had word of the existence of a dark, negroid people, beyond the Euphrates and Tigris. The reality of this race is fully recognized now by ethnologists (cp. Dieulafoy, *L'Acropole de Suse*, 1890; Keane, *op. cit. infra*). Rennell (i. 401) regards these Ethiopians of Asia as 'the people of Makran, Haur, and other provinces in that quarter,' i.e. the south-east of the empire; and this view is endorsed by Rawlinson and others. The term 'Burnt-faces,' Brunetti, or 'Blacks' is of course a mere epithet, and Hdt. distinguishes the Ethiopians of Asia and of Africa ethnologically. This distinction reappears nowadays in the division of *Homo Aethiopicus* into 'African' and 'Indo-Oceanic' and modern ethnology reaffirms their ultimate and fundamental identity (cp. Keane, A. H., *Ethnology* (1896) ch. xi.).

4. εἶδος· φωνὴν· τρίχωμα. Hdt. has here as elsewhere (notably 2. 104) apprehended the chief ethnological tests. But a great extension, or rather an intense specification, would have to be given to the term *eidos* before it could carry all that was requisite (e.g. not merely general shape and appearance, but size, measurements, craniology).

6. ἰθὺτριχες. "Owing to the absence of distinctly woolly hair, marked pro-

Λιβύης οὐλότατον τρίχωμα ἔχουσι πάντων ἀνθρώπων. οὗτοι δὲ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας Αἰθίοπες τὰ μὲν πλέω κατὰ περ Ἰνδοὶ ἐσεσάχατο, προμετώπια δὲ ἵππων εἶχον ἐπὶ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι σύν τε τοῖσι ὥσι ἐκδεδαρμένα καὶ τῇ λοφιῇ· καὶ ἀντὶ μὲν ἰο λόφου ἢ λοφιῇ κατέχρα, τὰ δὲ ὦτα τῶν ἵππων ὀρθὰ πεπηγότα εἶχον· προβλήματα δὲ ἀντ' ἀσπίδων ἐποιεῦντο γεράνων δοράς. Λίβυες δὲ σκευὴν μὲν σκυτίνην ἤσαν ἔχοντες, ἀκον- 71 τίοισι δὲ ἐπικαῦτοισι χρεώμενοι. ἄρχοντα δὲ παρείχοντο Μασσάγην τὸν Ὀαρίζου. Παφλαγόνες δὲ ἐστρατεύοντο ἐπὶ 72 μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα πεπλεγμένα ἔχοντες, ἀσπίδας δὲ

9 προμετώπια α: προμετωπίδα β: προμετωπίδια P, Stein¹², Holder, van H., etc. || ἐπὶ: περὶ van H. 10 τῇσι λοφιῇσι β, Holder 71. 2 παρείχοντο α: εἶχον β 3 μασσάγην β || ὀαρίζου Pβ: ἄριζου C 72. 1 ἐστρατεύοντο om. β: post κρ. πεπλ. ἔχοντες ponit Kallenberg

guathiam and brachycephaly amongst the low-caste aborigines of the Deocan many ethnologists still deny the presence of true Negritoes in the peninsula" (Keane, *op. cit.* p. 254). The remark might apply to the region between the Persian Gulf and the Indus, *mutatis mutandis*.

8. κατὰ περ Ἰνδοὶ ἐσεσάχατο. On the verb, and the tense cp. c. 62 *supra*. Two differences between the 'Indian' and the 'East-Ethiopian' equipment (σκευή) are specified, sufficient, one would think, to constitute distinct types: (1) the head-dress; formed of the skin of the upper part of a horse's head, with the ears and mane left on; (2) as shields: the skins of cranes, presumably stretched on frames. So the Nasamonians, *στρουθῶν καταγαλῶν δοράς φορέουσι προβλήματα*, 4. 175. (δόρα in both places of bird-skins.) The name of the commander has already been given in c. 65 *supra*.

11. κατέχρα. καταχράω with a subject expressed is unusual; it is generally neuter, 1. 164, 4. 118.

71. 1. Λίβυες. With their leathern dress (cp. 4. 168, 189 and my notes) are quite true to the 'Libyan Logi,' but the total absence of any reference here to that extensive treatise bears out the hypothesis that this passage is of earlier composition; cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

2. ἐπικαῦτοισι. Cp. c. 74 *infra*; otherwise a ἀπας λ. (*praeustus*). These throwing sticks are poor weapons against hoplites! And where are the ostrich-shields (4. 175)? The war-chariots (4.

170, 188) of the Libyan *Logi* reappear indeed in c. 86 *infra*; but the shields were apparently unknown to Hdt. when he wrote this passage. Cp. preceding note.

3. Μασσάγην τὸν Ὀαρίζου. Neither father nor son is otherwise of fame, but the names are a little curious. *Massa-* has a somewhat Libyan ring in it, but might better be referred (as the name of a Persian) to the same group as *Μασσαγέται*, *Μάσσαγα*, *Μάσσανοι*, (*Μασσάγης*): while the father's name recalls the river Ὀάρος (4. 123 f.) which at any rate was within range of the Massagetai. The form Ὀάρος is given as a name for Artaxerxes Mnemon (Dionon *ap. Plutarch, Artax.* 1).

72. 1. Παφλαγόνες bring us back to Asia, and moreover to 'Hither Asia.' Their geographical position, ἐντὸς Ἄλυσος ποταμοῦ indicated in 1. 6, 72, and less exactly 3. 90 (iii. satrapy). The Greek name (παφλάγειν) must have been bestowed by the early navigators, or colonists, in the Euxine, and is well known to Homer, *Il.* 2. 851, 5. 577. To the early Hellene those 'Blusterers' or 'Sputterers' were the 'Barbarians' κατ' ἐξοχήν (as to Aristophanes Kleon was the perfect Paphlagonian, *Knights*, *passim*); but even to 'Homer' the name has become a purely geographical or ethnical term. Hekataios had made mention of the Paphlagonian *εσθής*, had perhaps described it. Cp. *Fr.* 189 (= Steph. B. Ὑώνη).

2. κράνεα πεπλεγμένα: cp. c. 63 *supra*, Xenoph. *Anab.* 5. 4. 13 κράνη

μικρὰς αἰχμὰς τε οὐ μεγάλας, πρὸς δὲ ἀκόντια καὶ ἐγχειρίδια, περὶ δὲ τοὺς πόδας πέδιλα ἐπιχώρια ἐς μέσσην κνήμην 5 ἀνατείνοντα. Λίγυες δὲ καὶ Ματιηνοὶ καὶ Μαρρανδυνοὶ τε καὶ Σύριοι τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχοντες Παφλαγοῖσι ἐστρατεύοντο. οἱ

3 μικρὰς C: σμικρὰς, Stein¹
σύριοι || τὴν αὐτὴν <σκευὴν> van H.

6, 7 Σύριοι (bis) Eustath. Dion. 772 :

σκέτινα δὲ περ τὰ Παφλαγονικά, κρῶβυλον ἔχοντα κατὰ μέσον, ἐγγύτατα τιαροειδῆ. They supply a distinct type of armature, ἡ Παφλαγονικὴ σκευή, c. 73 *infra*.

ἀσπίδας δὲ μικρὰς: in the *Iliad* (5. 577) they are ἀσπίσται, rather suggesting large shields, probably a poetic licence: small spears, javelins, daggers suit the lighter shield.

4. πέδιλα . . . ἀνατείνοντα: not quite so high as those ascribed to the Sarangae, c. 67 *supra*.

5. Λίγυες: hardly to be confounded with Ligyes of the western Mediterranean (c. 165 *infra*), though Eustathius asserted that there were in Kolchis Λίγυες ἀρακοὶ τῶν Εὐρώπαιων, à propos the verse: *ὅς ἐστι Κυτταλὸν τὴν Λιβυστικὴν μολών*. Cp. Berkelius, Steph. B. *sub* v. Κύτα (also Rawlinson *iv*.³ 233). These eastern 'Ligyes' are unknown to history, but Rawlinson finds a link between E. and W. in the Thracian 'Ligyaei' of Aristotle, *Fr.* 284 (*F.H.G.* ii. = Macrobian *Saturn.* 1. 18, now athetised by V. Rose), and a *point d'appui* in the Caucasian 'Iberians.' Strabo (503) has Ἀῖγαι on the Caucasus, and this name survives in the modern Lesghi (V. de St. Martin).

Ματιηνοὶ: a term known to all the geographers, yet unknown to history. Some great confusion underlies its employment, which covers a district including Media, or part of Media, Assyria, and the country up to the Halys. (Cp. Hdt. IV.-VI., Appendix XIII.) Since writing *l. cit.* it has occurred to me that in the word we have a sobriquet of the Medes, *Mada*, whose empire had extended mainly over the parts in connexion with which the term is used. The name has come to Hdt. from Hekataios; cp. Steph. B. *Μόσχοι*: Κόλχων ἔθνος προσεχὲς τοῖς Ματιηνοῖς. Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσία (= *Fr.* 188). Steph. B. *Τώπη*: πόλις Ματιηνῶν προσεχὴς τοῖς Ἰορδοῖσι. Ἐκ. Ἀσ. (= *Fr.* 189; cp. note 1. 1 *supra*). There may, however, have been some folk in eastern Anatolia whose name was confused with *Mada*: the Matieni of Hdt., so far as

they stand for a real people, must be located in that quarter. As Rawlinson (*iv*.³ 228 n.) well observes, the "Matieni" of the later geographers are merely "book-knowledge," not "real geography of their day." Steph. B. mentions 'Sinope' (à propos of the *ἑθνικόν*), which tempts conjecture in regard to 'Hyope,' the unknown city of the Matieni!

Μαρρανδυνοὶ τε καὶ Σύριοι. The Mariandyni (Mariandeni: *Μαριανδῆνοι* Skymn. *Fr.* line 199) were known to Hekataios (Steph. B. *sub* v. *Στεφανίς* = H. *Fr.* 201), and their habitat, Mariandynia to Eupolis (Bothe, *Fr.* 18. 10 *ὁρῶ*. *θεῶν νῦν τὴν Μαρρανδυνίαν* but *Μαριανδυνοῦ* Aischyl. *Pers.* 937), located by Xenophon (*Anab.* 6. 2. 1) pretty exactly west of the rivers Halys and Parthenios, and about the Megarian colony Herakleia (*οὖσαν δ' ἐν τῇ Μαρρανδυνῶν χώρῃ*), and specified (*Cyrop.* 1. 1. 4) among the followers of Kyros (*ἡγήσατο Μήδων . . . κατεστρέψατο δὲ Σύρους, Ἀσσυρίους . . . ἤρξε δὲ . . . Παφλαγόνων καὶ Μαρρανδυνῶν κτλ.*). Strabo (295) assigns them a Thracian origin, with the *Θυνοὶ* and *Βιθυνοὶ*. Hdt. seems to class them with the Paphlagonians and Syrians (cp. 3. 90, satrapy iii.). The *κακομέλετος* δὲ *Μαρρανδυνοῦ* *θρηνητῆρος* was yearly sounded in honour of a lovely youth yelet Borimos (Pollux), slain at the hunting (Athen. 14. 11, p. 619; cp. Pollux 4. 55 *τιμᾶται δὲ θρηνῶδει περὶ τὴν γεωργίαν ἔσματοι*); Mariandynos, his brother, was said to have taught Hyagnis, father of Marsyas, *καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ (δῆ) τινὲς εἰσι Μαρρανδυνοὶ ἐπιτηδεύοντα <ὄματα> ἔχοντες εἰς τὰς θρηνηδίας* (schol. Aischyl. *l.c.*).

6. οἱ δὲ Σύριοι οὗτοι . . . Καπαδόκαι κ.: so again very clearly, but inverted, 1. 72 *οἱ δὲ Καπαδόκαι ἐπὶ Ἑλλήνων Σύριοι ὀνομάζονται*. Cp. 5. 49. In the Achaemenid inscriptions they appear as the 'Katapatuka,' always next after the Armenians (Behistun, Persepolis, Nukahi-Rustam); in Hdt.'s map of the 'Royal Road' between Phrygians and Kilikians, 5. 49, 52. By Strabo (736) they are

δὲ Σύριοι οὗτοι ὑπὸ Περσέων Καππαδόκαι καλέονται. Παφλα-
γόνων μὲν νυν καὶ Ματινηῶν Δῶτος ὁ Μεγασίδρου ἤρχε,
Μαριανδυνῶν δὲ καὶ Λυγύων καὶ Συρίων Γοβρύης ὁ Δαρείου
τε καὶ Ἀρτυστῶνης. Φρύγες δὲ ἀγχιστάτω τῆς Παφλαγονικῆς 73
σκευὴν εἶχον, ὀλίγον παραλλάσσοντες. οἱ δὲ Φρύγες, ὡς
Μακεδόνες λέγουσι, ἐκαλέοντο Βρίγες χρόνον ὅσον Εὐρωπαϊοι

7 οὔτοι om. α 8 μαντινηῶν R || μεγασίδου B 9 σύρων
codd. || βρύης α 73. 3 βρίγες B: φρίγες A¹B: βρίγες C: βρύχες
A²d || ὅσον χρόνον van H. || Ευρωπαϊῶι CPds: εὐρώπειοι α: εὐρώπιοι B

called *Λευκόσυροι* in distinction from the Syrians 'beyond Tauros' *Καππαδοκες ἀμφότεροι, αἱ τε πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ καὶ ἡ πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ, μέχρι νῦν Λευκόσυροι καλοῦνται, ὡς ἂν ὄντων τινῶν Σύρων καὶ μελάνων* οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ ἐκπὸς τοῦ Ταύρου. Kappadokia and the Kappadokians are well known to Xenophon and the historians of Alexander (e.g. Arrian): in Roman times the name was restricted to the southern portion of what had once been known as Kappadokia, the northern part having passed under the kingdom and province of Pontos. The ethnological character of the Kappadokians is doubtful: were they "Iranian" (Ed. Meyer), or "Semitic" (Duncker), or "Anatolian" (Kretschmer) for which the religion (at Komana) is a strong argument (*Einführung*, p. 399); or was not the population mightily mixed? (The 'Hittite' not forgotten!)

8. Δῶτος ὁ Μεγασίδρου: neither name recurs except that Steph. B. *sub v.* Δῶτιον preserves rival views which traced that Thessalian town to Dotos, a son of Pelasgos, or as others had it, a grandson of Hellen.

9. Γοβρύης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀρτυστῶνης, an Achaemenid, full brother of Arsames, c. 69 *supra*.

73. 1. Φρύγες: the position of this celebrated folk in the Asia Minor of Hdt. is not seriously in doubt; the position of *Φρυγίη* between Kappadokia to the east, and Lydia west, is marked cc. 26, 30 f. *supra*; similarly on the 'Royal Road,' 5, 49, 52. Hdt. does not specify the difference between the Phrygian and Paphlagonian equipment: was it in the matter of boots?

2. ὡς Μακεδόνες λέγουσι: not much perhaps can be made of this 'Makedonian' authority, except negatively (cp. *Introd.* § 10); but Makedonians may have claimed to have driven out the

Phrygians. In Asia Minor the Phrygians may have been regarded in some quarters as 'autochthonous,' and perhaps made the claim themselves (cp. 2, 2), but Hdt. and Xanthus knew better: ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδὸς μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκά φησὶν εἰλθεῖν τοὺς Φρύγας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ τῶν ἀριστερῶν τοῦ Πόντου (Strabo 680 = *Fr.* 5). (The date must be explained away: if the Phrygians come from Europe they came 'before the Trojan war'; if they came 'after the Trojan war,' they were only shifting from one place to another in Asia, but might still be ultimately European.) Hdt. 8, 138 finds Midas at home in Makedonia, which squares perfectly with his view of 'the Phrygian migration.' The older commentators and historians, however, (Blakesley, Rawlinson, Stein), partly under the influence of 'the oriental mirage' have followed Gieseke, *Thrakisch-Pelasg. Stämme*, and reversed the direction of the migration so far as they recognized it at all. Baehr (with his great respect for Hdt.) struck a middle course; the 'Phrygians' were at home in Asia, but Europeans may have come and coalesced with native Phrygians. That there were 'Thracians' in Asia (cp. c. 75 *infra*) has always been admitted, and that Hdt. is right in representing the Phrygians as Thracians, or at least as immigrants from Thrace, is now the better established view, supported (i.) by the earlier tradition; (ii.) by geographical considerations (e.g. relation of Europe and Asia: wedge-like appearance of historic Phrygia); (iii.) by archaeological evidence (similarity of Phrygian and later Trojan pottery, 'Thracian tumuli' in the Troad and Phrygia), and to some extent (iv.) by linguistic; cp. Kretschmer, *Einführung* c. vii. Hdt. himself has, however, in regard to the inhabitants of the Troad, reversed the

έόντες σύνοικοι ἦσαν Μακεδόσι, μεταβάντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην
 5 ἅμα τῇ χώρῃ καὶ τὸ οὖνομα μετέβαλον ἐς Φρύγας. Ἀρμένιοι
 δὲ κατὰ περ Φρύγες ἐσεσάχατο, έόντες Φρυγῶν ἄποικοι.
 τούτων συναμφοτέρων ἤρχε Ἀρτόχμης Δαρείου ἔχων θυγατέρα.
 74 Λυδοὶ δὲ ἀγγχοτάτω τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν εἶχον ὄπλα. οἱ δὲ Λυδοὶ
 Μήλιους ἐκαλεῦντο τὸ πάλαι, ἐπὶ δὲ Λυδοῦ τοῦ Ἄττος ἔσχον

4 συνοίκησαν α: συνοίκουν z
 van H. 7 ἔχων δαρείου α

5 ἐς Φρύγας del. Gomperz, Holder,
 74. 2 μήλιους B || τὸ om. α

historic process of migration in NW. Asia Minor, cp. c. 20 *supra*; for the Myso-Teukrian invasion of Europe in that passage must be substituted a Phrygo-Mysian invasion of Asia Minor and the Troad. The Mysian invasion of Europe is indeed hardly consistent with the Phrygian invasion of Asia; Hdt. is best reconciled with himself by the hypothesis above stated.

5. Ἀρμένιοι . . έόντες Φρυγῶν ἄποικοι. Rawlinson, under the influence of the oriental mirage ("the stream of Indo-European colonization (*sic*) having set westwards"), prefers to derive the Phrygians from the Armenians. So too Stein. No special stress need be laid on the term ἄποικοι (which is too much for Baehr) beyond the idea that the two nations are related, and that the Phrygian is the elder, more primary, and historically more important. Eudoxos (ap. Steph. B. *sub* v. Ἀρμενία) supports the Herodotean opinion: Ἀρμένιοι δὲ τὸ μὲν γένος ἐκ Φρυγίας καὶ τῇ φωνῇ πολλὰ φρυγίζουσι. "This statement agrees so well with the linguistic facts, that there is not the slightest reason to doubt it" (Kretschmer, *op. c.* p. 209), going even so far as to endorse the connexion between the Armenians and Thessaly, discovered by Alexander's Thessalian vassals (Strabo 503. 530). If the Armenians were of European and Phrygian origin, the question would still remain whether they were sent forth by the 'Phrygians' before or after the settlement in Asia—whether they were in fact a swarm, or colony from historic Phrygia, or from prehistoric Thrace? The language of Hdt. and Eudoxos seems to favour the former alternative; the historic situation and probabilities point rather to the latter. Some have referred the 'Aryan' character of Armenia to Iranian, not to European, antecedents (cp. Baumgartner ap. Pauly-Wissowa 2. 1182), and the

meeting of Phrygians and Armenians might be the meeting of two long separated columns of 'Aryans.' But the assumption of ethnological purity, corresponding to language, in a region which has always been a 'buffer-state,' is perhaps rash. In regard to the name, there is a difficulty arising from the fact that the 'Armenians' themselves have never used it. It is some other's name for them. *Haik* is the native name of land, people, and eponymous ancestor.

7. Ἀρτόχμης Δαρείου ἔχων θυγατέρα: nothing more is known of husband or of wife. He may have been an Achaimenid. On the first part of the name *Arta-* cp. c. 65 *supra*.

74. 1. Λυδοί: equipped like Greeks, the Ἑλληνική σκευή being taken for granted, and nowhere exactly described. Cp. Appendix II. § 5.

2. Μήλιους ἐκαλεῦντο τὸ πάλαι, ἐπὶ 84 Λυδοῦ τοῦ Ἄττος: exactly agreeing with 1. 7 ἀπόγονοι Λυδοῦ τοῦ Ἄττος ἀπ' οὗ οὗτος ἔκλθῃ ὁ πᾶς οὗτος πρότερον Μήλιων καλεόμενος. That there is no reference here to the 'Lydian Logi' (as, for example, in 5. 36) is a problem easily solved on the supposition that the Lydian Logi were not in existence when this passage was first written. Cp. c. 27 *supra*. After all the wealth of information in Bk. 1 about Lydia and the Lydians, this snippet in the army-list would cut but a poor figure!

'Lydians' are unknown to 'Homer,' 'Maionians' known, e.g. Μήλιους (Il. 2. 864, 10. 431), Μυωνίς (4. 142), Μυωνίη (3. 401). In historic times the name 'Maionia' still was attached to the eastern part of Lydia (Ptolemy, Pliny), or to a town in that district (Hierocl. p. 670). The Lydian appellation only came up with the rise of the Mermnad dynasty (unknown before that to the Assyrians, *par exemple*). The Lydians of history were a mixed population, in

τὴν ἐπωνυμίην, μεταβαλόντες τὸ οὐνομα. Μυσοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον κράνεα ἐπιχώρια, ἀσπίδας δὲ μικράς, ἀκοντίοις δὲ ἐχρέωντο ἐπικαύτοισι. οὗτοι δὲ εἰσὶ Λυδῶν ἀποικοι, ἀπ' Ὀλύμπου δὲ ὄρεος καλέονται Ὀλυμπιηνοί. Λυδῶν δὲ καὶ Μυσῶν ἤρχε Ἀρταφρένης ὁ Ἀρταφρένεος ὃς εἰς Μαραθῶνα ἐσέβαλε ἅμα Δάτι. Θρήκες δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι ἀλωπεκέας ἔχοντες ἐστρατεύοντο, περὶ δὲ τὸ σῶμα κινῶνας, ἐπὶ δὲ ζειρὰς περιβεβλημένοι ποικίλας, περὶ δὲ τοὺς

3 τοῦνομα B, cp. c. 62. 6

75. 1 θρήκες B

3 χιτῶνας B

which European (Phrygian, Maionian) and autochthonous (Lydian) elements are distinguishable. Cp. c. 27 *supra* and Kretschmer, *Einleitung* 384 ff.; Radet, *La Lydie* pp. 50 ff.

ἔχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην μεταβαλόντες τὸ οὐνομα reads like a false antithesis, and is at best a clumsy diffusion.

3. Μυσοί: cp. c. 20 *supra*. The Mysians seem marvellously ill-armed, with no offensive weapon but a throwing stick! Cp. c. 71 *supra*.

5. Λυδῶν ἀποικοι. If the Lydians represented the indigenous Anatolian element, the Mysians, those of Mt. Olympus included, Europeans as they were, could hardly be kinsmen! Perhaps, however, underlying the immigrant 'Mysians,' there might be men, and mountaineers, in Mysia, descended of the original stock, and as such 'brothers' (1. 171), and 'colonists,' or 'settlers,' from 'Lydia.' There was perhaps a difference between those dwelling round Olympus (Mysia) and the mountaineers (Ὀλυμπιηνοί, Ὀλυμπηνοί, Strabo). Cp. Strabo 574 ἔστι τῶν οὐνομα κυκλῶ μὲν ἐν συνακούμενοι, ἐν δὲ τοῖς θύεσι δρυμοὺς ἐξαισίους ἔχων καὶ ληστήρια δυνάμενοι ἐκτρέφειν τόπους εὐεργεῖς, ἐν οἷς καὶ τύραννοι συνίστανται πολλάκις δυνάμενοι συμμαίνειν πολὺν χρόνον, καθάπερ Κλέων ὁ κατ' ἡμᾶς τῶν λησστηρίων ἡγεμὼν. (Kleon, however, sounds like a Greek.) The Mysians figure in the *Anabasis* of Xenophon as a troublesome and liberty-loving folk, and it is likely enough that there were not many of them in the army of Xerxes. (The 'Mysians' whom Agesilaus cut up in his attack on Pharnabazos, 395 B.C. (Xenoph. *Hist.* 4. 1. 24) were probably mercenaries.)

7. Ἀρταφρένης ὁ Ἀρταφρένεος: Achaemenids, the father being a son of Hystaspes (5. 25), and therefore the

king's uncle. The younger Artaphrenes has been mentioned *supra* (cc. 8, 10) without the patronymic, but it seems impossible to mention him without a reference to Marathou! There is no reference, however, to the previous composition of the Marathonian story.

75. 1. Θρήκες: as immediately appears, these are 'Asiatic' Thracians, alias Βιθυννοί. Of the European origin of the 'Bithynians,' i.e. of the real presence of 'Thracians' in NW. Asia Minor, there can be no doubt. Whether the name Bithynian was first acquired in Asia, and that moreover in lieu of Στρυμόνιοι, seems more open to doubt. The Θυνοί of Xenophon (*Anab.* 7. 2. 22) are a warlike tribe in European Thrace, unknown to Hdt. (for 1. 28 is a gloss). It may be that the Θυνοί migrated from the Strymon to Asia, and there acquired the handle to their name. The identity of the 'Thracians' in Europe and in Asia, subject, of course, to the recognition of (a) sub-divisions, (b) intermixture with 'non-Thracian' elements, is indubitable, and the invasion post-Homeric, i.e. almost historical. Rawlinson cites Xenophon (*Anab.* 7. 4. 4) to show that the Thracians in Thrace wore exactly the same costume as that here assigned to the Thracians in Asia; and the linguistic argument, as far as it goes, fully bears out the ethnical identity (cp. Kretschmer, *Einleitung*, p. 211).

2. ἀλωπεκέας: sc. δοράς. Cp. c. 69 *supra*. Their 'fox' skins no doubt had the hair, and perhaps the heads, on. Cp. Xenoph. *l.c.* τὰς ἀλωπεκίδας ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς φοροῦσι καὶ τοῖς ὤμοις.

3. κινῶνας, 'undergarments,' perhaps of Thracian κάναβις, 4. 74, cp. Xenoph. *l.c.* χιτῶνας οὐ μόνον περὶ τοῖς στέφουσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τοῖς μηροῖς.

ζειρὰς . . ποικίλας: c. 69 *supra*; cp. Xenoph. *l.c.* ζειρὰς μέχρι τῶν ποδῶν

πόδας τε καὶ τὰς κνήμας πέδιλα νεβρῶν, πρὸς δὲ ἀκόντια
 5 τε καὶ πέλτας καὶ ἐγχειρίδια μικρά. οὗτοι δὲ διαβάντες
 μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην ἐκλήθησαν Βιθυνοί, τὸ δὲ πρότερον
 ἐκαλέοντο, ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, Στρυμόνιοι, οἰκέοντες ἐπὶ
 Στρυμόνι· ἐξαναστῆναι δὲ φασὶ ἐξ ἡθέων ὑπὸ Τευκρῶν τε
 καὶ Μυσῶν. Θρηίκων δὲ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ ἦρχε Βασσάκης
 76 ὁ Ἀρταβάνου. . . . ἀσπίδας δὲ ὠμοβοῦνας εἶχον σμικράς,
 καὶ προβόλους δύο λυκιοεργέας ἕκαστος εἶχε, ἐπὶ δὲ τῇσι
 κεφαλῇσι κράνεα χάλκεα· πρὸς δὲ τοῖσι κράνεσι ὠτά τε καὶ

4 τὰς om. α 9 θρηικῶν B || βασσάκης αR: βασάκης Cd: βαγασ-
 σάκης PSV: Βαγασάκης α 76. 1 lacunam animadvertit de Pauw:
 Πισίδαι δὲ supplebat Stein¹², vel Ὑτεννέες δὲ <καὶ Λασόνιοι> (cp. c. 77)
 Stein³: <Καύνιοι δὲ κιθῶνας μὲν ἐνδευκότες ποικίλους> Sitzler || σμικράς
 α: μικράς B 2 λυκιοεργέας ex Athenaei coniectura, p. 486³: λυκο-
 εργέας B, Athen.: λυκεργέας α || εἶχε secl. van H. 3 πρὸς α: ἐπὶ B

ἐπὶ τῶν ἱππῶν ἔχουσιν, ἀλλ' οὐ χλαμύδας.
 Hdt. is describing footmen.

4. πέδιλα νεβρῶν, 'fawn-skin boots
 reaching half up the leg,' not unlike the
 'Paphlagonian'; c. 72 *supra*.

5. πέλτας: the most characteristic
 item of Thracian equipment, and destined
 to a great future, was the small shield,
 or target (round, square, or various?;
 cp. Pauly i³ 1721), probably of wood,
 covered with leather; cp. c. 89 *infra*,
 Thucyd. 2. 29. 5, 4. 111. 1, 7. 27. 1,
 Xenoph. *Hell.* 2. 4. 12 etc.

7. ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι . . . φασί. These
 assertions in regard to his sources or
 authorities are vague and unconvincing:
 that the 'Bithynians' had come from the
 Strymon is likely enough, but that
 their proper or original name was
 'Strymonii' is doubtful, while their
 reported assertion that they were driven
 to migrate by the Teukro-Mysian invasion
 is (a) demonstrably a false tradition;
 cp. note to c. 20 *supra*: rather they
 had invaded the 'Mysians'; and (b)
 singularly ill-placed in their own mouth.

9. Βασσάκης ὁ Ἀρταβάνου: an
 Achaemenid, brother of Artaphiles (c. 66)
 and of Ariomardos (c. 67), but otherwise
 unknown to fame. His name resembles
 Μασσάγης, c. 71 *supra*.

76. 1. Πισίδαι δὲ is a conjecture of
 Stein's, who offers Ὑτεννέες as an alterna-
 tive, perhaps preferable, as Hdt. no-
 where else mentions 'Pisidians' as such.
 Xenophon is the first to use the name,
 but it can hardly have been new in his
 time. Wesseling conjectured Χάλυβες:

the oracle of Ares favours this, and
 Baehr approves, but (1) the armature of
 the eastern Χάλυβες, as described Xen.
Anab. 4. 7. 15, does not agree; (2) the
 Λασόνιοι just below (c. 77) are apparently
 a division of Pisidians or associated with
 Ὑτεννέες: cp. 3. 90; (3) the Pisidians,
 a notoriously warlike stock (Xen. *Anab.*;
 Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 26-28; cp. *ἀνδράσι*
infra), are otherwise badly wanting in
 the list; (4) Χάλυβες are nowhere
 named by Hdt. (for 1. 28 is spurious):
 and would destroy the geographical
 order of the names.

ὠμοβοῦνας: of raw, or undressed
 ox-hide, presumably with the hair left
 on. Xenophon used the word *δασειῶν*
βοῶν ὠμοβόεια *Anab.* 4. 7. 22. The
 earlier form seems to be ὠμοβόειος, Ion.
ὠμοβόειος, and should probably be read
 here, as in 3. 9, 4. 65.

2. προβόλους: a spear, or dart: in
 this sense ἀπαξ λ. = προβόλιον: cp. τὸν
προβόλαιον c. 148 *infra*.

λυκιοεργέας is an emendation
 for λυκοεργέας ("wolf-spears," Blakesley,
 "such as used in wolf-hunting," Rawlin-
 son), and means "of Lykian workman-
 ship" (L & S.), for which there is the
 authority of Athenaeus p. 486 and the
 analogy of *μυλησιουργῆς* (*δίφρος*) etc.
 (Stein). Cp. τόξα Λύκια next c.

3. ὠτά τε καὶ κράνη: cp. the helmets
 of the Cimbri, whom Plutarch (*Marcius*
 25) describes as *κράνη εἰκασμένα θηρίων*
φορεῖν χάσμασι καὶ προτομαῖσι ἰδιομόρφους
ἔχοντες ὡς ἐπαιρόμενοι λάφοις πτερωτοῖς
εἰς ὄψος ἐφαίνοντο μίξουσιν.

κέρεα προσήν βοὸς χάλκεα, ἐπήσαν δὲ καὶ λόφοι· τὰς δὲ κνήμας ῥάκεσι φοινικέοισι κατείλιχατο. ἐν τούτοισι τοῖσι 5 ἀνδράσι Ἄρεος ἐστὶ χρηστήριον. Καβηλλῆες δὲ οἱ Μηλιῶνες, 77 Λασόνιοι δὲ καλεῦμενοι, τὴν αὐτὴν Κίλιξι εἶχον σκευὴν, τὴν ἐγὼ, ἐπεὶν κατὰ τὴν Κιλικίων τάξιν διεξιὼν γένωμαι, τότε σημανέω. Μιλύαι δὲ αἰχμὰς τε βραχέας εἶχον καὶ εἴματα

6 Ἄρεος ἐστὶ Stein¹: ἄρεος ἐστὶ P, Stein² 77. 1 καμηλλῆες B ||
μυόνες B 2 λασόνιοι P: λασόνεοι α: λασίνιοι B 4 μινύαι B

5. κατείλιχατο: (κατείλισσεν c. 181 *infra*, 2. 86) the pluperfect had no special temporal force. These Pisidians wore 'puttees' of scarlet cloth.

6. Ἄρεος . . χρηστήριον: the right oracle for brave men. Could the oracle have been at Sagalassos? the inhabitants of which ἐδόκουν πάντων Πισιδῶν μαχίμων ὄντων αὐτοὶ εἶναι οἱ μαχιμώτατοι Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 28. 2. The Telmessians of 1. 78, 84 are not Pisidians but inhabitants of a town in Karia near Halikarnassos.

77. 1. Καβηλλῆες δὲ οἱ Μηλιῶνες, Λασόνιοι δὲ καλεῖσθαι. In 3. 90 Λασόνιοι and Καβάλλιοι (*sic*) appear with Τρεννῆες as forming, together with 'Mysians and Lydians,' one νομός (satrapy ii.). The variations in the text suggest complete independence in the sources, and also extreme obscurity in the subject. Τρεννῆων is indeed an emendation in 3. 90 but a tolerably certain one (cp. Rawlinson iv.³ 233), but they are omitted here altogether, unless, indeed, to be replaced in c. 76 *supra*. The "Cabaliens" are (as Rawlinson observes) "identified by Hdt. with the Lasonians in one place, and distinguished from them in another"—unless, indeed, the καὶ in 3. 90 be deleted. Moreover, the form of the name Καβηλλῆες varies in the two places. Stein alters Καβαλλῶν into Καβαλέων, which is going too far, or not far enough. Hdt. here must be supposed to mean by οἱ Μηλιῶνες that the 'Kabaliens' or 'Kabalees' were of the old Lydian or 'Maonian' stock; cp. c. 74 *supra*. Καβαλλῆς as the name of a district comprised in Κιβύρα is well known to Strabo (630 f.), who adds: λέγονται δὲ ἀπὸ γονοῦ Λυδῶν οἱ Κιβυράται τῶν κατασχόντων τὴν Καβαλλίδα. In Roman times 'Cibyra' was the chief town. The district supplied wild beasts for the Roman games (cp. Cicero, *Errp. ad F.* 8. 4. 5) and suits for the Roman

governor's adjudication (*id. A.* 5. 21. 9). The population of 'Kabalis' and the other 'Pisidian' communes was probably of the native Anatolian stock, with some miscegenation. That one particular division of them had 'Kilikian' armour sounds a little improbable: but the reference forward, from the army-list to the navy-list (c. 91 *infra*), is remarkable. 'Lasonians' Rawlinson connects with the name of the town Lysinia in Livy 38. 15.

4. Μιλύαι: Strabo 631 Μιλύα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ Τερμησσὸν στενῶν καὶ τῆς εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου ὑπερθέσεως δι' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ Ἰσῶδα παρατείνουσα ὁρεινὴ μέχρι Σαγαλασσῶ καὶ τῆς Ἀπαμείων χώρας, and this may correspond to the use of the name here. Time was when the name, according to Hdt., had had a wider extension: 1. 173 τὴν γὰρ νῦν Λύκιοι νέμονται αὐτὴν τὸ παλαιὸν ἦν Μιλύαι, οἱ δὲ Μιλύαι τότε Σόλυμοι ἐκαλέσθον. Strabo (*l.c.*) reports that the 'Kabaleis' were considered 'Solymi' and Steph. B. says that the Pisidians were formerly Solymi (*sub v.* Πισιδία). The 'Solymi' in that region are Homeric (*Il.* 6. 184, 204), and it may be from Mount 'Solyma' in Lykia (Strabo 666) that Poseidon saw Odysseus faring to the land of the Phaiakians (*Od.* 5. 283). ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτῆς (sc. Φασήλιδος) τὰ Σόλυμα ὄρη καὶ Τερμησσὸς Πισιδικὴ πόλις, ἐπικειμένη τοῖς στενοῖς δι' ὧν ὑπέρβασίς ἐστιν εἰς τὴν Μιλύαδα.

εἴματα ἐνπεπορπητά. Stein thinks an adjective wanting (ποικίλα), but the use of the fibula (πόρπη = περόνη) is in itself sufficiently remarkable to be specified. Aischyl. *Prom.* 61 has πόρπασον (not πόρπησον) from the simple verb, but in the compound ἐνπεπορπημένος is found even in Attic (L. & S.). The construction is as in the notorious 'suspensi loculos.' Cp. c. 90.

5 ἐνεπεπορπέατο· εἶχον δὲ αὐτῶν τόξα μετεξέτεροι Λύκια, περὶ δὲ τῆσι κεφαλῇσι ἐκ διφθερέων πεποιημένας κυνέας. τούτων 78 πάντων ἦρχε Βάδρης ὁ Ὑστάνεος. Μόσχοι δὲ περὶ μὲν τῆσι κεφαλῇσι κυνέας ξυλίνας εἶχον, ἀσπίδας δὲ καὶ αἰχμὰς σμικράς· λόγχοι δὲ ἐπῆσαν μεγάλοι. Τιβαρηνοὶ δὲ καὶ Μάκρωνες καὶ Μοσσύνοικοι κατὰ περ Μόσχοι ἐσκευασμένοι

5 ἐνεπορπέατο B

78. 3 μικράς B

4 μοσσύνοικοι ABR :

μοσσύνοικοι SV reliqui, Gaisf., van H.

5. τόξα Λύκια: cp. c. 76 *supra*. The exact form of the 'Lykian' bow would presumably appear in that of Pandaros the Lykian as described II. 4. 105 ff. τόξον ἐξέον ἰσάδου αἰγὸς Ἀγρίου . . . Τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαυδεκάδωρα πεφύκει, the horns being smoothed and dressed, tipped with gold-points (χρυσέη κορώνη), and fitted with an ox-sinew, to string which it was necessary to rest the bow on the ground; but that this (Lykian) bow was *παλίντρος* is not expressly asserted. The arrow used by Pandaros was tipped with iron. The two horns of the bow must have been connected and fastened together by a bar or handle (τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κεραεῖδος ἦραρε τέκτων). Only some of the Milyai had bows.

6. κυνέας: the head-dress is generally mentioned first; these are hide-helmets.

7. Βάδρης ὁ Ὑστάνεος: a Badres 'of Pasargadae' was admiral in the expedition against Barke, 4. 167, 203, but this can hardly be the same man. The name looks like 'Bardes' = Smerdis. Suidas, *sub v.* Ἰωνοκράτης, gives a letter written by Artaxerxes to Hystanes, satrap of Daskyleion (Ἑλλησπόντου ὑπάρχῳ), directing him to send the Asklepiad up to court. The letter does not look authentic, but the satrap's name is remarkable, though apparently ignored by Krumbholz, *de Asiae min. satrapis*. The Hystanes here mentioned might be the satrap's grandfather.

78. 1. Μόσχοι were in the map of Hekataios, Steph. B. *sub v.* (=Fr. 188), 'a division of the Kolchi on the bounds of Matiene.' Strabo 497 agrees, and the other names here associated (q.v.) confirm the position. A SW. branch of the Kaukasos bore apparently the name (τὰ Μοσχικά ὄρη, Strabo 61. 492 etc., Plutarch, *Pomp.* 34), but of the people little is known. Pliny 6. 10. 3 mentions *Moscheni* as *proximi Armeniae*, and

Armenochalybes as occupying *Moschorum tractus ad Iberum amnem*. Their land is perhaps first mentioned in the Assyrian records of Tiglathpileser I. (1100 B.C.) as *Meshech*; Delitzsch, *Wo lag das Paradies!* The army-list here shifts the scene from the SW. to the NE. of Asia Minor. Their armature (wooden-hats, shields, and small spears with large heads) supplies a type. Cp. Appendix II. § 5.

3. Τιβαρηνοὶ were in Hekataios under the name *Τίβαροι*, cp. *Moschi* and *Moscheni* in Pliny l.c. It has been proposed to identify them with the Tabali, Tuhai, of the Semitic records, cp. Delitzsch, *op. cit.* Hekataios placed them west of the Mossynoiki, and in that position they were found by Xenophon, *Anab.* 5. 5. 2, in a more accessible country. Kotyora, a Greek colony from Sinope, was in the said country.

4. Μάκρωνες had also been known to Hekataios (Steph. B. *sub v.* =Fr. 191). The Greeks with Xenophon reached the Makrones immediately after first sighting the sea, east of Trapezos and the Mosynoiki, *Anab.* 4. 8. The name sounds like Greek; the *Periplus* of the Euxine identifies them with the *Μακροκεφαλί* (*G. Gr. m.* i. 410), while Strabo 548 gives their name, in his time, as *Ξαννοί*: yet the conversation reported by Xenophon (4. 8. 5) implies a native name within reach of Makro. Hdt. 2. 104 ascribes to them the rite of circumcision.

Μοσσύνοικοι: also from Hekataios (Steph. B. *sub v.* *Χοιράδες* =Fr. 193). Xenophon passed through their country before reaching the Tibareni: *Anab.* 5. 4. The name is obviously a Greek compound, *μύσσην* being presumably the native word for the wooden house characteristic of the locality, cp. *Anab.* 5. 4. 26, Strabo 549. The name appears in some of the late writers as *Μοσσυνολ*, *Mossyni* (Pliny). Xenophon depicts

ἐστρατεύοντο. τούτους δὲ συνέτασσον ἄρχοντες οἶδε, Μόσχους 5
μὲν καὶ Τιβαρηνοὺς Ἀριόμαρδος ὁ Δαρείου τε παῖς καὶ
Πάρμνος τῆς Σμέρδιος τοῦ Κύρου, Μάκρωνας δὲ καὶ Μοσ-
συνόικους Ἀρταύκτης ὁ Χεράσμιος, ὃς Σησπὸν τὴν ἐν
Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἐπετρόπευε. Μᾶρες δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι 79
κράνεα ἐπιχώρια πλεκτὰ εἶχον, ἀσπίδας δὲ δερματίνας μικρὰς
καὶ ἀκόντια. Κόλχοι δὲ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα
ξύλινα, ἀσπίδας δὲ ὠμοβοτῖνας μικρὰς αἰχμᾶς τε βραχέας,

5 συνετάσσοντο B 6 ἀριόμαρδος B || παῖς secl. van H. 7
μοσσυνοίκους B 8 αὐτάρκης B || χοράσμιος B, Valla, Holder 79. 1
ἐπὶ: περὶ van H. 2, 4 μικρὰς (bis) C, Stein¹

them as interesting savages: living under a chieftain, practising mutilation in war, tattooing their children, and feeding them up, 'till they were as broad as they were long'; very free are their domestic relations, and far from agreeable to strangers; in fact, Xen. describes the men, though 'whites,' as βαρβαρωτάτους καὶ πλείστον τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν νόμων κεχωρισμένους.

The Moschi, Tibareni, Makrones, Mossynoiki and Mares (cp. next c.) make up, according to Hdt. 3. 94, one satrapy (xix.). They are not, either here or there, presented by Hdt. in strict geographical order, as Xenophon's narrative may be taken to show. Rawlinson observes that the Makrones, Mossynoiki and Tibareni had become independent of Persia by the time of Xenophon, as *Anab.* 7. 8. 25 suggests, also that they were better armed (*Anab.* 4. 8. 3, 5. 4. 12-13): the two points might be effect and cause, but a simpler alternative is possible: the Persian suzerainty was merely nominal throughout, and Xenophon's description of the armature is more correct than Hdt.'s. Xenophon was an eye-witness.

6. Ἀριόμαρδος ὁ Δαρείου τε παῖς καὶ Πάρμνος τῆς Σμέρδιος τοῦ Κύρου: an Achaemenid like his namesake, the son of Artabanos, c. 67. Parmys appears in the Harem of Dareios, 3. 88. Cp. c. 2 *supra*.

8. Ἀρταύκτης ὁ Χεράσμιος: cp. cc. 33 *supra*, 9. 116 ff. *infra*. The patronymic must have occurred in the list of ἄρχοντες upon which Hdt. has embroidered his army-list. Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 10.

79. 1. Μᾶρες: Steph. B. *sub v.*, *ἔθνος προσεχὲς τοῖς Μοσσυνοῖκοις*. Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσίς. But no other ancient writer appears to have mentioned them: Hdt. 3. 94 puts them in satrapy xix. Their helmets are taken from the Paphlagonians, c. 72.

3. Κόλχοι seem to have been mentioned by Hekataios, cp. Steph. B. *sub v.* Κόραξοι = Fr. 185. Their dark skin shines on Pindar's page (*Pyth.* 212): their warrior-virgins are known of Aischylos (*Prom.* 422). Hdt. makes frequent mention of them: in 1. 104 and 4. 37 locates them, but does not enrol them in any satrapy: they bring gifts at intervals to the king, 3. 97. Hdt. has described the Armenians as ἄπαικοι of the Phrygians, c. 73 *supra*: would he not here have made the Kolchi ἀπαικοί of the Egyptians, if the remarkable theory, propounded in his 'Egyptian Logi' 2. 104 f. with an amplitude of anthropological method which leaves nothing but the facts in doubt, had been familiar to him, when he was composing this army-list? Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8. Xenophon encountered Kolchi after passing through the country of the Makrones, *Anab.* 4. 8. 8, i.e. the Kolchi were nearer the sea, and extended round from the Phasis westwards a good way. Kolchis is well known, of course, to Strabo (497-499) and Arrian (*Periplus*) though the Kolchi only rank as one of a number of folks occupying the whole territory.

κράνεα ξ.: cp. c. 72 *supra*.

4. ὠμοβοτῖνας: cp. c. 76 *supra*.

5 πρὸς δὲ μαχαίρας εἶχον. Μαρῶν δὲ καὶ Κόλχων ἤρχε
 Φαρανδάτης ὁ Τεάσπιος. Ἀλαρόδιοι δὲ καὶ Σάσπειρες κατὰ
 περ Κόλχοι ὠπλισμένοι ἐστρατεύοντο. τούτων δὲ Μασίστιος
 80 ὁ Σιρομίτρεω ἤρχε. τὰ δὲ νησιωτικὰ ἔθνηα τὰ ἐκ τῆς
 Ἐρυθρῆς θαλάσσης ἐπόμενα, νήσων δὲ ἐν τῇσι τοὺς ἀνα-

5 εἶχον secl. van H.

6 φερνδάτης B: cf. c. 67 supra et 9. 76 ||

ἀλλὰ ῥόδιοι C: Ἀλλαρόδιοι z

7 ὀπλισμένοι a

5. *μαχαίρας*: swords, or daggers: their armature is typical: cp. Appendix II. § 5.

6. *Φαρανδάτης ὁ Τεάσπιος*: fought and probably fell at the battle of Plataia, 9. 76 *ἡγήσατο*, but hardly his Kolchians with him! Cp. the next *ἀρχων*. The Teaspes here mentioned is father of Sataspes, 4. 43, and an Achaimenid.

Ἀλαρόδιοι: mentioned by Steph. B. *sub v.* only on the authority of Herodotus, who combines them into one satrapy (xvii.) with the Matieni and Saspeires (3. 94). Sir Henry Rawlinson proposed to identify them with the *Urarda* or "people of Ararat" (see essay in Rawlinson's *Hdt.* iv. § 245 ff.). They would then be much the same as 'Armenians'—otherwise accounted for by Hdt. The 'Armenians' of Hdt. might indeed be a small off-shoot of the 'Phrygians,' cp. c. 73 *supra*, while the great bulk of the population of Armenia belonged to an entirely different stock. But whence has Hdt. obtained the name?

Σάσπειρες: a more or less constant quantity with Hdt. but unknown under exactly this name to any other writer (Steph. B. has *Σάσπειρες* without any citation, a form found in Apoll. Rh. 2. 397, 1242). Also Ammianus Marc. 22. 8. 21 has a list of Pontine tribes, which includes 'Sapires et Tibareni et Moseynoeci et Maorones'! cp. App. Crit. Hdt. 4. 37, 40, and 1. 104, 110 places the Saspeires between the Medes and the Kolchians, and in 3. 94 unites them with Matieni and Alarodians to form one satrapy (xvii.). Their geographical position is therefore indicated as in 'Armenia': their ethnological identity is more doubtful, but the happiest suggestion is Rawlinson's, iv. § 223, who identifies them with the Iberes (through the Abieris found in Menander: cp. *Etym. Mag.* *sub v.* *Βέχειρ*: Ἄπειρ, ἦ . . . *Σάπειρ*. If the Sapeires=Iberes they have a long history in later times.

7. *Μασίστιος ὁ Σιρομίτρεω*: destined

to figure largely in the Plataean campaign but in quite a different capacity: cp. 9. 20 etc. That there is here no forward reference is the more curious in view of the note to the name of the next *ἀρχων*. A Siromitres, son of Oiobazos, has been already named among these 'myriarchs': c. 68 *supra*.

80. 1. τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς θαλάσσης. The 'Erythraean sea' with Hdt. includes all the southern waters, our Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean: e.g. τὴν νοτιὴν θάλασσαν τὴν Ἐρυθρὴν καλομένην, 4. 37 etc. Here the islands intended may be those in the Persian Gulf, a *κύλιος θαλάσσης*, the distinct existence of which Hdt. nowhere recognizes. The same title occurs in 3. 93, where the islands in question are reckoned, with several other tribes, including the Utians and Mykians (cp. c. 68 *supra*) to one satrapy (xiv.).

2. *νήσων δέ*: an attributive genitive extracted out of νησιωτικὰ *supra*.

τοὺς ἀνασπαστοὺς καλομένους: cp. 3. 93, where, however, the term is as little explained as here: it evidently represents a technical term in Persian for 'exiles' or 'transported,' 'deported' persons. Whether they are to be conceived as persons individually sentenced to exile, or as whole tribes and populations, torn up and transplanted wholesale, is not quite clear. The word *ἀνασπαστός* is used by Hdt. in the latter connexion: e.g. 4. 204 of the Barkaians, 5. 12 of the Paionians (cp. 6. 9, more vaguely): but in no such case is the destination the islands here in question, nor does it seem likely that the specific title was given to various tribes planted in various parts of the empire. It remains to take the term here and in 3. 93 of individuals undergoing a definite sentence of exile, or insular internment (such as was not uncommon under the Roman Caesars). Ktesias § 40 supplies an illustration in the case of Megabyzos, who ἀνάσπαστος δὲ γίνεται εἰς τὴν ἐρυθρὰν

σπάστους καλεομένους κατοικίζει βασιλεύς, ἀγχοτάτω τῶν Μηδικῶν εἶχον ἐσθῆτά τε καὶ ὄπλα. τούτων δὲ τῶν νησιω-
τέων ἦρχε Μαρδόντης ὁ Βαγαίου, δς ἐν Μυκάλῃ στρατηγέων 5
δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων ἐτελεύτησε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.

Ταῦτα ἦν τὰ κατ' ἡπειρον στρατευόμενά τε ἔθνεα καὶ 81
τεταγμένα ἐς τὸν πεζόν. τούτου ὦν τοῦ στρατοῦ ἦρχον μὲν
οὔτοι οἱ εἰρέαται, καὶ οἱ διατάξαντες καὶ ἐξαριθμήσαντες
οὔτοι ἦσαν καὶ χιλιάρχας τε καὶ μυριάρχας ἀποδέξαντες,
ἐκατοντάρχας δὲ καὶ δεκάρχας οἱ μυριάρχαι. τελέων δὲ καὶ 5
ἐθνένων ἦσαν ἄλλοι <οἱ> σημάντορες. ἦσαν μὲν δὴ οὔτοι 82

81. 1 τε om. α 2 τὸν β: τὸ α || μὲν om. β, Holder 3 δια-
τάξαντες <τε> καὶ? Stein¹ appr. van H. 5 δέ: τε β 6 οἱ
suppl. censeo

ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀνόματι Κύρται. (At the same time one of the eunuchs was banished to Armenia.)

4. εἶχον: the plural verb with the neuter plural subject (ἔθνεα) is unusual in Hdt., but is here softened by the personal nature of the subject. Cp. Thuc. 4. 88. 1 τὰ τέλη . . . αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν.

5. Μαρδόντης ὁ Βαγαίου, δς ἐν Μυκάλῃ κτλ. reappears in 8. 130 with his patronymic as one of the admirals for 479 B.C.: he fell at Mykale, as reported here, and again in 9. 102. It is curious, perhaps, that these islanders should be reckoned here in the army-list, while their commander reappears in the next year (δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων) after, as an admiral of the fleet. A Bagaios, son of Artontes, appears (8. 128) as one of the most faithful servants of Darius, in the suppression of the rebel Oroites, and may no doubt be here recognised. The names Mardontes, Mardonios, Madres, Badres, Bardes, Bardys (Smerdis) appear to be connected with one another and with Μάρδος, one of the Persian clans, 1. 125.

81. 1. στρατευόμενα, 'on this occasion,' or 'as a general rule'! It might be either, and Hdt. has perhaps converted the ideal or potential muster into the actual army of Xerxes at Doriskos.

2. τὸν πεζόν seems here to exclude the cavalry, which is separately enumerated, cc. 84 ff.

ἦρχον μὲν. Hdt. draws a clear distinction between (a) the ἀρχοντες, twenty-nine in number, just enumerated, and two other categories of officers; (b)

Myriarchs, Chiliarchs, Hekatontarchs, Dekarchs; and (c) the *Strategi*, or Generals, six in number. He also seems to distinguish these three classes of (Persian) officers from the native commanders. For reasons fully set forth in Appendix II. § 5 I believe that Hdt. has here fallen into an error. The twenty-nine ἀρχοντες just enumerated are 'Myriarchs,' i.e. commanders of nominal regiments of 10,000 men, which together with the 10,000 under Hydarnes imply a nominal force of 300,000. This force is divided into three columns of 100,000 men, each under two 'Strategi' (each commanding 50,000). The Chiliarchs, Hekatontarchs, and Dekarchs are all presumably native to the countries, of which they are leading the contingents. This conception underlies the statement next annotated.

5. τελέων δὲ καὶ ἐθνένων ἦσαν ἄλλοι <οἱ> σημάντορες. The τέλος may be taken to be the body of 10,000 men; the ἔθνη are the ethnic units comprised in it, under their own native commanders, Chiliarchs, Centurions or Hekatontarchs, and Dekarchs. The Chiliads, etc., may have been in many cases merely of nominal strength, and the other subdivisions likewise.

There is a curiously rhythmical ring about the words: ἐθνένων καὶ τελέων ἄλλοι σημάντορες ἦσαν. The word σημάντωρ is poetical: *Il.* 4. 431. Had Hdt. poetic sources in part for his army-list? That might account for the shortcoming of his phrase. He says: 'Of battalions and of nations there were other commanders.' He must have meant: the

οἱ περ εἰρέεται ἄρχοντες, ἐστρατήγεον δὲ τούτων τε καὶ τοῦ
 σύμπαντος στρατοῦ τοῦ πεζοῦ Μαρδόνιος τε ὁ Γοβρύεω καὶ
 Τριτανταίχμης ὁ Ἀρταβάνου τοῦ γνώμην θεμένου μὴ στρα-
 5 τεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ Σμερδομένης ὁ Ὀτάνεω, Δαρείου
 ἀμφότεροι οὗτοι ἀδελφεῶν παῖδες, Ξέρξη δὲ [ἐγίνοντο] ἀνεψιοί,
 καὶ Μασίστης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀτόσσης παῖς καὶ Γέργης ὁ

82. 3 γωβρύεω AB, Holder, van H., Kallenberg, etc. 5 ζερδομένης
 α || ὀτάνεω Pcorr. z: ὀτάνεως d: ὀτάνεος reliqui || Δαρείου . . ἀνεψιοί del.
 Sitzler: ἐγίνοντο secl. Stein³ 7 ἀτόσσης τε καὶ δαρείου α || παῖς del.
 van H. || γέργης B

commanders of *τέλεα* were not the same as the commanders of *ἐθρεα*. I have ventured to read ἄλλοι <οἱ>.

82. 2. ἐστρατήγεον. The commanders or generals of the whole army, or infantry, collectively were six in number. They are plainly in pairs, each pair in charge of one great army-corps, or column, perhaps divided between them. Their exact relation to the cavalry and its commanders is not clearly envisaged by Hdt., cp. c. 88 *infra*. It might be argued from c. 146 *infra* that these commanders were already in commission at Sardes. Their appointment, indeed, probably dates long before the army reached Doriskos, but Tritantaichmes and Gergis are perhaps the only ones actually covered by the title in c. 146.

τοῦ σύμπαντος στρατοῦ τοῦ πεζοῦ. The adj. *πεζοῦ* (agreeing with *στρατοῦ*) may include cavalry, or may exclude it. Hdt. here seems to take it as excluding the cavalry, but it may fairly be doubted whether he has not mistaken it.

3. Μαρδόνιος τε ὁ Γοβρύεω. Mardonios is already well known, and has been fully described, c. 5 *supra*; but the repetition of the patronymic here, in this solemn connexion would be natural enough, even if the list of Strategi had been first compiled by Hdt., which is a thing not very likely. Probably Hdt. here follows his source, in which such particulars were given. With Mardonios was associated the fourth name, Mardonios having perhaps the *ἡγεμονίη*, cp. c. 121.

4. Τριτανταίχμης ὁ Ἀρταβάνου is mentioned again, c. 121, as commander (with Gergis) of one of the army-columns. A Tritantaichmes, son of 'Artabazos,' is mentioned in l. 192 as a satrap of Babylonia; that he was so 'at the time of Hdt.'s visit to

Babylon' (if Hdt. ever did visit Babylon) is not asserted or implied in the text, and perhaps Ἀρταβάνου should be restored in l. 192.

τοῦ γνώμην θεμένου μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Artabazos has (apparently) been mentioned, cc. 66 (67), 75, without such an addition, and Tritantaichmes is the fourth son of his named among the commanders. Perhaps the importance of his command may explain the addition, or perhaps it is due to the complexion of the sources. Such a title might have suggested to Hdt. the developments which he has given to 'the opposition' of Artabazos, cc. 10-18 *supra*.

5. Σμερδομένης ὁ Ὀτάνεω appears below, c. 121, in conjunction with Megabyzos as commander of one of the three army-corps.

The Otanes here mentioned is presumably Otanes, son of Pharnaspes, cp. c. 40 *supra*.

Δαρείου ἀμφότεροι οὗτοι ἀδελφεῶν παῖδες. Tritantaichmes was a son of Dareios' brother, Artabazos; but Gobryas, the father of Mardonios, was not a brother of Dareios. He had, however, married a sister of Dareios, and Mardonios was thus *ἀνεψιός* to Xerxes. The word *ἀδελφεῶν* might be taken to cover brother (*ἀδελφεός*) and sister (*ἀδελφεή*), cp. Weir Smyth, § 263 p. 235. If the old order of the words be preserved we must suppose that Otanes, the father of Smerdomenes, had, like Gobryas, a sister of Dareios to wife, and *ἀδελφεῶν* must be 'sisters.'

7. Μασίστης ὁ Δαρείου τε καὶ Ἀτόσσης παῖς: consequently full brother to Xerxes, cp. c. 2 *supra*. He appears, c. 121, below in association with Mardonios, but it is not with their column that the king himself marches.

Ἀριάξου καὶ Μεγάβυζος ὁ Ζωπύρου. οὗτοι ἦσαν στρατηγοὶ τοῦ 83 σύμπαντος στρατοῦ <τοῦ> πεζοῦ χωρὶς τῶν μυρίων· τῶν δὲ μυρίων τούτων Περσέων τῶν ἀπολελεγμένων ἐστρατήγεε μὲν Ὑδάρνης ὁ Ὑδάρνεος, ἐκαλέοντο δὲ ἀθάνατοι οἱ Πέρσαι οὗτοι ἐπὶ τοῦδε· εἴ τις αὐτῶν ἐξέλειπε τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἢ θανάτῳ βιηθεὶς ἢ νόσῳ, ἄλλος ἀνὴρ ἀραίρητο, καὶ ἐγίνοντο οὐδαμὰ

8 ἀρίξου α || μεγάβυζος Α 83. 1 τοῦ σύμπαντος πεζοῦ Stein^{1,2}, Holder, van H.: στρατοῦ πεζοῦ α: πεζοῦ β 5 διὰ τὰδε ἐπὶ τοῦδε α || ἐξέλειπε B, Stein²: ἐξέλειπε AB, Stein¹, Holder: ἐκλίποι Stein², van H. 6 βιηθεὶς AB: βιαθεὶς R: βιωθεὶς SV: βιασθεὶς CPs

He was afterwards 'present' at the battle of Mykale (as one of the Strategoi), 9. 107, and nearly lost his life in a quarrel with Artayntes, one of the admirals. He was thereafter satrap of Baktria (9. 113) and one of the victims of that atrocious domestic tragedy, in which the foul lust of Xerxes and the cruel revenge of Amestris are the leading dramatic motifs (9. 108-113).

Γέργης ὁ Ἀριάξου: mentioned afterwards (c. 121) in association with Tritantaichmes as commander of the army-division with which the king himself marched. Otherwise neither he, nor his father, is known to fame, notwithstanding the exalted position he occupies on this occasion.

8. Μεγάβυζος ὁ Ζωπύρου. It would have been strange for Hdt. to pass over this name without comment in this place, or reference, had he been acquainted with the reputed feat of this Zopyros, and the fate of the younger Zopyros, as narrated (afterwards) 3. 150-160. One might even suspect that this passage had been originally composed before the date of Megabyzos' command in Egypt 456 B.C. (Busolt iii. 328). In any case it supports the hypothesis of the prior composition of Books 7-9; cp. Introduction § 8.

83. 2. τῶν μυρίων: cp. c. 55 *supra*, where οἱ μύριοι Πέρσαι cross the bridge before all the rest of the host.

3. ἐστρατήγεε μὲν Ὑδάρνης ὁ Ὑδάρνεος. Hydarnes, the commander (Myriarch) of the Ten Thousand Immortals, is here given a place co-ordinate with the six Strategoi, τοῦ σύμπαντος πέζου numbering (accord. to Hdt.), without the Immortals, 1,690,000, or 281,666½ per Strategos. This co-ordination is absurd. If Hydarnes and the six Strategoi were on a level, then each of

them commanded 10,000 men, and the total foot amounted to some 70,000. If the total army, or infantry, amounted to 300,000, then Hydarnes' proper place is with the twenty-nine ἀρχόντες or Myriarchs already named, though as Myriarch of 'The Immortals' he may very well have had a higher brevet rank. He figures largely in the subsequent campaign (cp. c. 215 *infra*). He belongs to the very highest nobility. His father, Hydarnes, was one of the Immortal Seven, 3. 70 (cp. 6. 133), his brother is presumably Sisamnes, the commander (Myriarch) of the Arians, c. 66 *supra*; cp. also c. 135 *infra*.

4. ἐκαλέοντο . . ἐγίνοντο. The past tense is a little curious, as Hdt. might surely have predicated this immortality of the Guards in his own day. It seems to show that he is not here writing from his own knowledge or observation, but reproducing his authority (source), probably a written one. This observation leads to the further remark that this passage is presumably of early composition.

ἀθάνατοι: Hdt. is following his sources rather closely, or he might have been expected to have used this term for the Ten Thousand at the crossing of the bridge, c. 55 *supra*.

5. ἐπὶ, 'in consequence (honour) of'; cp. cc. 40 *supra*, 193 *infra*.

ἐξέλειπε τὸν ἀριθμὸν, 'left the number incomplete' (L. & S.), 'made the number incomplete' (Macaulay), but no parallel is quoted. Is it not rather 'left (quitted) the number,' ἀριθμὸς being used somewhat concretely, and almost as = τοῦ ἀριθμομένου? The indicative mood is forcible.

6. ἀραίρητο: the pluperfect has perhaps no particular temporal force, though here it might mean that the successor

οὔτε πλεῦνες μυρίων οὔτε ἐλάσσονες. κόσμον δὲ πλείστον
 παρείχοντο διὰ πάντων Πέρσαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀριστοὶ ἦσαν.
 σκευὴν μὲν τοιαύτην εἶχον ἥ περ εἴρηται, χωρὶς δὲ χρυσὸν
 10 ἄφθονον ἔχοντες ἐνέπρεπον, ἄρμαμάξας τε ἅμα ἦγοντο, ἐν δὲ
 παλλακὰς καὶ θεραπήϊν πολλήν τε καὶ εὖ ἐσκευασμένην·
 σῖτα δὲ σφι, χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτέων, κάμηλοί τε καὶ
 ὑποζύγια ἦγον.

84 Ἴππευεῖ δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνεα· πλὴν οὐ πάντα παρείχετο

8 Πέρσαι secl. Dobree appr. van H. 9 ταύτην vel οἷηπερ malit
 van H. || χρυσὸν τε πολλὸν καὶ B, Stein¹², Holder: τε πολλὸν καὶ om.
 Stein³: πολλὸν χρυσὸν καὶ α: χρυσὸν πολλόν τε καὶ van H. 84. 1
 ἴππευε? Stein², van H. || Nonne πάντα post ἔθνεα suppleveris?

'had been' already appointed or designated, during the man's life.

7. κόσμον is military discipline, or rather its result; cp. c. 36 *supra*, 8. 60, 86, 9. 69, etc. The concrete meaning of 'ornaments,' as in 3. 123, is rare in Hdt. He is here, indeed, comparing the Persians with other 'barbarians,' not with Greeks. But he allows them ἀρετή (ἀριστοί) even in the latter comparison. Cp. 9. 62.

8. διὰ πάντων: is it masculine ('among all the barbarians'), or neuter ('in all respects')? The former is borne out by the *locus classicus*, II. 12. 103-4 οἱ γὰρ οἱ εἰσαντο διακριδὸν εἶναι ἀριστοὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετὰ γ' αὐτόν· ὁ δ' ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων. Baehr and others give the force of πρό (*prae*) to διὰ in this phrase.

9. ἥ περ εἴρηται: so. in c. 61 *supra*, the first reference by the writer backwards in this Book.

10. ἐνέπρεπον: cp. c. 67 *supra*; rather a poetical word.

ἄρμαμάξας: c. 41 *supra*.

11. παλλακὰς: cp. the anecdote of the Koan, 9. 76.

12. χωρὶς: the word is used three times in this c., twice with the genitive, once absolutely: such iteration is rather thin in style. Hdt. does not seem quite at his ease in reviewing these 'Immortals.'

κάμηλοι: cp. a. 86 *infra*. This was probably the first occasion on which the camel made his appearance in Greece (though Mr. Evans has found something like a camel on an early Kretan seal, cp. *J.H.S.* xiv. 1894, p. 341). Agesilaos, on his return from Asia in 394 B.C., brought with him, by the same route as

Xerxes, some camels which he had captured at the battle on the Paktolos, and which evidently made some sensation at home. Cp. Xenoph. *Hell.* 3. 4. 24, 4. 2. 8.

84. 1. ἴππευε δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνεα. Stein takes ταῦτα = τὰδε to refer to the coming list, on the ground that some of the previously-named nations could not furnish cavalry: (which ?): he also notes the stylistic inconsequence of the tenses, and once proposed (cp. App. Crit.) to change ἴππευε into ἴππευε to harmonise with παρείχετο. A better alternative might be to insert πάντα after ἔθνεα.

The Cavalry-list which follows (cc. 84-86) is somewhat suspicious. Eleven names of nations supplying cavalry are given, but three of these, Arabians (camels), Libyans (chariots), Indians (chariots and κέληρες) may be removed, leaving eight nations to furnish 80,000 cavalry. As 12,000 Persians and 8000 Sagartians may be subtracted, six myriads are left to be supplied by six nations. One of the names of the six is doubtful. If Stein's Πάκτυες be adopted, then the Sagartians are the only folk supplying cavalry who have not already been named and described in the infantry-list. If there were forty-six nations represented in the infantry, it seems unlikely that only eight were represented in the cavalry; and *vice versa* if the cavalry-list is good, and eight to twelve nations furnished that, were there forty-six supplying infantry? Stein understands ἴππευε ταῦτα to be introducing an ideal or potential list, reduced in παρείχετο to the actual dimensions on the given occasion. It is likely enough that both infantry- and cavalry-lists are rather ideals of the

ἵππων, ἀλλὰ τοσάδε μούνα, Πέρσαι μὲν τὴν αὐτὴν ἐσκευασμένοι καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτῶν· πλὴν ἐπὶ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον ἔνιοι αὐτῶν καὶ χάλκεα καὶ σιδήρεα ἐξεληλαμένα ποιήματα. εἰσὶ δὲ τινὲς νομάδες ἄνθρωποι Σαγάρτιοι καλεόμενοι, ἔθνος 85 μὲν Περσικὸν καὶ φωνῇ, σκευὴν δὲ μεταξὺ ἔχουσι πεποιημένην τῆς τε Περσικῆς καὶ τῆς Πακτυϊκῆς· οἱ παρείχοντο μὲν ἵππων ὀκτακισχιλῆν, ὅπλα δὲ οὐ νομίζουσι ἔχειν οὔτε χάλκεα οὔτε σιδήρεα ἔξω ἐγχειριδίων, χρέωνται δὲ σειρήσι 5 πεπλεγμένῃσι ἐξ ἱμάντων· ταύτησι πύσσουσι ἔρχονται ἐς πόλεμον. ἡ δὲ μάχη τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἦδε· ἐπεὰν συμμίσῃσι τοῖσι πολεμίοισι, βάλλουσι τὰς σειρὰς ἐπ' ἄκρῳ βρόχους ἐχούσας· ὅτεν δ' ἂν τύχῃ, ἦν τε ἵππου ἦν τε ἀνθρώπου, ἐπ' ἐωυτὸν ἔλκει· οἱ δὲ <ὥς> ἐν ἔρκεσι ἐμπαλασσόμενοι διαφθείρονται. 10 τούτων μὲν αὕτη ἡ μάχη, καὶ ἐπετετάχατο ἐς τοὺς Πέρσας. 86

3 ἐπὶ: περὶ van H. 4 ἔνιοι α: μετεξέτεροι ἔνιοι β: μετεξέτεροι Wesseling, Holder, van H. 85. 1 σαργάτιοι β, Valla 2 καὶ φωνῇ del. Sitzler: φωνῇ <χρεώμενον Περσικῇ> Stein: <γένει τε> καὶ φωνῇ van H. 4 οὐ νομίζουσι α: οὐνομάζουσι β || ἔχειν del. Naber, van H. 5 ἔξω ἐγχειριδίων α: ἐκτὸς ἐγχειριδίου β 6 τῇσι β 10 ὥς supp. Stein² || ἐν om. β 86. 1 ἐπετετάχατο Naber, van H.

nations in the Persian empire who might furnish soldiers than an authentic list of the actual contingents furnished in the expedition of 480 B.C.

2. Πέρσαι: the number of Persian horse accounted for in c. 55 is 12,000; but cp. notes *ad l.*

4. ἔνιοι: were there any but the officers thus protected? (cp. 9. 22), or was there also a *corps d'élite* of cavalry?

ἐξεληλαμένα ποιήματα, 'helmets of wrought bronze and iron.' ποιήματα, cp. 4. 5.

85. 1. Σαγάρτιοι: here introduced and described as hitherto unknown, are included in one satrapy (xiv.) with Sarangians, Thamanaians, Utians, Mykians, and the Islanders from the Persian Gulf, 3. 93, while in 1. 125 they are enumerated as one of the four 'nomad' clans (γένεα) of Persians. Those passages look like later information, and support the idea that this Book is of earlier composition. The Sagartians appear to be a γένος or ἔθνος of Persians, nomad and wandering over the south-Iranian region. Yet one of the rebellions quelled by Darius was headed by a Sagartian named Sitratames, who set up as "the King of

Sagartia," and claimed descent from Kyaxares (Behistun Insc. iii. 14), which would rather suggest a Median, or perhaps a 'Skythian' connexion (if the last kings of Media were 'Skyths').

5. σειρήσι πεπλεγμένῃσι ἐξ ἱμάντων. The use of the lasso, which we are apt to associate with the N.A. Indians and the cow-boys of the West, is ascribed to the Persians in the *Shahnameh*, to the Parthians by Suidas, *sub v. σειρά* to the Sauromatae by Pausanias, 1. 21. 8, and is even found represented on the Assyrian monuments in the B. M. (cp. Rawlinson). The lasso was not then a peculiarity of the 'Sagartians,' nor is it likely that their lasso was peculiar as formed of plaited thonga. The description given by Hdt. in the present of the manner in which the lasso was used is clear enough, but it is remarkable that no instance of its employment is recorded during the campaign. The description, in fact, is not based upon memories of the actual fighting, much less upon official Persian lists.

10. ἐν ἔρκεσι ἐμπαλασσόμενοι, 'entangled in the coils.' ἐμπ. in Thuc. 7. 84. 3 absolutely.

86. 1. ἐπετετάχατο ἐς τοὺς Πέρσας: at Doriskos? For they do not figure at

Μῆδοι δὲ τὴν περ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ εἶχον σκευήν, καὶ Κίσσιοι
 ὡσαύτως. Ἴνδοι δὲ σκευὴ μὲν ἐσεσάχατο τῇ αὐτῇ καὶ ἐν
 τῷ πεζῷ, ἤλαυνον δὲ κέλητας καὶ ἄρματα· ὑπὸ δὲ τοῖσι
 5 ἄρμασι ὑπῆσαν ἵπποι καὶ ὄνοι ἄγριοι. Βάκτριοι δὲ ἐσκευάδατο
 ὡσαύτως καὶ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ, καὶ Κάσπιοι ὁμοίως, Λίβυες δὲ καὶ
 αὐτοὶ κατὰ περ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ· ἤλαυνον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πάντες
 ἄρματα. ὥς δ' αὐτως †Κάσπιοι καὶ Παρικάνιοι ἐσεσάχατο
 ὁμοίως καὶ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ. Ἀράβιοι δὲ σκευὴν μὲν εἶχον τὴν
 10 αὐτὴν καὶ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ, ἤλαυνον δὲ πάντες καμήλους <ἐς>
 ταχυτήτα οὐ λειπομένας ἵππων.
 87 Ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνεα μούνα ἵππευει. ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῆς ἵππου
 ἐγένετο ὅκτὼ μυριάδες, παρέξ τῶν καμήλων καὶ τῶν ἀρμάτων.

8 Κάσπειροι Reiz : Κάσιοι Larcher : Πάκτες Stein : Κάσπιοι codd., del.
 Sitzler (Κασπίους<-σι?> Laird) 10 ἐς coni. Stein³ 11 ταχυτήτι B,
 Holder, van H. 87. 1 ἵππευεν B, Schaefer, Gaisford, Holder, van H.

the bridge! Had they reached Doriskos
 by sea? Cp. c. 59 *supra*.

2. Μῆδοι: c. 62 *supra*.

Κίσσιοι: *ibid*.

3. Ἴνδοι: c. 65 *supra*.

4. κέλητας καὶ ἄρματα. κέλῃς may
 mean a swift charger, suitable for light
 cavalry, or perhaps simply 'a riding
 horse' in distinction to the chariot-horse.
 It may also mean, as in 8. 94 *infra*,
 a light, swift vessel. That Indians
 brought chariots overland from the
 Punjab to Greece is hardly credible.
 Even the Kypristes have left theirs at
 home (cp. 5. 118). Nothing, indeed, is
 heard of chariots in the actual cam-
 paigning. The chariots here are intro-
 duced, perhaps, to please the poets!
 Cp. Aesch. *Persai* 84, and c. 140 *infra*.

5. Βάκτριοι: c. 64 *supra*.

6. Κάσπιοι: c. 67 *supra*. If the
 name stands here, it must not stand just
 below, and so *vice versa*.

ὁμοίως. Not 'like the Baktrians,'
 but ὡσαύτως καὶ ἐν τῷ πεζῷ (cp. 67).

Λίβυες: c. 81 *supra*. Their
 chariots would not have been much use,
 and what a way to take them (via
 Egypt, Abydos, to Doriskos! or direct
 by sea?).

8. †Κάσπιοι: read Πάκτες, an
 emendation by Stein for the mss. Κά-
 σπιοι, which is impossible in view of the
 occurrence of the word just above; cp.
 App. Crit. Stein's suggestion is the
 best, because, of the 8 (11) ethnic names

in the cavalry-list, Ζαγάρτιοι is the
 only one which has not occurred in the
 infantry-list, and the only one which
 has here a description of the armature
 appended. Πάκτες also occurs there
 (c. 67), and ἡ Πάκτικὴ σκευὴ is referred
 to just above (c. 85), but neither of the
 other two suggested names has occurred
 before; one or other would therefore
 have had something more of a descrip-
 tive note here. Laird's emendation
 destroys one of the eight names, and
 makes the sentence objectionable.

Παρικάνιοι: c. 68 *supra*.

9. Ἀράβιοι: c. 69 *supra*.

10. καμήλους: cp. c. 83 *supra*. These
 are not sumpter beasts but war animals.
 They are not mentioned at Plataia. But
 cp. c. 125 *infra*.

87. 1. *ἵππευει* preserves the same tone
 as the first word of c. 84.

2. ὅκτὼ μυριάδες: the figure is in-
 credibly large for the actual campaign,
 but not so gross an exaggeration as the
 figures for the foot; the method of
 numbering is not specified (cp. c. 60
supra), nor are the items specified, ex-
 cept for the Sagartii, c. 85 *supra*, and
 in quite a different connexion for the
 'Persians' (cp. cc. 40, 55 *supra*). The
 way in which eight myriads were reached
 is obvious, viz. by allowing a myriad
 for each of the eight nations furnishing
 cavalry. The actual numbers were per-
 haps 30,000. Cp. next c. and Appendix
 II. § 5.

οἱ μὲν νυν ἄλλοι ἱππῆες ἐτετάχατο κατὰ τέλεα, Ἀράβιοι δὲ ἔσχατοι ἐπετετάχατο· ἄτε γὰρ τῶν ἵππων οὔτι ἀνεχομένων τὰς καμήλους, ὕστεροι ἐτετάχατο, ἵνα μὴ φοβέοιτο τὸ ἱππικόν. 5 ἱππαρχοὶ δὲ ἦσαν Ἀρμαμίθρης τε καὶ Τίθαιος Δάτιος παῖδες. 88 ὁ δὲ τρίτος σφί συνῖππαρχος Φαρνούχης κατελέλειπτο ἐν Σάρδισι νοσέων. ὥς γὰρ ὀρμῶντο ἐκ Σαρδίων, ἐπὶ συμφορὴν περιέπεσε ἀνεθέλητον· ἐλαύνοντι γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου ὑπέδραμε κύων, καὶ ὁ ἵππος οὐ προῖδὼν ἐφοβήθη τε 5 καὶ στὰς ὀρθὸς ἀπεσεύσατο τὸν Φαρνούχεια, πεσὼν δὲ αἰμά τε ἡμεε καὶ ἐς φθίσιν περιήλθε ἡ νοῦσος. τὸν δὲ ἵππον αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐποίησαν ὥς ἐκέλευε· ἀπαγαγόντες οἱ οἰκέται ἐς τὸν χῶρον ἐν τῷ περ κατέβαλε τὸν δεσπότην, ἐν τοῖσι γούνασι ἀπέταμον τὰ σκέλεα. Φαρνούχης μὲν οὕτω 10 παρελύθη τῆς ἡγεμονίας.

Τῶν δὲ τριηρέων ἀριθμὸς μὲν ἐγένετο ἑπτὰ καὶ διηκόσιαι 89

4 ἐτετάχατο B 5 ὕστατοι malit van H. || ἵνα . . ἱππικόν eidem suspecta 88. 1 Τιθαῖος Lehrs 2 κατελέλειπτο BACorr. R: καταλέλειπτο Apr. SV 3 Σαρδίων ἐπὶ <τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, ἐνθαῦτα ἐς> Sitzler: Σαρδίων, συμφορῇ περιέπεσε ἀνεθέλητον, van H. 4 περιέπεσε α: ἐνέπεσε B, Sitzler, Holder 8 οἱ οἰκέται ὥς ἐκέλευε· ἐς τὸν χῶρον ἐν τῷ περ κατέβαλε τὸν δεσπότην ἀγαγόντες σὺν B

3. *τῶλεα*, i.e. myriads, cp. c. 81.

4. *ἄτε γὰρ* κτλ.: cp. 1. 80. The remark might perhaps apply to the baggage-train, and also help to explain why no one in Greece ever saw these camels.

88. 1. *ἱππαρχοί*: three apparently in number, each commanding a myriad (nominal strength) and attached to one of the three army-corps, and presumably subordinated to the *στρατηγοί* (cp. cc. 81, 82). As the 'Persians' supplied one (probably commanded by Pharnouches, to whom Masistios succeeded, see below), the two sons of Datis, the Mede, divided the command of the two myriads supplied by the rest of the nations. (If there were finally only two 'Hipparchai' in all, there were probably only 20,000 cavalry in all.)

Ἀρμαμίθρης τε καὶ Τίθαιος Δάτιος παῖδες: nothing more is known of them; for the father cp. c. 74 *supra*. Hdt. does not repeat the note upon his name.

2. *Φαρνούχης*: probably a Persian, but not elsewhere mentioned. He was presumably in command of the Persian horse, as it left Sardes, cc. 40, 41 *supra*; it is curious that the ominous disaster

which occurred to him was not reported there, or in c. 57. Cp. note to c. 37 *supra*.

3. *ἐπὶ συμφορὴν περιέπεσε ἀνεθέλητον*: the construction is unusual; but cp. App. Crit. For *ἀνεθέλητος*, c. 133 *infra*; the word of positive mischief is avoided, cp. use of *ἄχαρις*, c. 36 *supra*. This is *euphemism*.

7. *ἐς φθίσιν περιήλθε ἡ νοῦσος*: perhaps the earliest example of *φθίσις* for a disease; cp. Aristot. *Éth.* N. 7. 8. 1 = 1150 b *ἐοικε γὰρ ἡ μὲν μοχθηρία τῶν νοσημάτων ὅσον ὑδέρῳ καὶ φθίσει ἡ δ' ἀκρασία τοῖς ἐπιληπτικοῖς*. The more usual Attic term was *φθόη*, *vid.* L. & S.

τὸν δὲ ἵππον κτλ. Was the treatment of the horse an act of stupid revenge, or of superstitious sacrifice? The horse as a sacrificial animal, c. 113 *infra*.

11. *τῆς ἡγεμονίας*. Presumably Masistios succeeded him (9. 20), though Hdt. does not expressly say so.

89. 1. *τῶν δὲ τριηρέων*. Hdt. passes to the *Navylist*, and at once gives the total of ships—1207. This total was in itself the easiest to ascertain; it has

καὶ χίλιαι, παρείχοντο δὲ αὐτὰς οἶδε, Φοίνικες μὲν σὺν Σύροις τοῖσι ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ τριηκοσίας, ὧδε ἐσκευασμένοι· περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κυνέας εἶχον ἀγχοτάτω πεπονημένας τρόπον 5 τὸν Ἑλληνικόν, ἐνδεδυκότες δὲ θώρηκας λινέους, ἀσπίδας δὲ ἵτους οὐκ ἐχούσας εἶχον καὶ ἀκόντια. οὗτοι δὲ οἱ Φοίνικες τὸ παλαιὸν οἴκεον, ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐρυθρῇ θαλάσσῃ,

89. 2 Σύροις Stein: συρίοι 4 τρόπον τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ van H.
5 ἀσπίδας τε SV 6 τὸ α: τὰ B, van H.

a plausible air; it corresponds to the items given for the several contingents; and it is apparently confirmed by Aischylos, *Persai* 341. It has, therefore, been generally accepted; but there are some reasons against its acceptance: (i.) Other ancient authorities give different totals, cp. Appendix II. § 5. (ii.) The fleet was probably commandeered in round numbers, in 'decads,' in hundreds—perhaps a 'chiliad' was the regulative total; no other Persian fleet ever appears with a nominal total expressed by an uneven figure. (iii.) Aischylos, far from supporting Hdt.'s total, destroys it; for (1) Aischylos' figure is for Salamis, Hdt.'s for Doriskos, and (2) Hdt.'s figure may have been reached by misunderstanding Aischylos, with whom the total is the (ideal) chiliad, and the 207 *ὑπέρκομποι τάχει* are included, not additional ships. See Appendix II. *l.c.*

2. Φοίνικες: the description and particulars regarding the Phoenicians, who have figured largely in each and every book from A to Z, are rather belated and out of place, on the supposition that Bks. 1-6 were written before Bk. 7. It might be said, indeed, that Hdt. is clinging to his sources for the army- and navy-list, and thus comes to introduce an account of the Phoenicians, including their origin; but (i.) the army- and navy-lists are highly composite structures, apparently compiled from a variety of sources by Hdt. himself; cp. Introduction, § 10.

(ii.) The absence of a more detailed account of the Phoenicians at some previous stage of the work, as we now have it, is best explained on the supposition that this passage was, so to speak, 'already in type' when the introductory *Logoi* came to be written. Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

Σύροις τοῖσι ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ would cover Canaanites, Jews, and

Philistines, and any other elements in 'Palestine.' Rawlinson (*ad l.*) doubts whether any Jews served in the forces of Xerxes, least of all in the fleet: "in the time between Zerubbabel and Ezra they were too weak to be of any account." The Philistines were themselves of Greek, or at least of Aegean, origin, but were hardly of much account compared with the 'Phoenicians': Askalon, Ashdod, and Gaza were their chief coast towns. Παλαιστίνη is etymologically as well as historically the country of the 'Philistines'; but the geographical note with which this chapter concludes is hardly necessary after Bks. 1-3; cp. especially 3. 5.

3. τριηκοσίας: the 300 may be, like the similar round numbers for other items, and for totals, a nominal or regulative number; but estimates of fleets are constantly given in tens and hundreds, and are apparently to be taken as substantially exact.

ὧδε ἐσκευασμένοι. The 'Phoenician' armature, like Phoenician civilisation generally, is of eclectic character; quasi-Hellenic helmets, Egyptian corslets, targets without metal fittings, Anatolian javelins. But perhaps the Phoenician helmet was rather Assyrian or Egyptian than Hellenic.

5. θώρηκας λινέους: cp. c. 63 *supra*.

ἀσπίδας . . ἵτους οὐκ ἐχούσας: cp. c. 75 *supra*.

7. οἴκεον, ὡς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐρυθρῇ θαλάσσῃ, i.e. in the south of Arabia, the true home of the Semite, cp. cc. 80 and 69 *supra*. The statement is in a sense true, and the 'Phoenicians' (whose connexion with *Punt* or with *Fench* is doubtful) may have remembered their own origin, though Hdt.'s reference to source and authority in such cases is rarely convincing (cp. Introduction, § 10). In 1. 2 the same origin is predicated of the Phoenicians without a reference, or perhaps on the authority of

ἐνθεύτεν δὲ ὑπερβάντες τῆς Συρίας οἰκέουσι τὸ παρὰ θάλασσαν· τῆς δὲ Συρίας τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον καὶ τὸ μέχρι Αἰγύπτου πᾶν Παλαιστίνη καλεῖται. Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ νέας παρείχοντο διηκοσίας. 10 οὔτοι δὲ εἶχον περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα χηλεντά, ἀσπίδας δὲ κοίλας, τὰς ἴτους μεγάλας ἐχούσας, καὶ δόρατά τε ναύμαχα καὶ τύχους μεγάλους. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτῶν θωρηκοφόροι ἦσαν, μαχαίρας δὲ μεγάλας εἶχον. οὔτοι μὲν οὕτω 90 ἐστάλατο, Κύπριοι δὲ παρείχοντο νέας πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν, ἐσκευασμένοι ὧδε· τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς εἰλίχματο μίτρησι οἱ

11 χηλεντά B: πλεκτά χηλεντά Apr. B: πλεκτά supersc. verbo eraso A²: 'χηλεντά ex Hdto citat Pollux 7. 83 et interpr. τὰ πλεκτά' Gaisf. 13 post ναύμαχα glossema add. AA² ὄρυξ. λιθοβοϊκὸν ἐργαλεῖον: idem post τύχους P^m 4, cp. Stein¹, Gaisf. 90. 2 ἐστάλατο Dobree: ἐσταλάδατο B: ἐστελάδατο α: ἐσκευάδατο Parisinus 2933: ἐστολίδατο Naber

'Persian writers,' a further hint of the priority of this passage.

10. Αἰγύπτιοι. It is a wonder to find Egyptians at sea, or supplying a fleet, of 200 ships; it is also a wonder that no Egyptians have appeared in the land army. Hdt. assigns the *aristeia* on the Persian side to the Egyptian vessels in the second engagement off Artemision 8. 17, and the satrap of Egypt, the king's brother, Achaimenes, is one of the chief admirals, c. 97 *infra*. (Diodorus 11. 17. 2, incidentally mentions them at Salamis.) Aischylos seems to recognize Egyptian forces both by land and by sea, the latter drawn from "the marshes" (cp. 2. 94 and Thuc. 1. 110), Baehr. On the other hand the Egyptians, after Salamis, are lauded and joined to the infantry, 9. 32, *q.v.* It would be convenient to get rid of these Egyptian ships altogether; the 'Aristeia' might be put down to the credit of Egyptian *Epibatai*, and Diodorus would not bind us; the position of the Egyptian satrap is harder to explain. Blakesley suggests that the *rowers* were Egyptians, and that the ships, though paid for by Egypt, were 'navigated' by Phoenicians; but he ignores the 'Epibatai' and the 'Navarch.'

11. οὔτοι: the description of the armour could, of course, only apply to the Epibatai, who, on Hdt.'s calculation, would amount to 6000 men: cp. c. 184 *infra*.

κράνεα χηλεντά. χήλη means,

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among other things, a knitting-needle; and χηλεντά here may mean 'plaited' or 'knitted.' The material was apparently 'reeds': πλεκτά ἐκ σχοίνου (Hesychius); cp. Pollux 7. 83 μάλιστα δὲ οὕτως ὠνόμαζον τὰ τῶν σχοίνου πλεκόντων, ὡς καὶ κράνη χηλεντά τὰ πλεκτά 'Hρόδοτον λέγειν' καὶ Εὐπολις "σκύτινα χηλεῖν": but the last words suggest that the term might have been applied to helmets plaited of leather (cf. c. 68 *supra*).

12. κοίλας, 'capacious'; cp. 4. 2.

δόρατα ναύμαχα. ξυστά *v. Il.* 15. 389, 677; "boarding-pikes," Rawlinson.

13. τύχους, pole-axes; "from its resemblance to a mason's pick," L. & S. *sub v. τύκος*.

90. 2. ἐστάλατο: i.e. ἐστολισμένοι ἦσαν. "Schweighauseriana lectio ἐσταλάδατο e duabus scripturis orta videbatur: ἐστάλατο et ἐσκευάδατο, illud a verbo στέλλειν hoc a verbo σκευάζειν," Baehr. Cp. Hesiod, *Scut.* 288.

Κύπριοι are subsequently subdivided into five 'nations' (*ἔθνη*), which might perhaps have supplied each thirty ships (5 x 30 = 150).

8. ἐσκευασμένοι ὧδε. It is only the head-dress of the Kyprians which betrays the oriental element or influence; the rest of their *σκευή* is Hellenic. The kings have 'turbans' wound round their heads (εἰλίχματο μίτρησι, cp. c. 62 *supra*), the commons wear a kind of fez (κυτάριας κίταρις). κεφαλὰς is the so-called 'accusative of reference.' Cp. c. 77.

βασιλείες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι εἶχον κιθῶνας, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατὰ
 5 περ Ἑλλήνες. τούτων δὲ τοσάδε ἔθνεα εἰσὶ, οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ
 Σαλαμῖνος καὶ Ἀθηνέων, οἱ δὲ ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ
 Κύθων, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Φοινίκης, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Αἰθιοπίας, ὡς αὐτοὶ

4 κιθῶνας B: κιτάρης (κιταρίας) de Pauw propt. Polluc. 10. 163, van H.
 5 ἔθνεα ἔστι (-ιν V) B 6 Ἀθηνέων Acorr., P, dcorr: Ἀθηναίων

4. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι . . τὰ δὲ ἄλλα . . : there is a slight inconsequence or obscurity in the passage, but οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι may be taken as a parenthetical antithesis to οἱ βασιλείες, while τὰ δὲ ἄλλα furnishes the regular antithesis to τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς.

5. οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ Ἀθηνέων: these are presumably the Teukri: cp. c. 20 *supra*. That there were actually settlements from Athens in Kypros dating from Mykenian times is not impossible, but less probable than the alternative hypothesis, that we have here a false inference from the 'Teukrian' element, or name, found in Kypros and in Salamis, and from the name Salamis itself. Salamis and Soli (cp. 5. 113) were the headquarters of the Hellenic influence, as their conduct during the Ionian revolt attested.

6. οἱ δὲ ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας. The reality of a connexion between 'Arkadia' and 'Kypros' is now assured by the similarity of the Arkadian and Kypriote dialects. The connexion may indeed date back to Mykenian or Minoan times, and does not, of course, imply more than that Peloponnesian settlements in Kypros took place at a time when the settlers spoke a dialect, which in historic Greece was best represented in Arcadia. It must have been the observation of resemblances between Kypriote and Arcadian dialects, and possibly other analogies (cult of Amyklaian Apollo), similarly explicable, that suggested to the *Logographos* a direct connexion between Kypros and 'Arkadia.' Cp. Busolt *Gr. G.* i.² (1893) 318 ff.; E. Meyer, *G. d. A.* ii. (1893) 222 f.; Bury, i. (1902) 60 ff.

οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Κύθων. Kythnos is one of the Kyklades, lying between Keos and Seriphos: the inhabitants passed as 'Dryopes' (8. 46 *infra*). Such a connexion would point to the antiquity of the 'Greek' settlements in the island of Kypros.

7. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Φοινίκης. The reality of the Phoenician element in Kypros is beyond dispute, but it is not necessarily

older than the 'Greek' or so-called Greek, nor perhaps originally were the two elements hostile. Kition and Amathús (5. 105) were the Phoenician headquarters. The different attitude of the Persians towards Phoenicians and Ionians, and the results of the Ionian revolt (498-494 B.C.), especially in Kypros, had accentuated the difference between the Greek and the Semitic elements in the island at the time when Hdt. was writing. The Homeric poems show no special hostility to the Phoenician, and were the *Kypria* forthcoming the early friendship of Phoenician and 'Greek' might be further apparent; but cp. 2. 117.

οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Αἰθιοπίας. Beside the Phoenician and the Greek elements there was a third and perhaps a fourth in the island. The 'Ethiopian' must refer to a negro, or negrito stratum—whether 'Libyan' or 'Asiatic' Hdt. does not indicate, and such an element there probably was in the island (cp. case of Kolchis c. 79 *supra*); but the really primitive stock, belonging to the 'Anatolian' race, is completely ignored by Hdt., unless we are to suppose that it is here misrepresented.

ὡς αὐτοὶ Κύπριοι λέγουσι: the citation of the authority, or source (authority rather than source), conveys an indication of doubt. The doubt is presumably limited to the last item, the existence of an 'Ethiopian' element in the population. By αὐτοὶ Κύπριοι we cannot here understand the primitive or autochthonous stratum, as distinguished from Hellenic, Phoenician, or Ethiopian elements, but simply 'dwellers in Kypros'—without ethnic distinction—'Kyprian authorities.'

In 5. 113 Hdt. implies a similar doubt as to the 'Argive' origin of the inhabitants of Kurion (οἱ δὲ Κουριάες οὐτοὶ λέγουσιν εἶναι Ἀργεῖων ἀποικίαι); a tradition which fits in well enough with 'Arkadian' descent, properly understood. Hence, too, Ἀχαιοὶ in Kypros (E. Meyer, ii. 78). The bearing of this c. as a whole

Κύπριοι λέγουσι. Κίλικες δὲ ἑκατὸν παρείχοντο νέας. οὗτοι 91
 δ' αὖ περὶ μὲν τῇσι κεφαλῇσι κράνεα ἐπιχώρια, λαισῆια δὲ
 εἶχον ἀντ' ἀσπίδων ὠμοβοέης πεποιημένα, καὶ κιθῶνας εἰρινέους
 ἐνδεδυκότες· δύο δὲ ἀκόντια ἕκαστος καὶ ξίφος εἶχον, ἀγχοτάτω
 τῇσι Αἰγυπτίησι μαχαίρησι πεποιημένα. οὗτοι δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν 5
 Ὑπαχαιοὶ ἐκαλέοντο, ἐπὶ δὲ Κίλικος τοῦ Ἀγήνορος ἀνδρὸς
 Φοίνικος ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην. Πάμφυλοι δὲ τριήκοντα

91. 2 δ' αὖ α: δὲ β 3 ὠμοβοέης: ὠμοβοείης d: ὠμοβοίης,
 ὠμοβοίης ceteri: ὠμοβοείους Eustath. II. 570 || καὶ del. Valckenaer 6
 τῇσι Αἰγυπτίωσι V: τοῖσι Αἰγυπτίωσι S || μαχαίρησι om. R (B) || οὗτοι
 μὲν α, Stein¹: οὗτοι β: οὗτοι δὲ Stein² 7, 9 παμφύλοι (bis) β

upon the problem of composition is not, perhaps, very obvious or important; but at least it is observable that there is no reference back to the story of the part played by the Kyprians in the Ionian revolt, nor to any other previous mention of Kypros. The Kyprians, like all the other peoples named throughout the lists, are introduced as an unknown quantity. The presumption is in favour of the hypothesis of the prior composition of Bks. 7-9. Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

91. 1. Κίλικες furnish 100 ships. Kilikia in 3. 90 forms a whole satrapy (iv.) to itself, and pays besides its tribute of 500 T. (only 360 of which actually reach the king) 360 horses, 'one for each day in the year.' A description of the Kilikian *σκευή* has already been promised (c. 77 *supra*), and the promise is now redeemed.

2. κράνεα ἐπιχώρια. Either Hdt. treats 'Kilikian' helmets as too well known for description, or more probably is not in a position to describe them.

λαισῆια . . . ὠμοβοέης. The *Iliad* knows *βοείας* Ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισῆια τε πτερόεντα, 5. 453 (of Achaeans and Trojans), 12. 426 (of 'Danai' and Lykians). There is nothing 'Kilikian' in the word; L. & S. connect it with *λάσιος* (shaggy), others (better) follow Eustathios and connect it with *λαῖος* (*laevus*); thus Hesychios has λαῖβα, Kretan for ἀσπίς. λαῖβα, πέλτη. λαῖφα, ἀσπίς.

3. ὠμοβοέης: cp. c. 76 *supra*. εἰρινέους, 'woollen'; the word occurs 1. 195, 2. 81, 4. 73. The Attic word (Plato) is ἐρεοῦς. There does not appear anything very distinctive in the equipment of the 'Kilikies,' unless it is that they are swordsmen.

4. ἕκαστος . . . εἶχον . . . ξίφος πεποιημένα carries the *constructio ad sensum* to a point only permissible in a classical writer.

6. Ὑπαχαιοί: it may not be unsafe to see in these Hypachaians a remnant of the Aquaiascha of the Egyptian monuments, and of the 'Achaians' of Kypros; cp. previous c.

ἐπὶ: cp. c. 83 *supra*.

Κίλικος τοῦ Ἀγήνορος ἀνδρὸς Φοίνικος: 'Kiliz' is presumably the eponym of the people (Κίλικες), who may have had some admixture of Semitic or of Syrian (Aramaean) blood. Agenor has a thoroughly Greek name, but he appears in 4. 147 as the father of 'Kadmos,' who is a thorough Phoenician to Hdt. The only man of the name known to Homer is a Trojan, *Il.* 11. 59, who must be dismissed in this case, for he has no connexion with the Κίλικες, who, in *Iliad* 6. 397, 415, dwell in 'Thebe' and the Theban plain (cp. c. 42 *supra*); but Hesiod had made Agenor father of Phoinix and grandfather of Phineus, *Fr.* 56. Agenor, whether in Greece or in Phoenicia, is only a genealogical name; he plays no part in the myths or legends, but is the father of mythical and legendary heroes—Kadmos, Phineus, Phoinix. It may be that behind his name lurks a consciousness that old 'Greek' heroes had gone east, before the Phoenician came west. 'Agenor' was nothing if not a 'man' (here ἀνδρὸς Φ.).

7. Πάμφυλοι supply thirty ships. The name is pure Greek (cp. 5. 68) and its bearers are armed in Greek fashion. They are included (3. 90) by Hdt. in satrapy i. Pamphylia lay on the coast between Kilikia and Lykia, nor is it likely that the population was

παρείχοντο νέας Ἑλληνικοῖσι δπλοισι ἐσκευασμένοι. οἱ δὲ Πάμφυλοι οὗτοι εἰσὶ τῶν ἐκ Τροίης ἀποσκευασθέντων ἅμα
 92 Ἀμφιλόχῳ καὶ Κάλχαντι. Λύκιοι δὲ παρείχοντο νέας πεντή-
 κοντα θωρηκοφόροι τε ἔοντες καὶ κνημιδοφόροι, εἶχον δὲ τόξα
 κρανείνα καὶ ὀιστοὺς καλαμίνους ἀπτέρους καὶ ἀκόντια, ἐπὶ
 δὲ αἰγὸς δέρμα περὶ τοὺς ὤμους αἰωρεῦμενον, περὶ δὲ τῇσι
 5 κεφαλῇσι πῖλους πτεροῖσι περιεστεφανωμένους· ἐγχειρίδια δὲ
 καὶ δρέπανα εἶχον. Λύκιοι δὲ Τερμίλαι ἐκαλέοντο ἐκ Κρήτης

10 <τε> καὶ Kallenberg, van H.
 Holder, van H.

92. 4 δέρματα et αἰωρεῦμενα B,
 δ ἐστεφανωμένους B

pure Greek, but there were doubtless Greek colonies (Olbia, Side) and more or less Hellenized cities (Aspendos, Perge, Sylleion) in the region. It is this Greek element, the origin of which is here traced to a portion of the post-Trojan *Diaspora*, though in this, as in other cases, the relations of Aegean tribes with the Levant may be safely taken back before the Trojan epoch.

10. Ἀμφιλόχῳ καὶ Κάλχαντι: Kalchas Θεστορίδης οἰωνοπόλων ἐχ' ἄριστος is well known to the *Iliad*: (1. 69 ff., 2. 300, 13. 45). Amphilochoos is named in the *Odyssey* (15. 248), as son of Amphiaraios. The *Nostoi* enlarged and combined their adventures after the fall of Troy, and variants existed in regard to details. Thus, according to one story, Kalchas fared no further than Kolophon, where he met his superior in Mopsos, who then joined Amphilochoos, and with him founded Mallos in Kilikia; while according to another story, which Sophokles apparently followed (Strabo 675), and Hdt. in this passage, the scene of the *ἔρις περὶ τῆς μαντικῆς* between Kalchas and Mopsos was placed further east, in Pamphylia (meaning, as Strabo thinks, Kilikia). Amphilochoos' career as founder was not cut short: Hdt. reports him to have established Posideion, 'on the borders of Kilikia and Syria' (3. 91), and his achievements in the east were apparently succeeded by a similar set of adventures in the west, the greatest of his foundations being Argos Amphilochoicum: Thucyd. 2. 68. 3.

92. 1. Λέκιοι supplied fifty ships. The Lykian equipment is among the most remarkable: it is in strong contrast with the Lykian dress as shown on monuments, from which Rawlinson draws an argument for the late date of the monu-

ments (so as to give the Lykians time to change their dress): an alternative, however, is possible—the inaccuracy, or inapplicability of Hdt.'s description.

The Lykians wear breastplates and greaves (of metal presumably): their bows are of cornel-wood (cp. c. 77 *supra*): they use unfeathered reed-arrows: they carry javelins: they wear the *aegis*: they have the most remarkable head-dress in the whole army: they carry also daggers and sickles (Karian † cp. c. 93 *infra*, 5. 112).

5. πᾶσι πτεροῖσι περιεστεφανωμένους: on the importance of this head-dress cp. W. Max Mueller, *Asien u. Europa* 362. Also H. R. Hall, *Oldest Civilisation* p. 180 (1901): "examples of this feather headdress worn by tribes of the Aegean and southern coast of Asia Minor in the xii. viii. vii. v. centuries B.C."

6. Λέκιοι δὲ...τὴν ἐπωνυμίην. This passage is enlarged and rewritten in 1. 173, or else that passage is here reproduced in a compressed form: there is not much to show which passage is of earlier composition, except the omission here of all reference to the longer passage, in which the supposed facts are more fully set out, which, so far as it goes, supports the hypothesis of the earlier composition of this passage: cp. Introduction, § 8.

Τερμίλαι . . . ἐκ Κρήτης. The Kretan origin of the Termilai, or Tramilai, seems less probable than the hypothesis that they represented the indigenous population of the Anatolian main, and were in so far allied to the Karians, Lydians and other native stocks. Yet it would be bold to deny a connexion between early Krete and the Asianic side: and the 'Eteokretes' themselves

γεγονότες, ἐπὶ δὲ Λύκου τοῦ Πανδίωνος ἀνδρὸς Ἀθηναίου ἔσχον τὴν ἐπωνυμίην. Δωριεὲς δὲ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίδης τριήκοντα παρ- 93 εἶχοντο νέας, ἔχοντές τε Ἑλληνικὰ ὄπλα καὶ γεγονότες ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. Κᾶρες δὲ ἐβδομήκοντα παρείχοντο νέας, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κατὰ περ Ἑλληνες ἐσταλμένοι, εἶχον δὲ καὶ δρέπανα καὶ ἐγχειρίδια. [οὔτοι δὲ οὔτινες πρότερον ἐκαλέοντο, 5 ἐν τοῖσι πρώτοις τῶν λόγων εἴρηται.] Ἴωνες δὲ ἑκατὸν νέας 94

93. 3 πελοποννήσου β (sic ubique)
seclusi

δ οδοι . . . εἴρηται glossema

may perhaps have been akin to the fundamental or indigenous population of Asia Minor. In 1. 171 the Karians, too, are derived by Hdt. from Krete in the teeth of their own belief, duly reported, that made them *αὐτόχθονας ἡπειρώτας*. The decipherment of the Lykian inscriptions (*Tituli Asiae Minoris*: vol. i. *Tituli Lyciae*, ed. E. Kalinka, Vienna, 1901) may throw light upon the ethnological problem: it is at least clear that the Tramilai were not Greeks. The poet of the *Iliad* is acquainted with Lykia and the Lykians though not with Tramilai: (notably 6. 168 ff. story of Bellerophon, cp. also story of Pandaros: 4. 86 ff.); and long before the days of Homer the Lykians (Lukki, Luka) figure in the Tel-el-Amarna letters and on Egyptian monuments of the Ramessid period: cp. Hall, *Oldest Civilisation*, p. 88. 'Lykians' and 'Termilai' might be two names (Greek and Native) for one and the same people, or more probably (as 'Termilai' figures in Greek) represent two elements in the population of historic Lykia, the native and the foreign (Hellenic, or Hellenized). The presence of an Hellenic element is asserted in the eponymous hero's derivation from Athens. It is by no means impossible that the primitive, or 'Mykenian' inhabitants of Attika had relations with Lykia as with Ionia and Kypros; but 'Lykos son of Pandion' (a) is scarcely an historical person, (b) owes his position in the legend of 'Lykia' to the nominal correspondence. Pausan. 1. 19. 4 connects the name with the Lukeion (Lycæum) in Athens, which may have been in fact the temenos of the wolf-god (Apollon f).

93. 1. Δωριεὲς from Asia, thirty ships: the first pure Greeks named in the whole list. Their contingent and origin is more fully bespoken c. 99 *infra*: there

is, of course, no item in the list on which Hdt. should be a better authority at first hand than the Dorians in Asia, yet he packs them curiously away in a parenthesis (cp. 1. 144). As Halikarnassos appears to be included here (cp. c. 99), notwithstanding the excommunication recorded in 1. 144, perhaps each city in the Hexapolis supplied five vessels. (Was that excommunication subsequent to this service? At least this passage is probably of earlier composition.)

3. Κᾶρες furnish seventy ships nominally (perhaps one per city!), making with the Dorian colonies in Karia an hundred. The Karians had Greek weapons, partly because the Greeks had Karian (cp. 1. 171): the *δρέπανον* was a characteristically Karian weapon, cp. previous c.

6. ἐν τοῖσι πρώτοις τῶν λόγων: the reference is clearly to Bk. 1 c. 171, where two views in regard to the origin of the Karians are reported (cp. c. 92 *supra*). The reference and the form of reference here are most remarkable. This is absolutely the first reference to an earlier Book which occurs in this section of the work, notwithstanding the frequent occasions for such references hitherto. To the form of reference there is but one precise parallel in the whole work, viz. 5. 36 ὡς δεδῆλωται μοι ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν λόγων, i.e. 1. 92. Cp. my note *ad l.* The reference there is to the first half of the first Book (as we have it): the reference here is to the second half of the first Book (hence, perhaps, the use of the plural). Nowhere else does Hdt. refer back in this fashion either to the 'first' or to any other set of 'Logi'. The question obviously presents itself, whether the reference is a gloss, or whether it is from the author's hand, and if so, whether it is an addition or belongs to the first draft of his work. The problem

παρείχοντο, ἐσκευασμένοι ὡς Ἕλληνες. Ἴωνες δὲ ὅσον μὲν χρόνον ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ οἴκεον τὴν νῦν καλεομένην Ἀχαιίην, καὶ πρὶν ἢ Δαναόν τε καὶ Εὐθὺν ἀπικέσθαι ἐς Πελοπόννησον, ὡς Ἕλληνες λέγουσι, ἐκαλέοντο Πελασγοὶ Αἰγυαλεῖς, ἐπὶ δὲ 95 Ἴωνος τοῦ Εὐθύου Ἴωνες. νησιῶται δὲ ἑπτακαίδεκα παρείχοντο νέας, ὠπλισμένοι ὡς Ἕλληνες, καὶ τοῦτο Πελασγικὸν ἔθνος,

here is far more acute than in 5. 36, for several reasons. (a) The 'fifth' Book may very well have been composed, or redacted, after the 'first' on any theory of composition, but this reference here seems to destroy the hypothesis that Bks. 7-9 were the 'first' Logi compiled by Hdt. (b) The reference in the fifth Bk. is more easily accounted for, whether as a gloss, or as an insertion by the author's hand, than the reference here: because throughout the (army- and) navy-list so far notes on the *Origines* or provenience of peoples and nations have occurred, and one might be expected in the case of the Karians, while in the passage of Bk. 5 the reference is, so to speak, purely fortuitous, and not required by the context. If now the reference here is to be regarded as authentic and of the first draft, it will follow almost of a certainty that Bk. 1, much as we have it, was in existence when Hdt. wrote this passage: was Bk. 1 then the first portion of the work composed by Hdt. and if so, how much more of the work had he composed before coming to Bk. 7? The hypothesis of the priority in a first draft of Bks. 7, 8, 9—for which there is so much to be said—need not, however, be surrendered if this reference, or the whole context in which it occurs (army- and navy-lists), can be regarded as belonging to the second or third draft of this Book, or even as considerably touched up and revised by the author in successive drafts. As Bks. 7, 8, 9, even if the earliest section of the work projected and more or less accomplished, have certainly received additions down to the date of the Archidamian War, it is not obligatory to atheize this passage: but there does remain the possibility that the words *οἷον...εἰρηται* are a gloss modelled, perhaps, on the genuine reference in 5. 36, and occasioned by the glossators missing a note on the origin of the Karians: or the gloss might be contained simply in the words *ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν*

λόγων. The absence of a *μοί* here (cp. *ὡς δεδήλωται* μοί 5. 36) rather strengthens the gloss impression.

94. 1. Ἴωνες supply 100 ships: the particular contingents are not given. Eight Ionian cities had contributed 283 ships to the fleet at Lade in 494 B.C., if Hdt. is to be trusted, 5. 8; cp. my note *ad l.* (Chios 100, Miletos 80, Samos 60). That the Ionians are described as *ἐσκευασμένοι ὡς Ἕλληνες*, the Dorians as *ἐχόντες Ἑλληνικά ὄπλα*, need not be taken as a jibe at the expense of the Ionians compared with Dorians and Aiolians. The 'Hellenes' here are the national forces arrayed against the 'Barbarian.'

5. *ὡς Ἕλληνες λέγουσι*: a very clear reflexion on his literary sources (cp. Introduction, § 10), here perhaps the *Ἑνεαλογία* of Hekataios. There is, however, no reference to the excursus on the Ionians and their antecedents in 1. 143-146, a passage hardly reconcilable with this, as Blakesley pointed out, for the genealogical purity of the Ionians is here recognized and there disputed. Blakesley accordingly suggests that the present passage belongs to the original draft of the work, while the other is an addition of a later period.

It may be noted that Danaos and Xouthos in this passage apparently arrive in the Peloponnesos at the same time, while in 2. 98 Danaos is two generations later than Xouthos.

Πελασγοὶ Αἰγυαλεῖς: cp. 5. 68 (and my note *ad l.*). The 'Pelasgian' character of the Ionians is most clearly asserted in 1. 56-58, serious as are the difficulties in which that assertion involves Hdt., especially with regard to the Athenians; cp. 6. 137 ff. (and notes).

95. 1. *νησιῶται*: the term is ambiguous and obscure. Baehr refers it to the Kyklades on the strength of Hdt.'s usage, cp. 5. 30, 6. 49; Larcher specifies Keos, Naxos, Siphnos, Seriphos, Andros, Tenos. Stein, noticing the absence of the article, interprets "most

ὑστερον δὲ Ἴωνικὸν ἐκλήθη κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον καὶ οἱ
 δυωδεκαπόλεις Ἴωνες οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων. Αἰολέες δὲ ἐξήκοντα
 νέας παρείχοντο, ἐσκευασμένοι τε ὡς Ἕλληνες καὶ τὸ πάλαι 5
 καλεόμενοι Πελασγοί, ὡς Ἑλλήνων λόγος. Ἑλλησπόντιοι δὲ
 πλὴν Ἀβυδηῶν (Ἀβυδηνοῖσι γὰρ προστετέτακτο ἐκ βασιλέος
 κατὰ χώραν μένουσι φύλακας εἶναι τῶν γεφυρέων) οἱ δὲ
 λοιποὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου στρατευόμενοι παρείχοντο μὲν ἑκατὸν
 νέας, ἐσκευασμένοι δὲ ἦσαν ὡς Ἕλληνες. οὗτοι δὲ Ἴωνων 10
 καὶ Δωριέων ἄποικοι.

Ἐπεβιάτενον δὲ ἐπὶ πασέων τῶν νεῶν Πέρσαι καὶ Μῆδοι 96

95. 3 κατὰ . . Ἀθηνέων del. Gomperz || οἱ δυωδεκαπόλεις α : αἱ δυνάμεις β 4 Ἴωνες οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων secl. Valckenaer, van H.: ἀθηναίων β 8 φυλάκους van H. 9 <οἱ> ἐκ Wesseling 10 ἐσκευάδατο δὲ ὡς vult van H.

of the Aegean islands, especially the Kyklades." But the contingents from the Kyklades only joined the king's fleet after Artemision, probably at Phaleron, cp. 8. 66 *infra*; and five Nesiote states sent their ships to the national fleet, 8. 46. Leake (*Athens and the Dmt.*, Appendix ii. p. 237) suggested Lemnos and Imbros, but they hardly correspond to the requirement of ex-Pelasgian Ionians κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον καὶ οἱ δυωδεκαπόλεις Ἴωνες οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων. Cp., however, App. Crit. The Samothracians are spoken of as Ionians in 8. 90, but perhaps 'without prejudice.' On the whole Hdt. here probably means the Ionians of the Kyklades, but has thereby involved himself in an inconsequence, valuable to us as betraying his methods. His navy-list is probably valid, so far as authentic at all, not for Doriskos, but for Salamis (cp. c. 89 *supra*), and it is a *tour de force* on his part to have shifted the scene.

4. Αἰολέες supply sixty ships. At Lade Lesbos alone (if Hdt. 6. 8 is to be trusted) had supplied seventy. 'Aiolis' was a 'Dodekapolis' (l. 149): it is noticeable that there is no reference back to that passage which might interpret the vague title here used.

6. ὡς Ἑλλήνων λόγος: cp. c. 94 *supra*.

Ἑλλησπόντιοι . . οἱ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου στρατευόμενοι supply 100 ships. A curious title: Stein explains Πόντος here as used in a narrower sense of

Bosporos, Propontia, Hellespont, and refers to c. 36 *supra* where he takes Πόντος (τοῦ μὲν Πόντου ἐπικαρσίας) as the Propontis (cp. notes *ad l.*). This interpretation may stand; but would Hdt. have used Πόντος in this loose fashion after writing 4. 85, 86? This passage appears of earlier composition, and written previously to his own visit to that region; cp. Introduction, § 8.

10. Ἴόνων καὶ Δωριέων ἄποικοι. Ionian: (Abydos), Lampsakos, Kyzikos, Prokonnesos, Perinthos, etc. Dorian: Kalchedon, Byzantion, Selymbria, As-takos. Sestos was Aiolian (9. 115), and possibly helped the Abydeni to guard the bridge, of course under Persian superintendence.

96. 1. ἐπεβιάτενον δὲ ἐπὶ πασέων τῶν νεῶν Πέρσαι καὶ Μῆδοι καὶ Σάκαι: a startling statement: to what purpose then the description of the armed men of the fleet if the *Epibatēs* were Persians, Medes, and Skythians (Sakai)? In c. 184 *infra* the 'Persians, Medes, and Skythians' are reckoned thirty men to each ship in addition to the ἐπιχώριοι ἐπιβάται, but this does not solve the difficulties of the statement, for if there were thirty 'Persians, Medes, and Skyths' upon each vessel as Epibatai, what room was left for native Epibatai in the strict sense of the word? Moreover, why Persians, Medes, 'and Sakai'? Is *Sakai* used here for any 'archer'? Has Hdt. committed the absurdity of describing the equipment of the various nations

καὶ Σάκαι. τούτων δὲ ἄριστα πλεούσας παρείχοντο νέας
Φοίνικες καὶ Φοινίκων Σιδώνιοι. τούτοισι πᾶσι καὶ τοῖσι ἐς
τὸν πεζὸν τεταγμένοισι [αὐτῶν] ἐπήσαν ἐκάστοισι ἐπιχώριοι
ἡγεμόνες, τῶν ἐγώ, οὐ γὰρ ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέρχομαι ἐς ἱστορίης

96. 2 τούτων: πάντων? Stein², van H.

4 αὐτῶν secl. Stein³

|| ἐπήσαν α: ἐποίησαν R: ἐπήσαν SV

δ ἐξέρχομαι: ἐξείρομαι

codd. (ἐξέρχομαι Paris 2933)

which supplied ships when the Epibatai were all drawn from Persians, Medes, and Sakai? or rather is not the statement that 'Persians, Medes, and Sakai' served on all the ships as Epibatai (whether 'in addition to' or 'instead of' native Epibatai) a very doubtful assertion? Were there Persians and Medes and Sakai on each ship as Epibatai? or had some ships only Persians, others only Medes, and so forth? Again, were these Epibatai on the ships all along? or did they go on board (at Artemision, at Salamis) for battle? Lastly, are not the Epibatai, wherever they joined the fleet, to be deducted from the land forces, not reckoned in addition thereto? And if fighting men were shipped at Doriskos, did they not constitute one of the *corps d'armée*? Cp. c. 121 *infra*.

2 τούτων . . νέας: as τούτων must refer to *πασῶν τῶν νέων* the phrase is clumsy. (It can hardly be referred, with Sitzler, to "the nations furnishing ships.") Stein suggests *πάντων* instead of *τούτων*. I think *πασῶν* and *τούτων* might well change places.

8. Φοίνικες καὶ Φοινίκων Σιδώνιοι. The Phoenicians excelled all the other ships, and the Sidonian ships all the other Phoenician: cp. cc. 44, 100. The *ὑπέρκομποι τάχει* in Aischyl. *Pers.* 342 are 207 in number: the nationality is not specified, but as that figure was probably associated with the Ionian contingent the suggestion there is more favourable to Greek mariners. Hdt. in this Bk. shows himself no great admirer of the Ionians on the Persian side. It may be that Ionian shipping had not recovered the disasters of the Ionian revolt: on Phoenician skill cp. c. 23 *supra*.

τούτοις πᾶσι certainly seems vaguely put for τοῖσι ἐς τὸ ναυτικὸν τεταγμένοισι. Even *vagner* is the use of *αὐτῶν* just below, which could be very well dispensed with, but is quite Herodotean: cp. c. 14 *supra*. It might

suggest referring τούτοις πᾶσι to Persians, Medes, and Sakai.

4. ἐκάστοισι ἐπιχώριοι ἡγεμόνες, 'each set, nation, had leaders from its own home.' Whether these 'epichorian leaders' are limited to the Epibatai or command the ships severally and in squadrons; or, what the relation between the epichorian *hegemon* and the 'Persians, Medes, and Sakai' on board, does not appear. For the case of the *πρὸς στρατὸς* cp. c. 81. The matter is further explained in the immediate context here.

5. οὐ γὰρ . . παραμύνημαι: cp. c. 99 *infra* τῶν μὲν νυν ἄλλων οὐ παραμύνημαι ταξιαρχέων ὥς οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενος and c. 139 *infra* ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέρχομαι (I am compelled by necessity). The necessity lies in the argument or plan: it is a logical not a physical compulsion. ἐξέρχων, literally 'to shut out,' 'exclude' (*τὸ ἀποκτείνω*), may come to mean 'to shut in,' on the principle that *exclusio illius* is *inclusio huius*, or perhaps may more simply be taken as a strengthened form of ἐργεῖν (*εἰργεῖν*) meaning 'to compel.' παραμυνησέσθαι, 'to mention (one thing) besides (another),' i.e. 'I have not mentioned the leaders beside their respective contingents.' Sophokles uses the word (*παρεμνήσω*) *Trach.* 1125, but no one else apparently.

ἐς ἱστορίης λόγον. Baehr quotes with approval Schweighauser's *quod ad huius narrationis rationem attinet*. Rawlinson has "for the course of my History"; Stein, in *Rücksicht auf die Erzählung*, and remarks: "this is the only place in which Hdt. uses the word *ἱστορίη* in the later signification." Macaulay has: "I am not compelled by the course of the inquiry," which hardly gives more than the sense of the words οὐ γὰρ ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέρχομαι, but the note which he adds "with regard to the inquiry," i.e. "by the plan of the history," leaves no doubt that he agrees with Stein and the others.

But are we compelled to adopt this

λόγον, οὐ παραμένημαι· οὔτε γὰρ ἔθνεος ἐκάστου ἐπάξιοι ἦσαν οἱ ἡγεμόνες, ἔν τε ἔθνει ἐκάστῳ ὅσαι περ πόλεις τοσούτοι καὶ ἡγεμόνες ἦσαν, εἶποντο δὲ ὡς οὐ στρατηγοὶ ἀλλ' ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατευόμενοι δοῦλοι· ἐπεὶ στρατηγοὶ τε οἱ τὸ πᾶν ἔχοντες κράτος καὶ ἄρχοντες τῶν ἐθνέων ἐκάστων, ὅσοι αὐτῶν 10 ἦσαν Πέρσαι, εἰρέαται μοι. τοῦ δὲ ναυτικοῦ ἐστρατήγεον 97

6 ἐπάξιοι Portus : ἀπάξιοι 9 δοῦλοι damn. Valckenaer || τε α, Stein¹ : γε β, Stein², Holder, van H. : οἱ τε τὸ ? Stein² 10 καὶ ἄρχοντες del. van H. 97. 1 ἐστρατήγεον οἶδε β, Stein¹, Holder, van H.

interpretation of *ιστορίη* in a sense for which a parallel can hardly be produced before the days of Aristotle? Even if *ἐς λόγον* might mean *quod attinet ad rationem*, must *ιστορίη* mean *haec narratio*, die Erzählung, my 'History'? *ιστορίη* with Hdt. (even i. 1) means a process of inquiry, not the result, either as bare knowledge or as literary record. So here: *I am not compelled by the necessity of my inquiries to give any account of my inquiries on that head: i.e. I am not bound to tell all I know. I could say much in regard to the various native leaders, for I have inquired in regard to them, but I am not under any necessity to make known the results of my inquiries.* Cp. c. 224 *infra* τῶν ἐγὼ ὡς ἀνδρῶν ἀξίων γενομένων ἐπυθόμην τὰ οὐνόματα, ἐπυθόμην δὲ καὶ ἀπάντων τῶν τρηκοσίων. He does not give the names, and might have added: τῶν οὐ γὰρ ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέργουμαι ἐς ιστορίης λόγον ἐκὼν ἐπιλήθομαι.

6. οὔτε γάρ: Hdt. gives three or four reasons for suppressing the names and achievements of the ethnic *ἡγεμόνες*. (i.) As individuals they were not men of mark (*ἐπάξιοι*, mentionable), even when in command of a whole *ἔθνος*. (ii.) They were too numerous, *quod civitates tot duces*. (iii.) They had no independent command, they were in a servile position, οὐ στρατηγοὶ ἀλλὰ δοῦλοι. (iv.) The names of the real Strategoi and Archontes, so far as Persian, have already been given.

In this passage the Historian, methinks, 'doth protest too much.' Who will believe that Hdt. could have supplied the names of all the Chiliarchs, Hekatontarchs and Dekadarchs in the Persian forces? The extent to which he gives the names for the fleet (c. 98 *infra*) does not confirm his extravagant

claim. Hdt. is not quite free from the scholar's foible, omniscience.

8. στρατηγοί: c. 82 *supra*.

10. ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἦσαν Πέρσαι: the 29 ἄρχοντες named in the army-list, cc. 61-89, to which are to be added Hydarnes c. 83, Pharnuches c. 88, and the two sons of Datis, Harmamithras and Tithaios *ib.*, who were Medes.

11. εἰρέαται μοι. A reference back, but merely to the context.

97. 1. τοῦ δὲ ναυτικοῦ ἐστρατήγεον. There follow the names of the four Persian admirals of the fleet, and some hints, which if developed, might have rendered this chapter normative for the organization of the fleet, as cc. 81, 82, 88 are for the organization of the army. Unfortunately, Hdt. himself has not envisaged this problem, nor supplied incidentally, whether here or in the actual narrative of the campaign, data for a decisive reconstruction, nor can it be confidently assumed that even the items in this chapter are complete and accurate. The names of four admirals are given, but it is not clear whether the fleet under their command consisted of four district squadrons, or divisions, or of three such divisions, or even perhaps only of two. The doubt may also arise whether the arrangements for the command of the Fleet were not more analogous to those for the army: were there perhaps six admirals, divided into three pairs, and commanding on the analogy of the Strategoi, three columns, or divisions? In that case Hdt.'s list of the admirals is incomplete, though his sources for the naval department are generally superior to his sources for the army. Or were there only three admirals, on the analogy of the Hipparchs c. 88, and have we in the four names the name of a successor included,

'Αριαβίγνης τε ὁ Δαρείου καὶ Πρηξάσπης ὁ 'Ασπαθίνεω καὶ Μεγάβαζος ὁ Μεγαβάτεω καὶ 'Αχαιμένης ὁ Δαρείου, τῆς μὲν 'Ιάδος τε καὶ Καρικῆς στρατιῆς 'Αριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου τε 5 παῖς καὶ τῆς Γοβρύεω θυγατρός· Αἰγυπτίων δὲ ἐστρατήγεε 'Αχαιμένης Ξέρξεω ἐὼν ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀδελφεός, τῆς δὲ

2 ἀσπαθίνεω α: ἀπαθίνεω R: ἀσπαθίνεω S: ἀσπαθίνεω cum ἡ superse. V 4 καρίης B 5 παῖς del. van H. || γωβρύεω B, Holder || ἐστρατήγεε et ἐστρατήγεον del. van H. 6 πρὸς ἀμφοτέρων Cobet

as we should there have had, had the successor of Pharnuches been named on the spot! In the following year, when the whole command of the fleet is changed, there are three admirals 8. 180, of course over a fleet much reduced in numbers. On these and other cognate questions cp. Appendix II. § 5.

2. 'Αριαβίγνης . . . ὁ Δαρείου: an Achaimenid; immediately below 'the daughter of Gobryas' is given as his mother. She was the first wife Dareios married (cp. o. 2 *supra*), and had three sons, Artobazanes, Ariabignes, and one anonymous. Ariabignes, here mentioned first among the admirals, fell at Salamis 8. 89.

Πρηξάσπης ὁ 'Ασπαθίνεω: this Aspathines is presumably the Persian noble of the Seven 3. 70, who was wounded in the struggle with the Magi 3. 78. His is the one name of the Seven which does not appear on the Behistun Inscription iv. 18. Whether the Prexaspes who figures largely in the context of Bk. 3 is any relation to his younger namesake cannot be determined.

3. Μεγάβαζος ὁ Μεγαβάτεω. Blakesley suggests his identity with the conqueror of Thrace (4. 143 f. 5 *passim*, 6. 33, and cc. 22, 67 *supra*), who is described simply as ἀνὴρ Πέρσης, and without his patronymic. Hdt. shows no sense of any such identity. An oversight in so frappant an instance were almost inconceivable, though fitting in well enough with the early priority of composition to be assigned to Bks. 7-9. Anyway, the Megabates of this passage may well be identical with the Megabates described in 5. 32 as ἀνδρα Πέρσην τῶν 'Αχαιμενιδέων and a cousin of Dareios. According to the story there told it would then be a sister of this Megabazos for whom Pausanias proposed, when "in love with the tyranny of Hellas": but *vide* my note *ad l.c.* Megabates must have

been a young man in 498 B.C. if he was satrap of Phrygia in 476 B.C. (Thuc. 1. 129), and his naval services against Naxos, if correctly reported by Hdt. 5. 33, were hardly of good augury for his son's appointment.

'Αχαιμένης ὁ Δαρείου: an Achaimenid of the Achaimenids, full brother of Xerxes, satrap of Egypt c. 7 *supra*, q.v. His plan of campaign is expounded in c. 236 *infra*.

τῆς μὲν 'Ιάδος τε καὶ Καρικῆς στρατιῆς: the words if interpreted strictly and referred to the navy-list would give a squadron (στρατιή) of 100 + 70 = 170 vessels. If the Dorians (30) in Karia were added the number would be raised to 200; but if one item may thus be added, why not others, till we raise the total to 300, or 400, more or less: and so likewise with the other divisions. Cp. Appendix II. § 5.

5. Αἰγυπτίων 84: the number for the 'Egyptian' fleet is given as 200, the addition of the Kilikians (for example) would raise it to 300, or a different distribution (Egyptian + Kyprian 150 + Lykian 50) might give a nominal strength of 400, the fleet being named simply by the contingent, or ship, which flew the admiral's flag.

6. τῆς δὲ ἄλλης στρατιῆς ἐστρατήγεον οὐ δύο. These words at first seem to mass all the rest of the fleet in one squadron or division, under two admirals, a curious inconsequence: or, if the two had synchronously independent commands, still leaving each with a much larger number of ships than the two admirals first named, and Achaimenids, also an improbable arrangement. It might be suspected that by ἡ ἄλλη στρατιή is really to be understood the 3000 transports and service-vessels of various sorts immediately to be mentioned, and that the fighting fleet was really only in two divisions under the

ἄλλης στρατιῆς ἐστρατήγεον οἱ δύο. τριηκόντεροι δὲ καὶ πεντηκόντεροι καὶ κέρκουροι καὶ ἱππαγωγὰ πλοῖα μακρὰ συνελθόντα ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐφάνη τρισχίλια. τῶν δὲ ἐπι- 98 πλεόντων μετὰ γε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς οἶδε ἦσαν ὀνομαστότατοι, Σιδώνιος Τετράμνηστος Ἀνύσου, καὶ Τύριος Ματτὴν Σιρώμου,

8 μακρὰ α: σμικρὰ β: del. Kallenberg 98. 3 ἀλλήσου β ||
ματτὴν BCd: ματγὴν A: μάπην β || σιρώμου α: σιρώνου β: Εἰρώμου
Duncker vii⁵ 205

two Achaimenid admirals, each division being named from its head or leading contingent, A. Ionio-Karian, B. Egyptian: the confusion in the text might favour this hypothesis, but the weight of argument is against it. 1. *στρατιή* should mean rather a fighting unit than transports. 2. It is not likely that the Phoenicians, who furnish 300 ships, were simply grouped under either the Egyptian or the Ionio-Karian division. 3. The general analogies and probabilities, and to some extent the subsequent narrative of the naval operations, favour the view that the principle of tripartition underlay the naval organization in the campaign. The other *στρατιή* here then is probably the Phoenician (300), with which, if the whole fleet amounted to 1207, the Kilikian (100) may have been combined, under the command of Prexaspes and Megabazos, either as colleagues, or in succession. The Egyptian (+ Kypros + Lykia) would furnish a nominal 400, and the Ionio-Karian with all the rest would account for 407. If each squadron amounted, even nominally, to 400, it seems probable that there would be two admirals in command of each (commanding 200 apiece); in which case the (subordinate) colleagues of Achaimenes and Ariabignes have been forgotten.

7. *τριηκόντεροι* δὲ . . . *τρисχίλια*: either some words have fallen out after οἱ δύο, or (as Stein suggests) this sentence is not here in its original context. This huge fleet, including horse-transports, was used presumably for the transport of horses, men, and supplies, and for despatch purposes and communications (*κέρκουροι* can hardly be derived from *Κόρκυρα*). Possibly one of the three army corps was brought to Doriskos by sea: and if so, probably the one comprising the forces of Upper Asia, so far as they had not met at Kritalla, and

marched ἀπ' αὐτῶ *Ξέρξῃ*. Cp. Appendix II. § 3.

98. 1. *τῶν δὲ ἐπιπλεόντων*: cp. 5. 86 *τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἐπιπλέοντας στρατηγούς*. 8. 67 *κατέβη αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπὶ τὰς νέας ἐθέλων . . . πυθέσθαι τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων τὰς γνώμας*. Once in Thucyd. (2. 66. 2) *ἐπέπλεον δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων χίλιοι ὀπλίται καὶ Κρήμιος Σπαρτιάτης ναύαρχος*. Generally *ἐπιπλεῖν* (with dative, or with *ἐπὶ* and accus., or absolutely) means 'to sail against,' in hostile sense.

2. *οἷδε ἦσαν ὀνομαστότατοι*: there follow ten names of native leaders (three Phoenicians, one Kilikian; one Lykian, two Kyprian; three Karian), at first sight chosen at random: the omission of Greek names is observable, but not inexplicable: jealousy, or patriotism, might suppress them; Artemisia reigns alone (cp. c. 99). The omission of Egyptians is more striking, and confirms the suspicion that the so-called 'Egyptian' contingent was not navigated by Egyptians. If the Egyptian formed one squadron (*στρατιή*) with the Lykians and Kyprians, the whole fleet (*ναυτικὴ στρατιή*) was divided into three squadrons (cp. c. 97); we have then in the names preserved in this chapter memorials of the principal native commanders on board each of the three squadrons: the first four names (Phoenician and Kilikian) may be taken from Squadron A, the next three names (Kyprian and Lykian) from Squadron B, and the last three names (all 'Karian') from Squadron C (the Karians being the only non-Hellenic factor in that division). This observation may be taken to confirm the hypothetical distribution of the naval forces finally proposed above.

3. *Σιδώνιος Τετράμνηστος Ἀνύσου*. Sidon recovers with Hdt. to some extent its Homeric prominence, cp. cc. 44, 96 *supra*, c. 128 *infra*. Yet Tyre was in his own time, as in Alexander's, the

καὶ Ἀράδιος Μέρβαλος Ἀγβάλου, καὶ Κίλιξ Σύννεσις
5 Ὀρομέδοντος, καὶ Λύκιος Κυβερνίσκος Σίκα, καὶ Κύπριοι

4 ἀράδιος B: ἀλαρόδιος d || νέρβαλος CP || ἀρβάλου B: corrig. Ἀσβάλου
sive Ἀζβάλου van H.

leading city-state of Phoenicia (cp. 2. 44). The King of Sidon sits next the king in council, 8. 67 *infra*. (Diodor. 14. 79 gives the Sidonian dynast the precedence in the days of Konon, and possibly the Sidonian took precedence in virtue of the early primacy of Sidon, even when Tyre had eclipsed the elder state.)

'Tetramnestos' has a curiously Greek sound. Baehr deprecates a Semitic etymology, but the Greek sound might be due to mere assimilation. The same remark applies to the father's name, Anysoz. (Cp. Ἄνωσις as the name of an Egyptian king, 2. 137, 140; and of a city in Egypt, 2. 137, 160, 166.)

Τίριος Ματτήν Σιράμου. 'Matten' is presumably the same name as 'Mattan' (the priest of Baal, 2 Kings ii. 18). 'Siromis' may well be the same as 'Hiram,' Hirom (Cheiram in LXX; Heiramos and Heiromos *ap.* Josephum; Duncker, vii. 205, would read *Εἰρωμος* here).

4. Ἀράδιος Μέρβαλος Ἀγβάλου. Arados, like Tyre and Sidon situate on an island strongly fortified, was accounted an independent colony from Sidon (Strabo 753, the *locus classicus*) and next thereto in importance, under the Persians, but destined in later times to eclipse Tyre itself (cp. Strabo *l.c.*) Merbalos resembles the Carthaginian Maharbal (Merbal) and presumably contains, like the father's name, Agbalos (*v.l.* Arbalos) the name of the Phoenician deity.

(Besides Tyre, Sidon, and Arados, the only important seaports in Phoenicia would be Byblos and Berytos, cp. Kiepert, *Manual*, § 97.)

Κίλιξ Σύννεσις Ὀρομέδοντος. A Syennesis of Kilikia appears in the year 585 B.C. mediating between Lydians and Medes (1. 74); another, and it might be the one here mentioned, as about contemporary with the Ionian revolt (5. 118). Xenophon reports the dealings of Kyros, the younger, with a Syennesis of Kilikia in 401 B.C. (*Hell.* 3. 1. 1, cf. *Anab.* 1. 2. 12-27). The word is either a frequently recurring name for the kings of Kilikia, or a royal title (*ἰσως σημεῖατιχὴ λέξις* *schōa nasi* =

εὐγενὴς πρίγκιψ. Wecklein-Zomariades). Aischylos (*Persai* 329-331) devotes three lines to the gallant death of this Syennesis at Salamis. Herodotos (9. 107) provides a Greek, and indeed an Halikarnassian successor.

Oromedon appears as a name or epithet in some mss. of Theokritos 7. 46 (*v.l.* for *εὐρυμέδοντος*), and is interpreted by the scholiast as (1) a title of Pan, (2) the name of a mountain in Kos. But these are probably only scholiastic sophisms.

5. Λύκιος Κυβερνίσκος Σίκα. Kyberniskos has a Greek sound (*κυβερνήτης*, gubernare, govern), or at least an Hellenized appearance. A Κύβερνις, son of Kydias, of Athens, appears on an inscription not earlier than 277/6 B.C. Dittenberger, 149 (i.¹ p. 232, i.² 330).

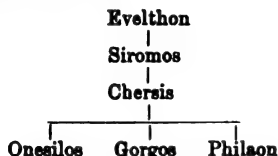
Sikas may perhaps be a shorter form of Sikinnos (8. 75 *infra*), and likewise has a Greek tone, possibly deceptive. But Lykians might very well have Hellenic, or Hellenistic names. Σίκων is a not uncommon name in Athens.

Κύπριοι: it is remarkable that Hdt. does not here specify the Kyprian states to which Γόργος ὁ Χέρσιος and Τιμώναξ ὁ Τιμαγόρου respectively belonged. Timonax and Timagoras are thorough Greeks, and must have ruled one of the Greek states other than Salamis (perhaps Kurion or Soli? But Aristokypros, son of Philokypros, was king of Soli in 496 B.C., 5. 113). Gorgos, the son of Chersis, is incidentally established as king of the Salaminians in 8. 11; but the absence here of any reference back to the notices of this Hellenized House given in 4. 163, 5. 104, 113, etc., is still more remarkable, except on the supposition that this passage is of earlier composition, or that Hdt. follows in various places various sources so slavishly as to surrender his rights of combination, and cross-reference! Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8, 10. Γόργος is good Greek, not to say Arkadian (Leake, *Inscr.* 1, Pape-Benseler). Chersis also may pass for Greek. He had at least three sons (Onesilos, 5. 104, Gorgos, Philaon, 8. 11), and was himself the son of a Siromos (cp. 1. 3 *supra*) and grandson of Evelthon

Γόργος τε ὁ Χέρσιος καὶ Τιμῶναξ ὁ Τιμαγόρεω, καὶ Καρῶν
 Ἰστιαίος τε ὁ Τύμνεω καὶ Πίγρης ὁ Ὑσσελδῶμον καὶ Δαμασί-
 θυμος ὁ Κανδαύλεω. τῶν μὲν νυν ἄλλων οὐ παραμένειν 99
 ταξίαρχων ὡς οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενος, Ἀρτεμισίης δὲ [τῆς] μάλιστα
 θῶμα ποιεῦμαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατευσαμένης γυναικός·
 ἦτις ἀποθανόντος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐτὴ τε ἔχουσα τὴν τυραννίδα

6 τιμωνᾶς β 7 πίγρησος σελδῶμον β: Πίγρης ὁ Σελδῶμον P,
 van H. 99. 1 τῶν μὲν . . ἀναγκαζόμενος damn. Stein: nonne
 legenda potius τῶν μὲν κτλ., τῆς δὲ μάλιστα κτλ., Ἀρτεμισίης deleto?
 || δέ, τῆς Stein¹, Holder, van H. 2 ταξιαρχῶν β, Stein¹, Holder,
 van H. || τῆς del. Stein

(5. 104). The pedigree may be exhibited as follows:



6. Καρῶν. The Karians enjoy a disproportionate notice from the Halikarnassian, as, besides the three leaders here specified, Queen Artemisia is coming in for a chapter to herself (99).

7. Ἰστιαίος ὁ Τύμνεω is surely the tyrant of Termera, or Termeron, cp. 5. 87 (and my note *ad l.*). Πίγρης ὁ Ὑσσελδῶμον has a proper name shared by many persons more or less known to fame: (1) the Halikarnassian, brother or accord. to Plutarch *de Malig.* 43, son of Artemisia, and no mean poet; (2) a Pigres who acted as interpreter for Kyros (*Anab.* 1. 2. 17, etc.) may very well have been a Karian; (3) the Paionian mentioned 5. 12 *supra* and others. The patronymic forbids the identification of the first, and other obvious considerations, the identification of either the other two, with the son of Hysseldomos, or Seldomos (cp. App. Crit.). This last name, in either form, is scarcely of Greek origin; but the root of πίγρης is perhaps to be found in πικρός.

Δαμασίθυμος ὁ Κανδαύλεω may fairly be identified with the King of the Kalyndians, run down by Artemisia, and presumably drowned, at Salamis, 8. 87. His own name is transparent Greek. His father's name, Kandaules, originally at least a native God's, 'the hound-

(wolf) strangler' Hermes: Ἑρμῇ κυνάρχα Μρονιστὶ Κανδαῦλα, Hipponax, *fr.* 1, Bergk ii.⁴ 460: a title easily explicable from Indogerm. roots, and presumably of Phrygian extraction, see Kretschmer, *Einleitung*, p. 388 f.

99. 1. τῶν μὲν ἄλλων οὐ παραμένειν: cp. c. 98 *supra*. ταξίαρχος: of naval commanders, unusual, cp. 8. 67 ταξίαρχοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν. The contingent led by Artemisia forms a τάξις. Stein suspects the phrase τῶν μὲν . . . ἀναγκαζόμενος and brackets τῆς just after. My doubt would be confined to the words ὡς οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενος in the one case, but would extend to the proper name Ἀρτεμισίης in the other, as its occurrence here discounts its solemn introduction five lines lower.

3. γυναικός. The position is emphatic. This new Amazon fills the soul of Hdt. with wonder (θῶμα ποιεῦμαι). "With Hdt. (says Rawlinson) patriotism [civic?] triumphs over every other motive [!], and he does ample justice [!] to the character of one who, he felt, had conferred honour upon his birthplace." Was this testimonial to Artemisia written before, or after, Hdt.'s own expulsion from Halikarnassos? He seems here to bear the tyranny in his native city little malice.

4. τοῦ ἀνδρός. Suidas (*sub v.* Πίγρης) gives the husband's name as 'Mausolos,' a nomination obviously open to the suspicion of an exchange with the devoted Karian queen and author of the 'Mausoleum' in the fourth century, B.C. It may be observed that the name Mausolos occurs in Hdt. 5. 118, as the father of Pixodaros, one of the wisest leaders (according to Hdt.) in the Karian revolt of 497 B.C., and though that Mausolos cannot have been the husband

5 καὶ παιδὸς ὑπάρχοντος νεηνίω ὑπὸ λήματός τε καὶ ἀνδρηίης
 ἐστρατεύετο, οὐδεμῆς οἱ εἰούσης ἀναγκαίης. οὐνομα μὲν δὴ
 ἦν αὐτῇ Ἀρτεμισίη, θυγάτηρ δὲ ἦν Λυγδάμιος, γένος δὲ ἐξ
 Ἀλικαρνησοῦ τὰ πρὸς πατρός, τὰ μητρόθεν δὲ Κρήσσα.
 ἡγεμόνευε δὲ Ἀλικαρνησέων τε καὶ Κφών καὶ Νισυρίων τε
 10 καὶ Καλυδυνίων, πέντε νέας παρεχομένη. καὶ συναπάσης
 τῆς στρατιῆς, μετὰ γε τὰς Σιδωνίων, νέας εὐδοξοτάτας παρεί-
 χετο, πάντων τε τῶν συμμάχων γνώμας ἀρίστας βασιλεῖ
 ἀπεδέξατο. τῶν δὲ κατέλεξα πολλίων ἡγεμονεύειν αὐτήν, τὸ

6 συνεστρατεύετο Cobet appr. van H. || οἱ om. α || ὄνομα van H.
 7 ἐξ om. α 9 κῶων β 11 ἐνδοξοτάτας Wesseling 13 ἡγε-
 μονεύειν αὐτήν secl. van H.

of this Artemisia, I venture to suggest that Pixodaros was (cp. my note to 5. 118).

5. *παιδὸς ὑπάρχοντος νεηνίω*. Stein takes *νεηνίω* to mean that the son was old enough to lead the forces: Suidas (*sub v. Ἡρόδοτος*) gives Πισινδηλὺς as his name. (The word may be connected with Πισιδία, Πισιδίαι, the termination -inda, -anda being locally characteristic.) *λήματός τε καὶ ἀνδρηίης*: cp. 9. 62, 5. 72, 111 for *λήμα*, a poetical word; and cp. Sophokl. *El.* 983 for *ἀνδρεία* of women.

6. *ἀναγκαίης* would here be physical compulsion; cp. c. 96 *supra*.

7. Ἀρτεμισίη: the goddess of whom she has her name is of course the 'Ephesian' Artemis, i.e. a form of the Great Asianic Mother. It is perhaps only her name which leads the scholiast to Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 676 to make her τὸ γένος Ἐφεσία. Her mother is a 'Cretan,' her father a Halikarnassian.

Λυγδάμιος. This Lygdamis, her father, was presumably dynast of Halikarnassos, and if Artemisia married Pixodaros, son of Mausolos, from Kindys, she may have brought him into the dynasty, on the principles of female succession, which were characteristic of the region (cp. Radet, *Lydie* 121, Gelzer, *Rh. Mus.* xxxv. 1880, 516 f.). The name Lygdamis occurs previously as that of the tyrant of Naxos, supported by Peisistratos (*Hdt.* 1. 61, 64), and earlier still as the name of a chieftain of the Kimmerii, or Treres (if late authorities can be trusted; e.g. Strabo 61 *Λύγδαμις δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἄγων μέχρις Ἀσίας καὶ Ἰωνίας ἦλθε καὶ Σάρδεϊς εἶλεν, ἐν Κιλικίᾳ δὲ διεφθάρη*). It was borne by the grandson and successor

of Artemisia, under whom Herodotos was expelled from Halikarnassos, Suidas l.c.; Hicks, *Manual*², No. 27. The Greek origin of this name *λύγδος*, 'white,' or *λύγδην* (*λύζω*), is anything but certain. The name occurs on Carian *tituli*: cp. Radet, *Lydie*, p. 180.

8. Κρήσσα leaves her exact *αἰθνήκον* uncertain, whether Dorian, or 'Eteokretan,' or what not!

9. *ἡγεμόνευε*. *Hdt.* does not expressly locate the 'tyrannis' of Artemisia in Halikarnassos. She led 'the men of Halikarnassos and Kos, of Nisyros and Kalydna.' Four names supplied five ships; of the five, perhaps Halikarnassos (rather than the 'Kalydnai') supplied two. These five ships must all be included in the Dorian contingent, c. 93 *supra*. Nisyros, Kos, and Kalydna are three islands (in order from S. to N.) off the promontory of Halikarnassos. *Νισυρόν τ' εἶχον . . . καὶ Κῶν . . . νήσους τε Καλύδνας*, *Il.* 2. 676 f. The form *Κάλυμνα* is also found (e.g. coins, inscrip. *C.I.G.* 2671), and better distinguished the island (still named 'Kalymnos') from the Karian town *Κάλυνδα*, cp. 8. 87.

11. *μετὰ γε τὰς Σιδωνίων*: cp. c. 96 *supra*. Her exploit recorded in 8. 87 is hardly sufficient to justify this extravagant praise; the excellence of her counsel is exhibited 8. 68 and 102, passages perhaps composed to illustrate this text.

13. *τῶν δὲ κατέλεξα πολλίων*. *τὰς δὲ πολλὰς τῶν κατέλεξα ἡγεμονεύειν αὐτήν*, i.e. an attraction of *πολλίων*, not of the relative *τῶν*. This seems preferable to taking *πολλίων* as genitive after τὸ *ἔθνος* ('the nationality'). In any case the compound *κατέλεξα*, which suggests rather

ἔθνος ἀποφαίνω πᾶν ἔον Δωρικόν, Ἀλικαρνησσέας μὲν Τροιζηνίους, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους Ἐπιδαυρίους. ἐς μὲν τοσόνδε ὁ 15 ναυτικὸς στρατὸς εἴρηται.

Ξέρξης δέ, ἐπεὶ ἡριθμήθη τε καὶ διετάχθη ὁ στρατός, 100 ἐπεθύμησε αὐτὸς σφεας διεξελάσας θεήσασθαι μετὰ δὲ ἐποίησε ταῦτα, καὶ διεξελαύνων ἐπὶ ἄρματος παρὰ ἔθνος ἐν ἑκαστον ἐπυνθάνετο, καὶ ἀπέγραφον οἱ γραμματισταί, ἕως ἐξ ἐσχάτων

14 Τροιζηνίους? idem 15 ἐς . . εἴρηται glossema videtur
100. 1 ἐπίετε? van H. || ἡριθμήθη Schaefer: ἡρίθμησέ Stein¹, codd. || τε
om. B 2 διεξελάσας secl. van H.: 'requireretur saltem διεξελαύνων'
idem 3 Num ἔθνος παρ' ἔθνος scribendum? παρ' B || ἐν om. B

the list (κατάλογος) of cities than the simple predication of leadership, is not quite strictly used. The reference back (only the third so far in the Bk., cp. c. 93 *supra*) is to the list in the last sentence but one. Rawlinson remarks that Halikarnassos had been excludcd from the Dorian amphiktion, 1. 144, yet 'Kos is subject to the excommunicated city.' This would be an interesting example of the separation of Church and State in early times; but is it certain that the episode in 1. 144 is prior to 480 B.C.?

14. ἀποφαίνω, 'I (as born Halikarnassian) do declare'; cp. 2. 16 (Stein).

πᾶν ἔον Δωρικόν. Hdt. will not allow any impurity or miscegenation in the population of the Dorian Hexapolis; it all goes back to the Dorians of the Argolid, the Halikarnassians to Dorian Troizen, the rest (i.e. Kos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, or Kalymna, or Kalymnai) to Dorian Epidaurous.

The doctrine of the purely Dorian character of these settlements—as indeed of the remaining Dorians both within and without the Hexapolis (cp. c. 93 *supra* and 1. 144)—is anything but indisputable. (1) That the Dorian invaders of the Peloponnesos could have spared sufficient drafts to colonize SW. Asia Minor is on the face of it improbable. (2) Nor is the purely Dorian character of the Peloponnesian Dorians itself to be admitted: apart from the question of intermarriage, many passed for Dorians, as others for Achaeans, who had little right to the name. (3) The Homeric catalogue makes Kos (*Il.* 2. 677) Hellenic before the Trojan War, as also Lindos (656), Karpathos (676), Syme (671), etc. Rawlinson regards all that as anachronism,

so likewise the praee-Dorian date assigned by some authorities to the colonisation of Halikarnassos (cp. Strabo 543, 939, Steph. B. *sub v.*); but we must now be prepared to recognize that 'Peloponnesians' and others passed freely across the Aegean long before the days of the Return of the Herakleids. There are two possibilities to be reckoned with: (a) The 'Dorians' were a much earlier and more primitive element in the Aegean population than the legend of the 'Return' recognizes; or (b), as is more probable, the 'Dorian' colonization in Asia was merely an *Epoikism*, the Dorian element small and nominal, confined at first perhaps to the leaders, or new *oikists*; cp. story of Dorieus, 5. 42 ff. That it was, however, a real presence is proved by the appearance of the Dorian tribes in Halikarnassos, Kalymna, Kos (though late!); cp. Hermann-Thumser, i. 110. How factitious, 'pragmatic,' or *tendentis* such legends may be is illustrated by the stories of Thera and Kyrene; see Hdt. IV.-VI. vol. ii. pp. 264 ff.

100. 1. ὁ στρατός: here ὁ πεζός (= ἡ ἱππὸς καὶ ὁ πεζός).

2. ἐποίησε ταῦτα, sc. αὐτὸς σφεας διεξελαύνων ἐθέτειτο.

3. ἔθνος: were the ethnic divisions, then, still visible under the arrangement κατὰ τέλα, in myriads (c. 82 *supra*)? If so, each of the forty-six nations must have had a frontal formation!

4. ἀπέγραφον οἱ γραμματισταί. Heeren first suggested that Hdt. had personal access to the documents drawn up on this occasion (*Asiatic Nations*, i. 441, E.T.): Heeren's idea was approved by Thirlwall. Rawlinson sees, in "the minuteness of description" a "proof

5 ἐς ἔσχατα ἀπίκετο καὶ τῆς ἵππου καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ. ὥς δὲ ταῦτά οἱ ἐπεποιήτο, τῶν νεῶν κατελκυσθεισέων ἐς θάλασσαν, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Ξέρξης μετεκβὰς ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐς νέα Σιδωνίην ἔζετο ὑπὸ σκηνῇ χρυσῇ καὶ παρέπλεε παρὰ τὰς πρῶρας τῶν νεῶν, ἐπειρωτῶν τε ἐκάστας ὁμοίως καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ ἀπο-
10 γραφόμενος. τὰς δὲ νέας οἱ ναύαρχοι ἀναγαγόντες ὅσον τε τέσσερα πλέθρα ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ ἀνεκώχεον, τὰς πρῶρας ἐς γῆν τρέψαντες πάντες μετωπηδὸν καὶ ἐξοπλίσαντες τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ὥς ἐς πόλεμον. δ' δ' ἐντός <τε> τῶν πρῶρων πλέων ἐθγεῖτο καὶ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ.

8 χρυσῇ? van H. 9 ὁμοίως ὡς καὶ τὸν B, Holder: ὁμοίως ὡς τὸν van H. 10 ἀνάγοντες B || τε om. B 12 στρέψαντες Naber
13 <τε> Stein || πρῶρων Stein^{1 2} (corr. van H.)

positive that the foundation of the whole is not desultory inquiry but a document." (There is a mean between 'desultory inquiry' and 'a document'; also, there are documents and documents.) Grote (against Heeren and Thirlwall) put down Hdt.'s information to "the Greeks who accompanied the expedition." Trautwein has combined this view with the documental idea in his discovery of 'The Memoirs of Dikaïos.' That royal army- and navy-lists, and of these forces, existed, or had existed in Hdt.'s time, we may well believe; but that they were first drawn up at Doriskos, or in the manner described, is not probable; they may, however, have been in use there, for purposes of review, muster, and verification. They are not likely to have contained the multifarious knowledge exhibited in the Herodotean lists; and as they would presumably have been written in Persian, Hdt. could hardly have made use of them at first hand. Upon the whole subject see further Introduction, § 10, Appendix II. § 5.

6. ἐπεποιήτο: the pluperfect has here its temporal force; cp. ca. 62, 64, etc.

κατελκυσθεισέων: they had been drawn up on shore, c. 59 *supra*.

7. ὁ Ξέρξης: the effect of this rare article is no doubt to emphasize the subject: but is the occasion *ἰαυτί*?

Σιδωνίην: cp. ca. 44, 96, 128, etc.

8. ἐπὶ σκηνῇ χρυσῇ: hardly the same as the one used by the king on shore, left to Mardonios (9. 70, 82), looted by the Athenians, and finally used as model for the Odeion (Plutarch, *Per.* 13,

Pausan. 1. 20. 4); but rather such an one as Cleopatra used in her galley on the river Kydnos when she went to meet Mark Antony (Plutarch, *Ant.* 26), a *σκιάς χρυσόπαστος*.

πρῶρας: on the correct form cp. L. & S. *sub* v. *πρῶρα*.

9. ἐκάστας: each set of ships, each division (force of pl., cp. ca. 1, 36, etc.).

10. οἱ ναύαρχοι: nominated c. 97 as στρατηγοί, but the word *ναύαρχοι* has been used c. 59. *ἀνάγειν*: a nautical term, as in 6. 12, with the object expressed, while 8. 76 it is used absolutely (= *ἀνάγεσθαι*).

11. τέσσερα πλέθρα: $\frac{1}{2}$ of a stade, or not much more than 180 yards (184 yds. 2 ft.). Hdt. does not suggest that there was more than one line of vessels. 1207 triremes in one line with their oars out would have occupied at least 14-15 miles. Off the Magnesian coast, however, they were anchored eight deep. If that plan had been followed here it would reduce the line to a couple of miles. What meanwhile became of the "3000" transports, etc.?

ἀνεκώχεον: as in 6. 116.

12. μετωπηδόν. Baehr approves *junctis frontibus, eine geschlossene Fronte bildend*; but the ships all had their oars out, and must have had full water-way. In Thuc. 2. 90. 4 the term is opposed to *ἐπὶ κέρων*, and means 'in line.' It certainly here does not suggest the formation *ἐπὶ ἑκτά*.

ἐξοπλίσαντες: here no doubt *ἐξοπλίζειν*, 'to arm fully'; it is found in the contrary sense: Appian, *B.C.* 2. 28 *ἐξοπλίζειν Καίσαρα τῇ στρατιᾷ*, apparently a late use.

‘Ως δὲ καὶ ταύτας διεξέπλωσε καὶ ἐξέβη ἐκ τῆς νεός, 101
μετεπέμψατο Δημάρητον τὸν Ἀρίστωνος συστρατευόμενον αὐτῷ
ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καλέσας δ’ αὐτὸν εἶρετο τάδε. “Δημάρητε,
νῦν μοι σὲ ἡδύ τι ἐστὶ εἰρέσθαι τὰ θέλω. σὺ εἰς Ἑλλήν
τε, καὶ ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι σεῦ τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων 5
τῶν ἐμοὶ ἐς λόγους ἀπικνεομένων, πόλιος οὗτ’ ἐλαχίστης οὗτ’
ἀσθενεστάτης. νῦν ὦν μοι τόδε φράσον, εἰ Ἑλληνες ὑπο-
μενέουσι χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ἀνταειρόμενοι. οὐ γάρ, ὡς ἐγὼ δοκέω,
οὐδ’ εἰ πάντες Ἑλληνες καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ πρὸς ἐσπέρης
οἰκέοντες ἄνθρωποι συλληχθείσαν, οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι εἰσὶ ἐμὲ 10
ἐπιόντα ὑπομείναι, μὴ ἐόντες ἄρθμιοι. θέλω μέντοι καὶ τὸ
ἀπὸ σεῦ, ὁκοῖόν τι λέγεις περὶ αὐτῶν, πυνθέσθαι.” δ μὲν
ταῦτα εἰρώτα, δ δὲ ὑπολαβὼν ἔφη “βασιλεῦ, κότερα ἀληθεῖη
χρήσωμαι πρὸς σὲ ἢ ἡδονῇ;” δ δέ μιν ἀληθεῖη χρήσασθαι
ἐκέλευε, φὰς οὐδέν οἱ ἀηδέστερον ἔσσεσθαι ἢ πρότερον ἦν. ὡς 102

101. 1 νεὸς B 3 ὦ Δημάρητε Sz 4 τι om. B || τὰ <πυνθέ-
σθαι> θέλω van H. 6 ἀπικνεομένων R: ἀπικνομένων-SV ‘forsoan recte’
van H. || οὗτ’: οὐκ B || οὗτ’ ἀσθενεστάτης om. B 9 λοιποὶ οἱ α:
οἱ om. B 10 ἀξιόμαχοι εἰσι Stein¹, Holder, van H. 11 <μὴ
τί γε> μὴ Tournier 12 ὁκοῖόν . . αὐτῶν del. Cobet: περὶ αὐτῶν
λέγεις α 14 χρήσωμαι B (Stein¹ app. cr. χρήσονται AB: χρήσονται,
id.² χρήσωμαι AB: χρήσομαι) || χρήσθαι B 15 φὰς om. B || ἢ
πρότερον ἦν del. van H., Holder

101. 2. μετεπέμψατο . . καλέσας . .
εἶρετο τάδε, ‘sent for him (to come into his
presence), (when he was come) called him to
him, and questioned him as follows.’

Δημάρητον τὸν Ἀρίστωνος:
Xerxes and Demaratos (cc. 101-104),
‘the son of Ariston,’ already one of the
dramatis personae, cp. c. 3 *supra*. But
the patronymic is not sheer proof of
obliviscence, or of independent sources,
but may be used deliberately for effect.
The bare name here would, indeed, have
been ineffective, nor would the patronymic
by itself have been sufficient introduction.
Seneca, *de Benefic.* 6. 31, ruins
the story by transferring to Demaratos
the sentiments of Artabanos. Seneca’s
lapse does not discredit Hdt., but neither
does it enhance his authority, or the
authenticity of this interview. On the
sources cp. Introduction, § 10.

4. νῦν, ‘now that we have reviewed
all the forces of the empire.’

6. πόλιος οὗτ’ ἐλαχίστης: Xerxes
enlarges his view of Sparta c. 135 *infra*.
The days of crass ignorance (1. 153) are

past! The king says nothing of the
shameful barbarity of the Spartans; cp.
c. 133 *infra*.

7. ὑπομενέουσι: cp. *infra* ἐμὲ ἐπιόντα
ὑπομείναι.

11. μὴ ἐόντες ἄρθμιοι, ‘unless they
unite together’ (a participle conditional,
cp. c. 38 *supra*). In that case the king
admits that the united Greeks (πάντες
Ἑλληνες), with all their fellow-creatures
to the west (οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ πρ. ἐσ. οἱκ.
ἄνθρωποι) in one levy (συλλογή), might
have a chance of resistance (χεῖρας
ἀνταείρεσθαι, 6. 44, c. 209 *infra*). Blakes-
ley would place μὴ ἐόντες ἄρθμιοι after
ἀνταειρόμενοι. For ἄρθμιοι cp. 9. 9, 37,
and 6. 83 (neut. pl.). Even πάντες
Ἑλληνες cannot be intended to include
the Hellenic subjects of his Majesty.

14. χρήσωμαι: cp. App. Crit. Baehr
defends χρήσομαι, as χρήσεται for χρήσαιτο
in 5. 12, where the mss. show both
forms. The subjunctive here seems
more courteous.

15. ἀηδέστερον: sc. μιν.

δὲ ταῦτα ἤκουσε Δημάρητος, ἔλεγε τάδε. " βασιλεῦ, ἐπειδὴ ἀληθείῃ διαχρήσασθαι πάντως κελεύεις ταῦτα λέγοντα τὰ μὴ ψευδόμενός τις ὕστερον ὑπὸ σεῦ ἀλώσεται, τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενήνῃ 5 μὲν αἰεὶ κοτε σύντροφος ἐστί, ἀρετὴ δὲ ἑπακτος ἐστί, ἀπὸ τε σοφίης κατεργασμένη καὶ νόμου ἰσχυροῦ· τῇ διαχρεωμένῃ ἢ Ἑλλάς τήν τε πενήνῃ ἀπαμύνεται καὶ τὴν δεσποσύνην. αἰνέω μὲν νυν πάντας Ἑλληνας τοὺς περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς Δωρικοὺς χώρους οἰκημένους, ἔρχομαι δὲ λέξων οὐ περὶ πάντων τούσδε 10 τοὺς λόγους ἀλλὰ περὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μόνων, πρῶτα μὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως κοτὲ σοὺς δέξονται λόγους δουλοσύνην φέροντας τῇ Ἑλλάδι, αὐτὶς δὲ ὡς ἀντιώσονται τοι ἐς μάχην καὶ ἦν οἱ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες πάντες τὰ σὰ φρονέωσι. ἀριθμοῦ δὲ πέρι,

102. 3 διαχρήσασθαι α: χρήσασθαι β, Holder, van H.: δὴ χρήσασθαι Stob. flor. 7. 58 || πάντως με β, Holder: με om. α, Stob., van H. 5 αἰεὶ α: αἰεὶ κοτε β, Holder || σύνεστιν (sic) β, Stob., Holder || ἐστί sec. 1. del. van H. 6 ἢ Ἑλλάς secl. idem 8 πάντας τοὺς β || κείνους βΡz || Δωρικοὺς secl. van H. 11 δέξονται α 13 πάντες post φρονέωσι β

102. 3. τὰ μὴ . . ἀλώσεται: i.e. τοιαῦτα ὥστε μὴ ἀλώσασθαι, the relative sentence having the value of a final (Stein). Cp. 4. 166 ἐπιθυμέοντα μνημόσυον ἐνωτοῦ λιπέσθαι τοῦτο τὸ μὴ ἄλλῃ εἴη βασιλεῖ κατεργασμένον κτλ.

4. τῇ Ἑλλάδι κτλ., grammatically speaking, forms the apodosis to the sentence introduced by ἐπειδὴ supra. Logically, a colon should intervene, as ἐγὼ, or ἔρχομαι λέξων, or such like (φέρω). Rhetorically, the inconsequence is effective.

'Hellas' is here used in a narrowed sense of the peninsula.

The sentiment which follows is of the 'gnomic' order: παθήματα μαθήματα: cp. Thuc. 1. 123. 1 ἐκ τῶν πόνων τὰς ἀρετὰς κτᾶσθαι: Eurip. Fr. 641 πενία δὲ σοφίαν ἔλαχε διὰ τὸ συγγενές: Theocr. 21. 1 ἂ πενία, Διόφαντε, μόνα τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει Αὐτὰ τῷ μόχθῳ διδάσκαλος. Hdt. however (for it is, of course, Hdt. speaking), rather mixes his metaphors, and obscures his argument, as in other cases (cp. cc. 152, 162 infra). If poverty is indigenous (σύντροφος), how is it to be 'warded off,' like the outlandish 'tyranny' (δεσποσύνη)? To cease to be poor is to invite attack. This was the moral of the Lykurgian institutions (σοφίη, νόμος ἰσχυρός), which no doubt produced mainly valour (ἀρετὴ, ἑπακτος), but aimed not at banishing but at nursing its elementary conditions. Historically, indeed (αἰεὶ κοτε), the time had

been when the wealth of 'gold Mykenai' attracted the poor but well-armed invaders. That is a point Hdt. forgets. But there was something paradoxical, no doubt, in the wealthy and ill-armed Asiatics swarming to the invasion of hard-headed, hard-handed Hellas (for which moral cp. further 9. 80-82). The bearing of the Mykenaians finds on the poverty of Hellas is noticed in Tsountas-Manatt, *Mykenian Age*, p. 217.

7. αἰνέω μὲν. Demaratos talks like a sage and a patriot, not like a king in exile scheming for his restoration. Hdt. drops the mask. The 'Dorian' also moves in him, and he proceeds to write the eulogy of Lakedaimon in terms which no Greek could ever have addressed to the Great King. It is the preparation for the legend of Thermopylai, to the glory of the Λακεδαιμόνιοι μόνον. Hdt. had probably not yet written the story of Athens, which with less gross injustice glorified the Ἀθηναῖοι μόνον: cp. 9. 27; c. 10 supra. (If the story c. 239 infra could be trusted, Demaratos had recently been in communication with Sparta.)

11. οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως = οὐδαμῶς (Sitzler).

13. τὰ σὰ φρονέωσι: cp. 5. 3, cc. 145, 172 infra, 9. 99.

ἀριθμοῦ δὲ πέρι. Xerxes has not manifested any intention of asking about the number. The time, however, will come for that; c. 234 infra.

μὴ πύθῃ ὅσοι τινὲς ἔοντες ταῦτα ποιέειν οἰοί τε εἰσί· ἦν τε γὰρ τύχῳσι ἐξεστρατευμένοι χίλιοι, οὔτοι μαχήσονται τοι, ἦν 15 τε ἐλάσσονες τούτων, ἦν τε καὶ πλευνες." ταῦτα ἀκούσας 103 Ξέρξης γελάσας ἔφη "Δημάρητε, οἷον ἐφθέγξαιο ἔπος, ἄνδρας χιλίους στρατιῇ τοσῆδε μαχήσεσθαι. ἄγε εἰπέ μοι· σὺ φῆς τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς γενέσθαι· σὺ ὦν ἐβελήσεις ἀντίκα μάλα πρὸς ἄνδρας δέκα μάχεσθαι; καίτοι εἰ τὸ 5 πολιτικὸν ὑμῖν πᾶν ἐστί τοιοῦτον οἷον σὺ διαιρέεις, σέ γε τὸν κείνων βασιλέα πρέπει πρὸς τὸ διπλήσιον ἀντιτάσσεσθαι κατὰ νόμους τοὺς ὑμετέρους. εἰ γὰρ κείνων ἕκαστος δέκα ἀνδρῶν τῆς στρατιῆς τῆς ἐμῆς ἀντάξιός ἐστί, σέ δέ γε δίζημαι εἴκοσι εἶναι ἀντάξιον. καὶ οὕτω μὲν ὀρθοῖτ' ἂν ὁ λόγος ὁ 10 παρὰ σέο λεγόμενος· εἰ δέ τοιοῦτοί τε ἔοντες καὶ μεγάθεια

103. 3 μαχήσασθαι B || σὺν : οὐ B 4 αὐτὸς del. Cobet : post σὺ ὦν tranap. van H. || θέλεις B 5 μάχεσθαι α : μαχήσασθαι R : μαχέσασθαι S : μαχήσασθαι V 6 διαιρέεις B 9 δέ α : om. B : cp. Sitzler ap. Bursian J.-B. 86. 59 10 ἀντάξιον α : δίκαιον B, Holder || ὀρθοῖτο ὁ B 11 σεῦ εἰρημένος B, Holder, van H.

15. χῆλοι : this figure was destined to play a fatal part in the story of Thermopylai; cp. cc. 202, 228 *infra*.

103. 5. τὸ πολιτικόν : Stein understands, "your whole institutions"; Sitzler, "the citizen-body." Cp. Aristot. *Εἰλ.* N. 3. 8. 9=1116b τὰ δὲ πολιτικά μένοντα ἀποθνήσκει (there contrasted with οἱ στρατιῶται). κείνων seems to support the latter, and the apodosis as a whole the former interpretation.

6. οἷον σὺ διαιρέεις : c. 17 *supra*.

8. κατὰ νόμους τοὺς ὑμετέρους. Rawlinson sees an allusion to the "double portion," 6. 57, and perhaps to the "supposed double vote," *ib.* Blakesley and Stein refer to the former, and Stein remarks that Xerxes shows himself here better informed than afterwards, in c. 234 *infra*; almost too well informed, for the argument is at best obscure. Hdt. could hardly expect his readers, or hearers, to have the passage on the γέρεα of the Spartan kings in mind so vividly as to take up this obscure allusion, even if that passage were of earlier composition than this; while, if the 'double portion' of the Spartan king was so notorious, it need not have been elaborately reported at all. Perhaps the reference here must be admitted as something of an artistic flaw, it being what Xerxes could hardly under any

circumstances have made, and what Hdt. himself should not have made. To account for it is difficult, except on the supposition that the passage on the γέρεα of the Spartan kings was already 'in type.' If so, the conversation with Demaratos must be of later compositional date, or must have been considerably retouched, in the retracation of these Books (7-9); cp. Introduction, § 9.

9. σὺ δέ γε : a strict δὲ in *apodosis*, cp. Index; σέ γε, c. 10 *supra*.

δίζημαι, 'require,' 'look for,' rather than 'inquire'; cp. 4. 30 προσθήκας γὰρ δὴ μοι ὁ λόγος ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἰδίζητο.

10. ὀρθοῖτ' ἂν ὁ λόγος=ὀρθὸς ἂν εἴη ὁ λ. The construction, but not the sense, is parallel to Aischyl. *Choeph.* 773 ἐν ἀγγέλῳ γὰρ κρυπτὸς ὀρθοῦται λόγος.

ὁ λόγος ὁ παρὰ σέο λεγόμενος : here strictly of oral communication without prejudice to the constant use of the terms by Hdt. of written sources; cp. Introduction, § 10.

11. εἰ δέ κτλ. 'But if your Lakedaemonians are no better and no bigger than you yourself, and the other Greeks, who frequent my audience, yet use this proud boasting, look to it, if the word you have spoken be not mere idle brag.

τοσοῦτοι, ὅσοι σύ τε καὶ οἱ παρ' ἐμὲ φοιτῶσι Ἑλλήνων ἐς λόγους, αὐχέετε τοσοῦτο, ὅρα μὴ μάτην κόμπος ὁ λόγος οὗτος εἰρημένος ᾗ. ἐπεὶ φέρε ἴδω παντὶ τῷ οἰκότη· κῶς ἂν δυναίατο
 15 χίλιοι ἢ καὶ μύριοι ἢ καὶ πεντακισμύριοι, ἐόντες γε ἐλεύθεροι πάντες ὁμοίως καὶ μὴ ὑπ' ἐνὸς ἀρχόμενοι, στρατῷ τοσῶδε ἀντιστῆναι; ἐπεὶ τοι πλεῦνες περὶ ἓνα ἕκαστον γινόμεθα ἢ χίλιοι, ἐόντων ἐκείνων πέντε χιλιάδων. ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐνὸς ἀρχόμενοι κατὰ τρόπον τὸν ἡμέτερον γενοίατ' ἂν, δειμαίνοντες
 20 τοῦτον, καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἑωυτῶν φύσιν ἀμείνονες, καὶ ἴοιεν ἀναγκαζόμενοι μάστιγι ἐς πλεῦνας ἐλάσσονες ἐόντες· ἀνείμενοι δὲ ἐς τὸ ἐλεύθερον οὐκ ἂν ποίεοιεν τούτων οὐδέτερα. δοκέω δὲ ἔγωγε καὶ ἀνισωθέντας πλήθει χαλεπῶς ἂν Ἑλληνας Πέρσῃσι μύνουσι μάχεσθαι. ἀλλὰ παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν [μύνουσι]
 25 τοῦτο ἐστὶ τὸ σὺ λέγεις, ἔστι γε μὲν οὐ πολλὸν ἀλλὰ σπάνιον· εἰσὶ γὰρ [Περσέων] τῶν ἐμῶν αἰχμοφόρων οἱ ἐβελήσουσι Ἑλλήνων ἀνδράσι τρισὶ ὁμοῦ μάχεσθαι· τῶν σὺ
 104 ἐὼν ἄπειρος πολλὰ φληνρέεις." πρὸς ταῦτα Δημάρητος λέγει

12 ὅσοι α: οἶός β || τε om. α || ἐμοὶ β 14 εἴη α || ἂν δυναίατο β: δυνάατο α 15 ἢ καὶ πεντακισμύριοι om. β 17 παρὰ Valckenaer: παρ' van H. 21 μάστιγι van H.: μαστιγέες πλεῦνες β 22 ἔλευ- θέρων α || ποίεοιεν Α: ποίειεν Β: ποίειν β 23 ἀνισωθέντας β: ἂν ἰσωθέντας α: ἂν ἰσώθεντας P, van H. 24 μύνουσι μύνουσι conl. Stein², appr. van H. || μὲν μύνουσι om. α: μύνουσι del. Stein² 25 μέντοι β, Holder, van H. 26 Περσέων del. Stein² 28 φληνρέεις β, van H.

Since, come now, let me put the matter from a common-sense point of view.'

15. *Δεῦθεροι πάντες ὁμοίως καὶ μὴ ὑπ' ἐνὸς ἀρχόμενοι*: presently shall Xerxes be 'hoist with his own petar.' Meanwhile he puts his finger on one of the weak points of Hellas, *οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυ- κοιρανίη εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω* (II. 2. 204), a stock diagnosis! The despot Gelon sings the same tune to the Athenian, c. 162, with a slight variation, *τοὺς μὲν ἀρχοντας ἔχειν τοὺς δὲ ἀρξομένους οὐκ ἔξειν*. Hdt. himself thought it a very good counsel—for Thracians, cp. 5. 3 (with my note *ad l.*). Xerxes has also the (apocryphal) *γνώμαι* of Dareios and his friends, 3. 80–82, to support him, could he but have known it!

17. *πλεῦνες . . ἢ χίλιοι, ἐόντων ἐκείνων πέντε χιλιάδων*. 'Five thousand' is the figure for the Spartiatai at Plataiai, 9. 78 *ἡνῆρα*: upwards of five million for his own men is the estimate of Xerxes in

this place, who thus anticipates the elaborate calculations which Hdt. institutes upon his own account, cc. 184 ff. *ἡνῆρα*, and commits the further absurdity of including the non-combatants. The oration of Xerxes appears to carry reminiscences of the speech of Agamemnon, II. 2. 123 ff.

21. *ἀναγκαζόμενοι μάστιγι*: on this libel cp. c. 56 *supra*.

23. *ἀνισωθέντες πλήθει*, 'put on a par in respect of numbers,' here, 'levelled up': so, in respect of strength, Xenoph. *Cyrop.* 7. 5. 65 *ὁ σίδηρος ἀνισοὶ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ*. But Plato, *Polit.* 289 *π ἔργα διακομίζοντες ἐπ' ἀλλήλους καὶ ἀνισοῦντες*, simply 'putting on the same level,' or 'reducing to the same level' of commercial values.

25. *τὸ σὺ λέγεις*: i.e. *ἦν τε τύχῃσι . . . πλεῦνες* c. 102 *ad fin.*

28. *φληνρέεις*: a word which Hdt. shares with Attic comedy and prose.

“ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀρχήθεν ἠπιστάμην ὅτι ἀληθείη χρεώμενος οὐ φίλα τοι ἐρέω. σὺ δ' ἐπεὶ ἠνάγκασας λέγειν τῶν λόγων τοὺς ἀληθεστάτους, ἔλεγον τὰ κατήκοντα Σπαρτιήτησι. καίτοι ὥς ἐγὼ τυγχάνω τὰ νῦν τάδε ἐστοργῶς ἐκείνους . . ., αὐτοὺς 5 μάλιστα ἐξεπίστεαι, οἳ με τιμὴν τε καὶ γέρεα ἀπελόμενοι πατρώια ἀπολὶν τε καὶ φυγάδα πεποιήκασι, πατὴρ δὲ σὸς ὑποδεξάμενος βίον τέ μοι καὶ οἶκον ἔδωκε. οὐκων οἰκὸς ἐστὶ ἄνδρα τὸν σῶφρονα εὐνοίην φαινομένην διωθέεσθαι, ἀλλὰ στέργειν μάλιστα. ἐγὼ δὲ οὔτε δέκα ἀνδράσι ὑπὸσχομαι 10 οἷός τε εἶναι μάχεσθαι οὔτε δυοῖσι, ἐκὼν τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουννομαχέοιμι. εἰ δὲ ἀναγκαίη εἴη ἢ μέγας τις ὁ ἐποτρύνων ἄγων, μαχοίμην ἂν πάντων ἡδιστα ἐνὶ τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν

104. 3 δὲ Α || τοὺς λόγους Β 4 τὰ om. α 5 τάδε del. Krueger ('iniuria' van H.) || lacunam indic. Stein¹, δὲ μισῶν vel δὲ ἀποστύγιον propos.: redarg. Cobet: cf. comment. infra 7 ὁ σὸς Bekker 8 βίον Β 10 ὑπόσχομαι Β 11 οὔτεοισι Α¹: οὐ τεοῖσι Β: οὔτεοῖσι C: οὐ τεοῖσιν d: οὔτε δυοῖ Α²

Cp. 2. 131 ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι φληνρέ-
οιτες.

104. 2. ἀρχήθεν, 'from the start'; cp. 8. 142.

4. τὰ κατήκοντα Σπαρτιήτησι, "de iis quae pertinent ad Spartanos" (Baehr), concerning which Demaratos would be a good authority, and be able λέγειν τῶν λόγων τοὺς ἀληθεστάτους.

5. τυγχάνω τὰ νῦν τάδε ἐστοργῶς ἐκείνους: the vulgate text, if left as it stood, must be taken as ironical: "for none knows better than thou what my love towards them is [likely to be] at the present time," Rawlinson: so too Baehr, Blakesley, Cobet (*Mn.* 12. 256) *et al.* τάδε is rather *de trop* in this case. Stein¹ marks a lacuna after ἐκείνους, and would read ἐκείνους δὲ μισῶν, but still appears to take τὰ νῦν τάδε as one phrase ("mit meiner jetzigen Lage hier zufrieden"); it would be better to separate τὰ νῦν (or τὸ νῦν) from τάδε in either case and refer it rather to τυγχάνω. Even so τάδε ἐστοργῶς ἐκείνους δὲ μισῶν is not a very happy or adequate antithesis: τάδε μὲν ἐστοργῶς ἐκείνους δὲ μισῶν would mend the antithesis, but still, why should the one verb be in the perfect, the other in the present? The recurrence of the verb στέργειν just below, where the meaning is hardly disputable, favours Stein's suggestion: at the same time words recur sometimes, in all but the most careful compositions, with

different senses at no great intervals (cp. A. B. Cook, "Unconscious Iterations" in *Class. Rev.* xvi. 1902, pp. 158, 256). Could τάδε ἐστοργῶς ἐκείνους give a simple sense by itself? στέργειν means various things besides 'loving': 9. 119 οὕτω δὲ ἑσπεργον τὰ παρόντα, 'they endured, put up with, the situation.' Aeschyl. *Agam.* 1570 τάδε μὲν στέργειν, | δύσλητά περ βυθ'. So τάδε ἐστοργῶς might mean 'having endured these things' (at their hands); though ἐκείνους in this case must be corrupt, and ἐκείνων or a more extensive emendation might be requisite: possibly a line has dropped out.

6. τιμὴν: sc. βασιλῆην. γέρεα: cp. 6. 57. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι takes double acc. τινά τι. ἀπολίσ (cp. 8. 61) might have a special meaning for one who had fled ἐς βαρβάρους. But cp. next note.

8. βίον τε . . . καὶ οἶκον, and γῆν τε καὶ πόλιν to boot, cp. 6. 70.

10. στέργειν: as the antithesis to διωθέεσθαι must mean 'to accept': the sentence is 'gnomic,' as any abstract sentence about σωφροσύνη and εὐνοία is apt to be.

11. ἐκὼν τε εἶναι: as in c. 164 *infra*, but not very elegant just after οἷός τε εἶναι.

12. εἰ . . . ἄν: a purely hypothetical condition. The offer was rather risky: Xerxes, who had 'compelled' him to speak (ἀναγκάσας λέγειν *supra*), might have 'compelled' him to fight. εἰ . . . ἕκαστος φησὶ is a little abrupt.

- οἱ Ἑλλήνων ἕκαστος φησὶ τριῶν ἄξιος εἶναι. ὥς δὲ καὶ
 15 Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ μὲν ἓνα μαχόμενοι οὐδαμῶν εἰσι κακίους
 ἀνδρῶν, ἀλέες δὲ ἄριστοι ἀνδρῶν ἀπάντων. ἐλεύθεροι γὰρ
 ἔοντες οὐ πάντα ἐλεύθεροι εἰσὶ· ἔπεστι γὰρ σφί δεσπότης
 νόμος, τὸν ὑπερδαιμαίνουσι πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ σοὶ σέ.
 ποιέουσι γὼν τὰ ἂν ἐκείνος ἀνώγει· ἀνώγει δὲ τῶντὸ αἰεὶ, οὐκ
 20 ἔῶν φεύγειν οὐδὲν πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἐκ μάχης, ἀλλὰ μένοντας
 ἐν τῇ τάξιν ἐπικρατεῖν ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι. σοὶ δὲ εἰ φαίνομαι
 ταῦτα λέγων φληνῆρειν, τᾶλλα σιγᾶν θέλω τὸ λοιπόν· νῦν τε
 ἀναγκασθεὶς ἔλεξα. γένοιτο μέντοι κατὰ νόον τοι, βασιλεῦ.”
 105 Ὁ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἀμείψατο, Ξέρξης δὲ ἐς γέλωτά τε
 ἔτρεψε καὶ οὐκ ἐποίησατο ὀργὴν οὐδεμίαν, ἀλλ’ ἠπίως αὐτὸν
 ἀπεπέμψατο. τοῦτφ δὲ ἐς λόγους ἐλθὼν Ξέρξης, καὶ ὑπαρχον
 ἐν τῷ Δορίσκῳ τοῦτφ καταστήσας Μασκάμην τὸν Μεγαδόστew,
 5 τὸν δὲ ὑπὸ Δαρείου σταθέντα καταπαύσας, ἐξήλανε τὸν

14 φασὶ Valckenaer || ἀντάξιος Naber 15 μαχόμενοι α || εἶσιν
 ante ἀνδρῶν B 18 ὑπερδαιμαίνουσι conl. van H., Stein³: ὑποδει-
 μαίνουσι codd. Stein^{1 2}: οἱ τοὶ δαιμαίνουσι conl. Naber 21 τάξιν codd.
 22 τᾶλλα Stein: τ’ ἄλλα B: ἅμα α: ἀλλὰ Wesseling: φληνῆρειν πολλὰ,
 σιγᾶν ἐθέλω Reiske: [τᾶλλα]? van H. 23 νόμον om. τοι B
 105. 2 οὐδεμίαν B 4 τοῦτφ del. Krueger || μεγαδόστew B 5
 σταθέντα: ταχθέντα Naber

16. Δεῦθεροι γὰρ . . ἀπόλλυσθαι. No finer eulogy on Spartan discipline exists: ‘freedom under the law’ and ‘loyalty to death’ for its watchwords. Dramatically the panegyric is ill placed in the mouth of Demaratos addressing Xerxes, and at this point, where it anticipates the story of Thermopylai, to which, no doubt, it rightly belongs. The principle of the absolute supremacy of the νόμος or νότις ἀνεν ὁρέξεως as the secret of the best State is more elaborately, but not more clearly, formulated in Aristotle, *Polit.* 3. 16=1287 A; but as a moral maxim ‘the categorical imperative’ still falls short of the Platonic ideal.

20. μένοντας ἐν τῇ τάξιν ἐπικρατεῖν ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι. This is the maxim: οὐκ ἔῶν . . ἐκ μάχης ἀλλὰ the speaker’s gloss, which a little confuses the statement: κελεύειν must be supplied out of οὐκ ἔῶν: cp. 6. 97 οὐκ ἔα τὰς νέας πρὸς τὴν Δῆλον προσορμίζεσθαι ἀλλὰ πέρην ἐν τῇ Ῥηναίῃ. The anecdote of Amompharetos 9. 53 ff. shows a misapplication of the maxim.

105. 2. ἔτρεψε requires an object, sc. τὴν ἀμειβήν (cp. c. 160 ἰνῆτα), out of

ταῦτα ἀμείψατο. The sentence seems designed by Hdt. to illustrate the king’s occasional bonhomie and good humour (ὀργὴν οὐδεμίαν· ἠπίως), and not to prepare the revenge, when the laugh shall be at the king’s own expense. But there is at least an ironical intention in the conversation.

3. ὑπαρχον: perhaps more than commandant of the fortress; for many years there was a European satrapy in the Persian empire. Cp. c. 59 *supra*.

4. ἐν τῷ Δορίσκῳ τοῦτφ: the last mention of Doriskos is up in c. 59. How much of the intervening matter is addition, at first or second revision, by the author? Cp. Introduction, § 9.

Μασκάμην τὸν Μεγαδόστew. The father’s name is interpreted in Rawlinson (iii. 547) as = φιλόθεος, from *bagā* ‘God,’ and *dauushā* ‘friend.’ On the son see further below.

5. τὸν δὲ ὑπὸ Δαρείου σταθέντα: Hdt. evidently does not know his name; it was not of moment in this connexion, and in Bks. 4–6 Doriskos is only once mentioned in connexion with the fugitive

στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θρηκίης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. κατέλιπε δὲ 106
 ἄνδρα τοιόνδε Μασκάμην γενόμενον, τῷ μούνῳ Ξέρξης δῶρα
 πέμπεσκε ὡς ἀριστεύοντι πάντων ὅσους αὐτὸς κατέστησε ἢ
 Δαρείος ὑπάρχους, πέμπεσκε δὲ ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος· ὡς δὲ καὶ
 Ἀρτοξέρξης ὁ Ξέρξεω τοῖσι Μασκαμείοισι ἐκγόνοισι. κατέ- 5
 στασαν γὰρ ἔτι πρότερον ταύτης τῆς ἐλάσιος ὑπαρχοὶ ἐν τῇ
 Θρηκίᾳ καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου πανταχῇ. οὗτοι ὦν πάντες
 οἳ τε ἐκ Θρηκίης καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, πλὴν τοῦ ἐν
 Δορίσκῳ, ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων ὕστερον ταύτης τῆς στρατηλασίης
 ἐξαιρέθησαν· τὸν δὲ ἐν Δορίσκῳ Μασκάμην οὐδαμοὶ κω 10
 ἐδυνάσθησαν ἐξελεῖν, πολλῶν πειρησαμένων. διὰ τοῦτο δὴ οἱ

106. 2 μούνῳ om. α, Stein² 3 ἀρίστῳ ὄντι α 5 Μασκά-
 μω conl. van H. 6 τῇ: τε! Stein² 7 πανταχῇ .. Ἑλλησπόντου
 om. BC 8 τοῦ om. α 10 Μασκάμην del. van H. 11 δὴ
 Stein: δέ

Paionians, in a way which suggests that there was no Persian there at the time. Cp. 5. 98, and notes below, c. 106.

106. 1. κατέλιπε δὲ ἄνδρα τοιόνδε Μασκάμην γενόμενον. 'He left Maskames behind him as governor, who (afterwards) proved himself a man of such quality that . . . Maskames' heroism was exhibited subsequent to his appointment. This chapter introduces us deep into the *Pentekontaetia*, and generates some serious difficulties both in regard to the history of that period and in regard to the composition of Hdt.'s *Logi*, which can hardly be resolved except on the supposition that we have in this chapter strata deposited at various times, or else glosses inserted by a later hand. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

3. πάντων: the commentators (Wesseling, Baehr, Blakesley, Stein, etc.) would restrict this to governors in Thrace and Hellespont, as I. 135, 3. 160 show that annual gifts were received by others. But Hdt. here makes no such exception. To bracket μούνῳ does not quite avoid the contradiction: but is Hdt. incapable of inconsistency? Or must he have had in mind, or even have composed the passages conflicting with this statement, when this passage was first penned? Cp. Introduction, § 8.

4. ὡς δὲ . . . ἐκγόνοισι breaks the connexion, and is in any case very like a gloss, but might be a late addition from the author's hand: late, for though Artaxerxes came to the throne in 465 B.C.,

the statement presupposes not merely the death of Xerxes, but the death of Maskames, and the maintenance of the custom for some time.

5. τοῖσι Μασκαμείοισι ἐκγόνοισι: is this patronymic adjective an 'Aiolism'? Is it Herodotean?

6. ὑπαρχοὶ . . . πανταχῇ. They can hardly all have been 'satraps,' nor, if the Persian suzerainty was so widespread, can there well have been no satrap among them. Doriskos may have been the Daskyleion of Thrace.

7. πάντες . . . ἐξαιρέθησαν. At the time of writing all the Persian garrisons had been cleared out of Thrace by the Athenians and their allies ('Ἕλληνων'), with the exception of the governor in Doriskos. Was there still then a Persian governor in Doriskos when this passage was written? or had he too cleared out, or been cleared out though not ὑπὸ Ἕλληνων? No set (οὐδαμοὶ) of Greeks (or men!) had as yet (κω) succeeded in turning out Maskames, the governor in Doriskos, though many made the attempt. This κω suggests that Maskames is there in Doriskos still, so far as the writer knows. If he had evacuated it, under pressure from Thracians (as has been suggested), why does not Hdt. say so?

11. διὰ τοῦτο δὴ οἱ . . . αἰεὶ ἐν Πέρσῃ looks as though Maskames were alive, and still in Doriskos, though Xerxes is apparently dead. ὁ βασιλεύων δέ, 'the king for the time being,' in any case can only cover Artaxerxes—if the

τὰ δῶρα πέμπεται παρὰ τοῦ βασιλεύοντος αἰεὶ ἐν Πέρσῃσι.
 107 τῶν δὲ ἐξαιρεθέντων ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων οὐδένα βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης
 ἐνόμισε εἶναι ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν εἰ μὴ Βόγην μόνον τὸν ἐξ
 Ἡϊόνος, τοῦτον δὲ αἰνέων οὐκ ἐπαύετο, καὶ τοὺς περιέοντας
 5 αὐτοῦ ἐν Πέρσῃσι παῖδας ἐτίμα μάλιστα, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἄξιός αἶνον
 καὶ Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδew, παρεὼν αὐτῷ ὑπόσπονδον ἐξελθεῖν
 καὶ νοστήσαι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, οὐκ ἠθέλησε, μὴ δειλὴν δόξειε
 περιεῖναι βασιλείᾳ, ἀλλὰ διεκαρτέρεε ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον. ὥς δ'
 οὐδὲν ἔτι φορβῆς ἐνῆν ἐν τῷ τείχει, συννήσας πυρὴν μεγάλην
 10 ἔσφαξε τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τὰς παλλακὰς καὶ
 τοὺς οἰκέτας καὶ ἔπειτα ἐσέβαλε ἐς τὸ πῦρ, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 τὸν <τε> χρυσὸν ἅπαντα τὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος καὶ τὸν

12 αἰεὶ βασιλεύοντος? van H.: αἰὲν B 107. 1 ὑπ' B 3 δ' α
 4 μάλιστα om. B 6 <τε> καὶ? Stein² 9 μεγάλην om. B
 10 τὰ τε? van H. 11 ἔπειτεν van H. || δὲ om. α 'recte si servato
 ταῦτα pro ἔπειτεν legimus ἔπειτε' van H.: ταῦτα del. van H. 12
 τὸν <τε> χρυσὸν van H., Stein³

passage is from the hand of Hdt. If not, then indeed Maskame may be dead, or live only in his children, or descendants (ἐγγόνιοι); and the passage might be from the same hand as the sentence ὥς δὲ . . . ἐγγόνιοι above. In any case there is an awkward inconsequence between ἐγγόνιοι there and αἰ here—which supports the view that this chapter was not originally written once for all as it now stands; see Introduction, § 9.

107. 1. τῶν δὲ ἐξαιρεθέντων ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων: cp. Thuc. 1. 75. 2 τὰ ὑπολοιπὰ τοῦ βαρβάρου. It would include the capture of Byzantion by Pausanias, Thuc. 1. 94. 2.

2. Βόγην . . . τὸν ἐξ Ἡϊόνος: cp. Thuc. 1. 98 πρῶτον μὲν Ἡΐωνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι Μήδων ἐχόντων πολιορκίᾳ εἶλον καὶ ἡνδραπόδισαν Κίμωνος τοῦ Μιλτιάδew στρατηγούντος. Thucydides gives no hint of the devotion of Boges (he will not repeat Hdt.). Aischines, c. *Ktesiph.* p. 80, recites the three epigrams recording the heroism of the Athenians of πολλὸν ὑπομεινάντες πόνον καὶ μεγάλας κινδύνους ἐπὶ τῷ Στρυμόνι ποταμῷ ἐνίκων μαχόμενοι Μήδους (cp. Hill, *Sources*, iii. 20, p. 87), but no mention was made of Boges. Pausanias 8. 8. 9 mentions a 'strategema' of Miltiades in diverting the river, and has the name of the Persian

commandant as Βοῆς, perhaps a corruption. Plutarch, *Xerxes* 7, reports (1) a battle and defeat of the Persians outside the walls, (2) operations against the Thracians, by which supplies were cut off from the garrison, (3) the firing and destruction of the place, property, his friends (φίλων) and himself by Βούτης, the king's general. The *Ἐρμῆαι* at Athens, on which the epigrams were inscribed, kept the Athenian side of the story green. It was in Asia that the devotion of Boges was remembered, and it was not from Athenian sources Hdt. drew this record; cp. Introduction, § 10.

3. τοὺς . . . ἐν Πέρσῃσι παῖδας: presumably grown up, and not with their father and the τέκνα in Eion.

8. βασιλείᾳ of course with δόξειε, and δειλῇ with περιεῖναι: an interesting juxtaposition of datives, (1) referential or objective, (2) instrumental or causal, cp. 1. 121. The objective case with περιεῖναι would be the genitive, cp. 3. 146, for 3. 119 περιεῖναι τὰ gives a dativeus commodi, which would here be absurd.

9. φορβῆς: c. 50 *surra*.

12. τὸν χρυσὸν . . . καὶ τὸν ἄργυρον—great attractions of Thrace! 5. 7, 6. 46, 7. 112, 9. 75 (Stein). Such acts of desperate devotion were not so rare. 'Sardanapalos' Diodor. 2. 27, Kroisos

ἀργυρον ἔσπειρε ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχεος ἐς τὸν Στρυμόνα, ποιήσας δὲ ταῦτα ἑωυτὸν ἐσέβαλε ἐς τὸ πῦρ. οὕτω μὲν οὗτος δικαίως αἰνέεται ἔτι καὶ ἐς τὸδε ὑπὸ Περσέων.

Ξέρξης δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Δορίσκου ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, 108 τοὺς δὲ αἰεὶ γινομένους ἐμποδῶν συστρατεύεσθαι ἠνάγκαζε· ἐδεδούλωτο γάρ, ὥς καὶ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται, ἡ μέχρι Θεσσαλίας πᾶσα καὶ ἦν ὑπὸ βασιλέα δασμοφόρος, Μεγαβάζου τε καταστρεφάμενου καὶ ὕστερον Μαρδονίου. παραμείβετο δὲ 5 πορευόμενος ἐκ Δορίσκου πρῶτα μὲν τὰ Σαμοθρηκία τείχεα, τῶν ἐσχάτη πεπόλισται πρὸς ἐσπέρης πόλιν τῇ οὐνομα ἐστὶ Μεσαμβρίη. ἔχεται δὲ ταύτης Θασίων πόλιν Στῆρυμ, διὰ

14 ἐπέβαλε C: ἐπεσέβαλε? van H. 108. 4 μεγαβύζου B
6 πρῶτον B 7 ἐσπέρης Stein: ἐσπέρην ds: ἐσπέρη B: ἐσπέρη α

Hdt. 1. 86, Bakchyl. 3. 23 ff., Hamilkar cf. c. 167 *infra*, and doubtless others not a few supplied precedents and parallels.

15. *ἔτι καὶ ἐς τὸδε: ἀπὸ!* Could we supply the year we should have a light on the composition. Xerxes apparently is dead (465 B.C.), and that some time. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

108. 1. *ἐπορεύετο*. Hdt. makes no attempt to estimate the length of the pause at Doriskos, which must have lasted weeks, or months, if the manœuvres described by him actually took place there, cp. c. 59 *supra*.

3. *ἐδεδούλωτο*: with temporal force, cp. c. 119.

ὥς καὶ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται. A curious jingle-jangle with *ἐδεδούλωτο* just before! The reference is, of course, to Bk. 5 and 6. 43, and is probably the first genuine reference to any part of the work 'previous' to this Book, cp. c. 93 *supra*. The mere formula of reference might easily have been inserted in a final revise. The words *Μεγαβάζου τε καταστρεφάμενου καὶ ὕστερον Μαρδονίου* may still belong to the first draft, and even render the formula of reference more suspicious or gloss-like. The last three words are, indeed, somewhat awkward, as the interval of revolt is thus taken for granted. But the conquest by Mardonios (here, too, treated as a success) has been referred to earlier in the Book, c. 9 *supra*. And the bald fact of the conquest by Megabazos 'and afterwards Mardonios' (presented as one continuous act *τε . . . καὶ*) might have been known to Hdt. long before he could have written out the stories in

Books 5 and 6, the latter of which represents the expedition of Mardonios as a failure. Still less is there here any record of the conquest of Thasos (and the Peraea), which in Book 6 is treated as completely independent of, and subsequent to, the operations of Mardonios. This passage, then, rather confirms than disturbs the hypothesis of the earlier date for the composition of this section of the work; cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

6. *πρῶτα μὲν* is weakly answered by *διαβὰς δὲ*. *ἔπειτα δὲ* or *δεύτερα δὲ* might be expected, cp. c. 42 *supra*.

τὰ Σαμοθρηκία τείχεα. Samothrace had a tract on the mainland extending from near Doriskos to the Lissos, cp. c. 59 *supra*. Mesambria is the most westerly (not to be confused with the city on the Euxine 4. 93, 6. 33). The *τείχεα* were fortified emporia or depôts, necessary in Thrace, for communication with the 'Rand.' (The *Σαμοθράκες* paid 6 T. tribute to Athens pretty regularly, which was probably not all raised in the island itself.) Steph. B. cites Hdt. as authority for 'Mesambria,' which does not prove it unknown to Hekataios.

8. *ἔχεται*, in geographical sense, 'succeeds.'

Θασίων πόλιν Στῆρυμ. The Thasian 'Peraea' was of more importance than the Samothrakian (cp. 6. 46). After the thirty years' peace *Θάσιαι* pay 30 T. tribute to Athens. The Peraea must have been again in their hands. At a later time there seems to have been a dispute between Thasos and Maroneia over the possession, determined

δὲ σφένων τοῦ μέσου Λίσου ποταμὸς διαρρέει, ὃς τότε οὐκ
 10 ἀντέσχε τὸ ὕδωρ παρέχων τῷ Ξέρξῳ στρατῷ ἀλλ' ἐπέλιπε.
 ἡ δὲ χώρα αὕτη πάλαι μὲν ἐκαλέετο Γαλλαϊκή, νῦν δὲ
 Βριαντική· ἔστι μέντοι τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ τῶν λόγων καὶ αὕτη
 109 Κικόνων. διαβὰς δὲ τοῦ Λίσου ποταμοῦ τὸ ῥέεθρον ἀπεξη-
 ρασμένον πόλιας Ἑλληνίδας τάσδε παραμείβετο, Μαρώνειαν
 Δίκαιαν Ἀβδηρα. ταύτας τε δὴ παρεξήιε καὶ κατὰ ταύτας

9 διαρρέει B: διαιρέει A: διαρέει Holder: διαρρεῖ van H. 10
 παρέχων secl. van H. 11 γαλλαϊκή B: γαλδαϊκή A: χαλδαϊκή C
 109. 1 ῥεῖθρον? van H. 2 πόλεις B || παρημείβετο A 3 ταῦτά A

by an arbitration imposed by Athens, ps.-Phil. ap. Demosth. Or. 12. 17. Στρώμη is known to Steph. Byz., who quotes not Hdt. but Androtion as his authority. The name seems to have the same root as the river Στρυμών, which was not in the neighbourhood.

διὰ τοῦ μέσου = μεταξύ of space, as in 1. 104, Thuc. 4. 20. 1 (and of time, as in 9. 112, Thuc. 5. 26. 2 τὴν διὰ μέσου ξύμβασιν).

9. σφένων: 'Mesambria and Stryme'! Λίσου ποταμός: a river known to fame only by its failure on this occasion. The army drank it dry, and passed it by, op. c. 43 *supra*.

11. πάλαι μὲν Γαλλαϊκή, νῦν δὲ Βριαντική, so. καλέεται. "Gallaica, not mentioned elsewhere [Γαλαῖα in Attic trib.-lists, C.I.A. i. 243 f.], suggests an original Celtic occupation," Rawlinson. Briantica reappears in the Campus Priaticus of Livy 38. 41. 8, and the Priantae of Pliny, N.H. 4. 18. 2, *id.* Oberhummer (ap. Pauly-Wissowa s.vv.) connects it further with Brendice (a place in Thrace on the Via Egnatia); and with Briana, a (Thracian) town in Phrygia, coins BPIANQN, Head, *Hist. Num.* 560. -bria in Thracian signified πόλις (Burg), Strabo 319.

12. ἔστι μέντοι . . . κατὰ αὐτὴν Κικόνων. καί, 'as well as Doriskos,' c. 59 *supra*. The Kikones are spoken of in the next chapter also as actually existing: in l.c. *supra* as having lost Doriskos. It is not quite clear here whether Hdt. means that the Kikones, a still existing tribe (op. next c.), have lost hold on 'Briantike,' as they had lost Doriskos (c. 59), or whether Kikones were still to be found in the country, though it bore an alien name.

τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ τῶν λόγων: cp. τῶν λόγων τοὺς ἀληθεστάτους, c. 104 *supra*.

The title of the Kikones might perhaps be based upon their recognition in Homer. Odysseus reports to Alkinoos (Od. 9. 39-61) as his first act on the return from Troy an attack on Ismaros, a place and city of the Kikones (cp. c. 109 *infra*), which ultimately proved a failure. And in the Catalogue (B 846) the Kikones are mentioned among the Thracian allies of Troy, between the Hellespont and the Axios (or between the 'Thrakians and the Paionians'). A better title to the land they could hardly have had! In Homeric times the name of the Kikones is recognized as widespread between Paionia and Hellespont, and, though disappearing from history, naturally lasts on in literature, and even revives, especially with the Latin poets (Vergil, Ovid, Silius).

109. 2. Μαρώνειαν: πόλιν Κικωνίας Steph. B. *sub* v. with a long history. Pliny (4. 11. 18) gives an older name Ortigures. Μάρων Εὐάνθεος υἱός, | ἱερὸς Ἀπόλλωνος, ὃς Ἰσμαρον ἀμφεβεβήκει appears as a benefactor, presenting Odysseus with twelve amphorae of strong wine (Od. 9. 197 ff.). It was a Chian colony, *Scymni Perieg.* 678 (*Geogr. min.* i. 222), and a regular tributary of Athens in Hdt.'s time (paid 1 T. 3000 Dr., raised to 10 T. for a time after the Samian War, and afterwards fixed at 3 T.). The constant importance of the place is attested by its coinage; cp. Head, *H.N.* pp. 215 ff. Marogna still preserves its name. (The name Μάρων at Sparta, c. 227 *infra*.)

3. Δίκαιαν: probably the Δίκαια παρ' Ἀβδηρα which the Tribute-lists so distinguish from Δίκαια Ἐρετριῶν, also in Thrace (Chalkidike), the more important place of the two.

Ἀβδηρα (ρά) figures occasionally in the history of the period from

λίμνας ὀνομαστὰς τὰςδε, Μαρωνείης μὲν μεταξὺ καὶ Στρώμης
κειμένην Ἰσμαρίδα, κατὰ δὲ Δίκαιαν Βιστονίδα, ἐς τὴν ποταμοὶ 5
δύο ἐσιεῖσι τὸ ὕδωρ, Τραυὸς τε καὶ Κόμψαντος. κατὰ δὲ
Ἀβδηρα λίμνην μὲν οὐδεμίαν εἴδουσιν ὀνομαστὴν παραμείψατο
Ξέρξης, ποταμὸν δὲ Νέστον ῥέοντα ἐς θάλασσαν. μετὰ δὲ
ταύτας τὰς χώρας ἰὼν τὰς ἡπειρώτιδας πόλεις παρήμει, τῶν
ἐν μιᾷ λίμνῃ εἴδουσα τυγχάνει [ὥσει] τριήκοντα σταδίων 10
μάλιστα κη τὴν περίοδον, ἰχθυώδης τε καὶ κάρτα ἀλμυρὴ·
ταύτην τὰ ὑποζύγια μούνα ἀρδόμενα ἀνεξήρηνε. τῇ δὲ πόλι

4 μὲν <τε> van H. 6 ἐσιεῖσι τὸ Schweighaeuser: ἐσιεῖσι τὸ
α: ἐσιεῖτο B: ὕδωρ om. B: ἐξιεῖσι [τὸ ὕδωρ] van H. || στραυός ABCd
(Stein¹: contra Stein²): 'fortasse Τραυός' Stein¹: adopt. Holder || κόμ-
ψαντος ABd: κόμψαντος CPds: κόψαντος RS(V) Valla 8 μέστον B
9 ἰὼν <Θασίων> Stein¹: Θασίων Stein², Holder || πόλις α: πόλις B
10 [ὥσει] Stein²: τυγχάνει εἴδουσα δση B 12 ἀνεξήρηνε R: ἀνεξήρηνε
S(V?)

550-350 B.C. Originally a settlement from Klazomenai it had been overwhelmed by the native Thracians (Bistones?), but was successfully re-established by the fugitive Teians in 546 B.C. (Hdt. i. 168), Timesios of Klazomenai still apparently being accounted heroic founder. Abdera was assessed at 15 T. under the Athenian regime (lowered in 425 B.C. to 10 T.). Its coinage in the fifth century, like that of Maroneia and other towns in the district, is on the Phoenician standard. Head (p. 219) ascribes this fact to "the existence in early times on the site of Abdera of a Phoenician trading-station or factory." Might it not rather be connected with the Persian supremacy in Thrace and Makedon from 512-478 B.C.? Grassberger, however (*Gr. Ortsnamen* p. 233), is inclined to connect the name with 'the Phoenician Abda = silva' (?). τὰ περὶ Ἀβδήρου μυθεύμενα might show a connexion with Herakles (Phoenician?), and Hdt. of course puts the Phoenicians in this neighbourhood, 6. 47. On the Ἀβδηρίται cp. c. 120 *infra*.

5. Ἰσμαρίδα: cp. Ἰσμαρος in note to c. 109, Strabo 331, fr. 44: "the lake does not exist now," Rawlinson.

Βιστονίδα: cp. Strabo l.c. ᾤκησαν δ' αὐτὴν (Abdera) Βιστονες Θράκες, ὃν Διομήδης ἤρχεν . . . ὑπέρεκται δὲ τούτων (Abdera: Dikaia) ἡ Βιστονίς λίμνη κύκλον ἔχουσα ὅσον διακοσίων σταδίων.

6. Τραυός τε καὶ Κόμψαντος: only one river now runs into the lake (*Duru*), doubtless the Trave (Rawlinson).

8. Νέστον: Livy 45. 29, Nessus; Zonaras, *Ann.* 9. 28, Μέστος; cp. App. Crit. The *Medo*, or *Kara Su*, now reaches the sea ten miles west of the supposed site of Abdera: the river was apt to flood (Strabo l.c.) and its course may have altered. Thuc. 2. 96. 4 places its sources in Rhodope.

μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς χώρας ἰὼν τὰς ἡπειρώτιδας πόλεις παρήμει. This sentence is not free from ambiguity. The commentators generally take it to mean 'after these places proceeding on his march he passed the main-land cities.' But (1) why *ἰὼν*? (2) why *ἡπειρώτιδας*? (3) why *τάς*? Stein conjectures *Θασίων τὰς ἡπειρώτιδας πόλεις*, which seems to resolve the difficulty. The only way to give sense to the vulgate would be to take it: μετὰ δὲ ταύτας (or μετὰ δὲ [ταύτας]) after passing these cities, *χώρας ἰὼν τὰς ἡπειρώτιδας* marching through mainland districts *πόλεις παρήμει τῶν κτλ.* which might be taken as a dim hint that Xerxes was marching with the centre column. So below we are told that Xerxes marched to the right (inland) of *τὰς πόλεις τὰς παραθαλάσσιαις τε καὶ Ἑλληνίδας*. But *χῶραι ἡπειρώτιδας* can hardly be used in distinction to *παραθαλάσσιαις*, and Stein's conjecture appears acceptable, though he has dropped it out of his own text.³

- 110 ταύτη οὖνομα ἐστὶ Πίστυρος. ταύτας μὲν δὴ τὰς πόλεις τὰς παραθαλασσίας τε καὶ Ἑλληνίδας ἐξ εὐωνύμου χειρὸς ἀπέργων παρεξήιε. ἔθνεα δὲ Θρηίκων δι' ὧν τῆς χώρας ὁδὸν ἐποιέετο τσάδε, Παῖται Κίκονες Βίστονες Σαπαῖοι Δερσαῖοι 5 Ἡδωνοὶ Σάτραι. τούτων οἱ μὲν παρὰ θάλασσαν κατοικημένοι ἐν τῇσι νηυσὶ εἶποντο· οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν μεσόγαιαν οἰκέοντες καταλεχθέντες τε ὑπ' ἐμεῦ, πλὴν Σατρέων, οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες 111 περὶ ἀναγκαζόμενοι εἶποντο. Σάτραι δὲ οὐδενός κω ἀνθρώπων

13 πίστυρος RS, Stein, van H.: πίστιρος ABV, Holder: Πίστυρος s
110. 1 πόλις s 3 θρηίκων R: θρηικῶν α: θρηίσκων SV || ὁδὸν om. B
4 Κίκονες Βίστονες Σαπαῖοι om. B 6 αὐτῶν secl. van H.

13. Πίστυρος, for which there is the v.l. Πύστιρος, cp. App. Crit., can hardly be other than the city of the Κυστίριοι on the tribute-lists (assessed so far as we know but at 300 Dr.). That both forms occur in Etym. Magn. hardly disproves the identity. Steph. B. has Πίστιρον, Harpokration Πίστειρα. The name Pist-yros seems to have a connexion with Bist-ones; Steph. B. Βίστυρος πόλις Θράκης ὡς Πίστιρος τὸ ἐμπόριον.

110. 2. ἐξ εὐωνύμου χειρὸς. The king did not pass through these cities, but had them on his left as he marched: c. 121 *infra* shows that Xerxes was with the middle column of the army, which may explain this curious notice, though Hdt. himself seems hardly to understand it.

3. ἀπέργων: c. 43 *supra*.

ἔθνεα. Xerxes passed not along the Greek littoral but further inland, through country occupied by native tribes, all with one exception (see next chapter) his subjects.

4. Παῖται. Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 11. 4, places Παιτική between the Hebros and the Melas. Hdt. here enumerates in order from E. to W. all the Thracian tribes through whose territory the king passed. (Has the Latin *paetus* no connexion with this tribal name?)

Κίκονες: cp. c. 108 *supra*.

Βίστονες have been located above (c. 109).

Σαπαῖοι: Steph. B. Σάπαι, ἔθνος Θράκης· λέγονται δὲ Σάπαιοι καὶ Σάπιοι. Arrian, *B.C.* 4. 105, 106, describes a pass, τὰ στενὰ τὰ Σαπαίων τε καὶ Κορίλων, as E. of Philippi (= Dato-Krenides), τὰ ὀκτὼ στάδια διόδος ἦν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν τε καὶ Εὐρώπην καθάπερ πόλις: cp. c. 87 ἢ μόνη διεκθεῖν ἐστὶν ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐκ τῆς

Ἀσίας τὴν γινώσκον ὁδόν. This is the pass over Pangaios.

Δερσαῖοι: mentioned by Thuc. 2. 101. 3 among autonomous inland Thracian tribes E. of the Strymon, occupying 'plains.'

5. Ἡδωνοὶ had been apparently driven by the Makedonians across the Strymon; cp. Thuc. 2. 99. 4. Myrkinos on the Strymon was in their territory in 512 B.C., Hdt. 5. 11, 124; and so Dato (Krenides-Philippi) 9. 75 *infra*, and *Ennea Hodoi* (Amphipolis) c. 114 *infra* ('Ἡδωνίδ' *alan* Aischyl. *Pers.* 498).

Σάτραι. As the Satrae disappear, while the Bessi (cp. next c.) become more and more important in later history, it is possible that (a) Hdt. has reversed the true relations between Satrae and Bessi, or (b) the name of the religious order or clan gradually asserted itself as the national designation. The latter hypothesis does less violence to Hdt. and also tides over the gap between the Satrae of this passage and the Bessi of the Roman empire more easily. Neither name figures in the history of Alexander.

τούτων must be taken to cover not merely the Thracian tribes just named but also the Greek cities on the coast.

6. τὴν μεσόγαιαν οἰκέοντες. If the Thracian tribes inhabiting the Mesogaia joined the army of Xerxes under compulsion, a column must plainly have taken its way through their territories. They were already, no doubt, in at least nominal subjection to the king.

7. καταλεχθέντες τε ὑπ' ἐμεῦ: just immediately before, the back reference being only over two lines. Hdt. can hardly mean that no one had drawn up

ὑπήκοοι ἐγένοντο, ὅσον ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν, ἀλλὰ διατελεῦσι τὸ μέχρι ἐμεῦ αἰεὶ ἔοντες ἐλεύθεροι μόνον Ὀρηίκων· οἰκέουσί τε γὰρ ὄρεα ὑψηλά, ἴδῃσί τε παντοίησι καὶ χιόνι συνηρεφέα, καὶ εἰς τὰ πολέμια ἄκροι. οὗτοι οἱ τοῦ Διονύσου τὸ μαντήιον εἰς ἐκτημένους· τὸ δὲ μαντήιον τοῦτο ἐστὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων, Βησσοὶ δὲ τῶν Σατρώων εἰς οἱ προφητεύοντες τοῦ ἱροῦ, πρόμαντις δὲ ἡ χρέωσα κατὰ περ ἐν Δελφοῖσι, καὶ οὐδὲν ποικιλώτερον.

111. 2 διατελέουσι α 6 κεκτημένοι β 7 βισσοὶ β: βοσσοὶ δ
8 θεοῦ Valckenaer || <γυνή> ἡ Stein (1859) test. van H.

a list of these seven Thracian tribes before him.

111. 2. ὅσον ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν: here retrospective (οὐδενὸς κω ἀνθρώπων ὑπήκοοι ἐγένοντο). The whole statement presents a standing formula (cp. c. 27 *supra*) in a slightly modified form.

διατελεῦσι τὸ μέχρι ἐμεῦ αἰεὶ ἔοντες ἐλεύθεροι μόνον Ὀρηίκων. Rawlinson sees in these words a reference to the conquests of the Odrysae (cp. Thuc. 2. 95-97, and c. 137 *infra*), but admits that the statement is overdrawn. The reference is obscure and unconvincing. In the list of Thracian tribes the Odrysae are conspicuous by their absence: why are they not named here as in Bk. 4? They are here implicitly placed among the conquered, not among the conquerors. Hdt. knows of more than one conquest of Thrace: the Myso-Teukrian, c. 20 *supra*, in which all Thracians were conquered (in contradiction to this passage!); the Persian. This passage may have been written before the rise of the Odrysae, and confirms the hypothesis of the early composition of Bks. 7-9. Cp. Introduction, § 8. τὸ μέχρι ἐμεῦ cannot here be a birth-date (γενεστός), and is almost superfluous with the present of the verb, unless, indeed, it be an addition by the author's hand to correct the exaggeration.

3. οἰκέουσί τε ὄρεα ὑψηλά . . καὶ εἰς τὰ πολέμια ἄκροι. These things go together in Hdt.'s philosophy; cp. 9. 122 *infra*. ἴδῃσι συνηρεφέα is correct enough (cp. 1. 110), χιόνι σ. seems rather bizarre. Hdt. has also somewhat exaggerated the nature of the country, the mountains of which would hardly have extorted such a description from him at first hand. The next clause seems to show that the mountain in question is Pangaea.

5. τοῦ Διονύσου τὸ μαντήιον: spoken of as a thing notorious. Alexander is reported to have consulted this oracle (Suetonius, *Aug.* 94) and to Octavius, "cum per secreta Thraciae exercitum duceret, in Liberi patris luco barbara caeremonia de filio consulenti . . infuso super altaris mero, tantum flammae emicuisset, ut super gressa fastigium templi ad caelum usque ferretur." (The same portent had occurred in Alexander's case.) The holy place was transferred to the custody of the Odrysae by Crassus in 29 B.C. (Dio Cass. 51. 25). The site still awaits identification.

7. Βησσοὶ 84: cp. previous chapter (as also for 'Satrai'). Rawlinson connects the name with Βασσαρίς, Βασσαρεῖς (Βασσάρα, the fox, or fox-skin worn by Bacchanals): cp. Βασσάριον 4. 192, Horace, *Od.* 1. 18. 11.

8. ἡ χρέωσα κατὰ περ ἐν Δελφοῖσι. Hdt. (if he wrote the passage) might have added Branchidai, Patara, Argos, Dodona, and other sites to the list of places where a priestess, or female votary, was the *internuntia* of the deity. On the subject of 'sex in ancient religion' cp. L. R. Farnell, *Archiv f. Religionsw.* vii. (1904) 70 ff.

9. οὐδὲν ποικιλώτερον: (1) *neque illa (oracula) magis perplexa*, Schweighauser; *modo minus perplexo minusque ancipiti (quam quo Delphis ista edi solebant)*, Baehr; "in einer nicht zweideutigeren Sprache," *id.*; "her answers are not harder to read," Rawlinson; "the oracles are not at all more obscure," Macaulay. But these renderings all convey something very like a reproach to Delphi. It is one thing for Euripides to sneer at divination: ποικίλα δ' ὁ θεὸς ὡς ἐφ' ἡμῶν ποικίλον *Hel.* 711, ἐρμηνεύματα *Phoen.* 470; quite another for Hdt.; cp. 8. 77. (2) Perhaps for this reason Stein

- 112 Παραμειψάμενος δὲ ὁ Ξέρξης τὴν εἰρημένην, δεύτερα τούτων παραμείβετο τείχεα τὰ Πιέρων, τῶν ἐνὶ Φάγρης ἐστὶ οὐνομα καὶ ἑτέρῳ Πέργαμος. ταύτῃ μὲν δὴ παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ τείχεα τὴν ὁδὸν ἐποιέετο, ἐκ δεξιῆς χειρὸς τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος ἀπέργων, 5 ἐὼν μέγα τε καὶ ὑψηλόν, ἐν τῷ χρύσεά τε καὶ ἀργύρεα ἐνι μέταλλα, τὰ νέμονται Πιέρές τε καὶ Ὀδόμαντοι καὶ μάλιστα 113 Σάτραι. ὑπεροικέοντας δὲ τὸ Πάγγαιον πρὸς βορέῳ ἀνέμου Παίονας Δόβηρας τε καὶ Παϊόπλας παρεξιών ἦε πρὸς ἐσπέρην,

112. 2 τῶν ἐνὶ Φάγρης Dietsch : τῶν καὶ ἐνὶ Φάγρης Leopard., Gronov., Wessel., Gaisf. : τῶν δὲ ἐνὶ Φ. Schaefer : τῶν καὶ νιφάγρης (καινιφάγρης B) 3 παρὰ τὰ α 113. 2 παϊόπλας B : ὀπλας α : ὀπλας C : ὀπλας d

has given the words another turn : "weiter ist da nichts, was über das gewöhnliche hinausgieng" = "beyond this there is nothing further of a remarkable character," Macaulay. But this interpretation puts a great strain on the words. (3) Lange's "eben so scharfsinnig" is also a *tour de force*. Is not the whole passage οἱ τοιοῦτοι... ποικιλώτερον suspiciously like a gloss from a later hand?

112. 1. ὁ Ξέρξης : the article unusual. Cp. c. 45 *supra*.

τὴν εἰρημένην might be referred to τὴν μεσόγειον, c. 110 *supra* : or more generally, to χώραν or ὁδόν, understood. δεύτερα τούτων, 'next'; cp. c. 80 *supra*.

2. τείχεα τὰ Πιέρων. Pieria is the district between the Haliakmon and the Peneios, c. 131 *infra*. Pierians had gone eastwards, under pressure from the Makedonians, Thuc. 2. 99. 3. The two strongholds were named Φάγρης (see App. Crit.) and Πέργαμος. Phagrea was evidently the more important; and Steph. B. quotes Hekataios and Thucydides for it. For 'Pergamos' cp. c. 43 *supra*.

3. ταύτῃ : locative. He had not marched παρὰ αὐτὰς τὰς πόλεις τὰς παραθαλασσίας, c. 110 *supra*.

4. τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος. Xerxes leaves the Mons Pangaeus (Pliny 4. 18. 1; mod. *Despoto Dagh*)—here apparently mentioned for the first time—well on his right : i.e. he passes between the mountain and the sea. Perhaps one column of the Persian army took that route; but could it have been the centre one, with which the king himself was moving? cp. c. 121 *infra*. (Rawlinson too sees that some of the army must have marched

north of Pangaeus, iii.² 93.) There is no reference back to the mention of the failure of Megabazos to reduce the tribes on Mount Pangaeus in 5. 16; the two passages are of course quite independent, and this one probably of earlier composition. Lake Prasias has not yet made its appearance in the Thrace of Hdt.

6. μέταλλα τὰ νέμονται. These mines drew every one to Thrace. Hdt. allows the Pierians, Odomanti (who here drop from the skies), and 'chiefly the Satrai' to work, or run them (νέμονται) : this passage is plainly written before the successful colonization of Amphipolis. Cp. next c.

Ὀδόμαντοι are described by Thuc. 2. 101. 3 as 'plain-men,' and 5. 6. 2 'under monarchy.' Leake, *N. G.* iii. 210, 465, puts them on Mount Orbelus. On the 'Satrai' cp. c. 110 *supra*.

113. 1. ὑπεροικέοντας would not by itself mean more than 'further inland dwelling,' so πρὸς βορέῳ ἀνέμου is not *de trop*. ὑπεροικέειν, 4. 21, 37.

2. Παίονας· Δόβηρας· Παϊόπλας. This is the only appearance of the Doberes in the pages of Hdt., for in 5. 16 the name is athetized; but Δόβηροι ἡ Παιονική is mentioned by Thuc. 2. 98. 2, 99. 1 on the inland route from Thrace to Makedonia, followed by Sitalkes in 429 B.C. Sitalkes may have 'made' or 'unmade' the road; but it was doubtless an ancient route. The 'Doberes' can hardly rank ethnically with 'Paionians' and 'Paioplai': Thuc. seems to incorporate them with the former, Hdt. to associate them rather with the latter. The Paionians and Paioplai are found associated together in 5. 15—a passage of later composition than this one apparently, and supplying, *inter alia*, evidence

ἐς δ' ἀπρίκετο ἐπὶ ποταμόν τε Στρυμόνα καὶ πόλιν Ἰήονα, τῆς ἔτι ζωὸς ἔων ἤρχε Βόγης τοῦ περ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον τούτων λόγον ἐποιοῦμην. ἡ δὲ γῆ αὕτη ἡ περὶ τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος⁵ καλέσται Φυλλίς, κατατείνουσα τὰ μὲν πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἐπὶ ποταμόν Ἀγγίτην ἐκδιδόντα ἐς τὸν Στρυμόνα, τὰ δὲ πρὸς μεσαμβρίην τείνουσα ἐς αὐτὸν τὸν Στρυμόνα· ἐς τὸν οἱ Μάγοι

4 ζωὸς ἔων secl. van H.: ζωὸς B || περ: περί Sitzler
8 τείνουσα secl. van H.

6 φυλλίς B

of the existence of two roads into Paionia, ἡ πρὸς θαλάσσης ἐσβολή and ἡ ἄνω ὁδός. In this place the Paionians are placed by Hdt. E. of the Strymon, but he apparently conceives them as not lying on the Persian route. Kretschmer (*Einleitung*, p. 246) follows Tomaschek (*Thraker*, I. 18 ff.) in regarding the Paionians as ultimately not of 'Thracian' but of 'Illyrian' origin: 'the name of the Paionian stock, Παιόνται, has a genuinely Illyrian look' (ein echt-illyrisches Aussehen).

3. ποταμόν τε Στρυμόνα καὶ πόλιν Ἰήονα: cp. cc. 24, 25, 107 *supra*; Leake, *N.G.* iii. 181. The Strymon is the mod. *Struma*. The complete silence of Hdt. in regard to 'Amphipolis' may be significant of the time, place, and circumstances of his composition; cp. Introduction, §§ 7-9.

4. τῆς ἔτι . . . ἐποιοῦμην. The reference back is to c. 107 *supra*, and is somewhat clumsy: 'as I have already recorded his death—which took place in 476 B.C.—I had better here mention that he was still alive and in command of the aforesaid Eion—in 480 B.C.!' Stein too regards this sentence as "mehr als entbehrlich," and as a later addition. But if so, then the story in c. 107 is also a later addition. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

6. Φυλλίς. Steph. B. *sub v.* cites Hdt. *ἐβδόμη* for this name, and adds that there was also a river in Bithynia of the same name. (Is the word here to be connected with the παντοῖαι ἰθαί of the region, c. 111 *supra*?) (Cp. φυλλίς, 8. 24.)

τὰ μὲν πρὸς ἐσπέρην, 'on the western (parts) side' (accusative of limitation or 'reference,' and virtually an adverb). Materially the orientation here is perplexing. The district Phyllis is bounded, according to Hdt., on the west side by the Angites, on the south side by the Strymon, into which the Angites

empties itself. He therefore conceives the Angites as flowing north and south, the Strymon as flowing west and east. The Strymon may be said to flow from north-west to south-east; the Angites may perhaps be said to flow from north-east to south-west, but Hirschfeld (Pauly-Wissowa i. 2191) quite naturally describes Hdt. as extending Phyllis northwards to the Angites, which, moreover, falls, not into the Strymon, but into the Lake Kerkinitia. Of the existence of the latter Hdt. seems ignorant. It is mentioned in connexion with Alexander's march in 334 B.C. (Arrian, *Anab.* I. 11. 3), and it will probably have been in existence in 480 B.C., though even Thuc. (2. 98. 1) only mentions Κερκίνη as an ἔρημον ὄρος. Hdt.'s topographical indications would be unmeaning unless the Persian army (or one column) was marching on the north side of Mount Pangaea.

8. οἱ Μάγοι ἐκαλλιέροντο. The Magi mentioned cc. 19, 37, 43 *supra*. The construction here is observable. καλλιέρεσθαι as a middle is used also 6. 82, ἐν τῶν (relative) goes rather with σφάζοντες than with the final verb. The meaning of the word extends beyond "sacrificing with intent to ascertain the will of the gods" (Stein); it seems to carry always the suggestion of obtaining a favourable sign. The sacrifice of the horse to a river was a 'Trojan' rite; the animals were thrown in alive: ζωὸς δ' ἐν δίῃσι καθιέρε μόνυχας ἵππους (*Il.* 21. 132). Horses were offered to Helios in Sparta (Pausan. 3. 20. 5), to Poseidon in Argos (Pausan. 8. 7. 2). The horse was especially a 'Skythian' sacrifice (4. 61; cp. my note *ad l.*). The Maesagetae worship only the sun, and sacrifice horses thereto, 'the swiftest creature to the swiftest god' (1. 216), while of the Persians Hdt. expressly asserts that they not merely sacrifice the horse, but con-

114 ἐκαλλιερρόντο σφάζοντες ἵππους λευκοὺς. φαρμακεύσαντες δὲ ταῦτα ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ πρὸς τοῦτοισι ἐν Ἑννέα ὁδοῖσι τῇσι Ἰδωνῶν ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ τὰς γεφύρας, τὸν Στρυμόνα εὐρόντες ἐξευγμένον. Ἑννέα δὲ ὁδοὺς πυνθανόμενοι τὸν χώρον τοῦτον καλέεσθαι, τοσοῦτους ἐν αὐτῷ παῖδας τε καὶ παρθένους ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐπιχωρίων ζώντας κατάρυσσον. Περσικὸν δὲ τὸ ζώντας κατορύσσειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ Ἀμυστριν τὴν Ξέρξῳ γυναῖκα πυνθάνομαι γηράσασαν δις ἑπτὰ Περσέων

114. 2 ταῦτα ἐς om. van H.
7 Περσικὸν . . κατορύσσειν om. α

3 τοῖσι α 6 ἐγχωρίων β
8 γηράσαν A¹: γηρᾶσαν Buttmann

sume the costly victim (1. 133); and Xenophon, *Anab.* 4. 5. 35, endorses at least the former statement. A more recent illustration of the rite in the same region (Tacit. *Ann.* 6. 37) offers a horse 'placando amni' (Euphrates). Were 'the white horses' used on this occasion of the Nesaean breed, cc. 40, 55 *supra*? For the actual Persian ritual Rawlinson well quotes (and translates) Strabo, 732, 3. But if the description holds good for this earlier period, Hdt. would not have correctly reported the procedure (σφάζοντες ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν), which is just what Strabo's Magi will not do.

114. 1. φαρμακεύσαντες: Hdt. seems to treat the Magi as mere 'medicine-men,' and not really good at that; cp. c. 191 *infra*.

4. τὸν Στρυμόνα εὐρόντες ἐξευγμένον: according to order: cp. c. 24 *supra*. Hdt. appears to know nothing of a bridge across Strymon in his own time, nor does he make mention of Amphipolis, cp. 9. 75 *infra*: an important point in its bearing upon the date of composition; cp. c. 118. The bridge here in question Hdt. seems to locate at 'Nine ways': it was possibly higher up the river. He speaks here indeed of 'Bridges': perhaps conceiving one for the Army, and one for the Train, as at the Hellespont. Probably several pontoons were thrown across the Strymon.

6. ζώντας κατάρυσσον. Περσικόν: perhaps Hdt. was not aware, when he wrote this passage, that the horrible human immolation here described was more in accord with the religion and custom of the Thracians (ἐπιχώριοι) than with Persian ideas and practices. Cp. 4. 93 (Getae), 63 (Skythae), 72 (*id.*). Nor is the argument by which he seeks to

establish the Persian observance of the practice of 'live-burial' conclusive. Even if the fact was correctly reported, Amestris in her old age may have been no very good exponent of the 'Persian' religion. Hdt. here makes no reference to the performance of Kambyses, who on one occasion, as elsewhere, and probably afterwards, recorded, Περσέων ὁμοίους τοῖσι πρώτοιςι δυνάδεα ἐπ' οὐδεμῇ αἰτίῃ ἀξιοχρεῖ ἐλὼν ζώντας ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ κατάρυε 3. 35. Amestris was not content with a dozen: but then, she had a good reason. Brutal punishments, and for political offences, were 'Persian' enough (cp. Duncker, *E. T.* vi. 340 f.), but it is not clear that human sacrifice was any part of the religion of the Achaimenidai; and if Amestris (c. 61 *supra*) ever put it in practice as a religious act, she was conforming to some primitive and savage revivalism. Ktesias, indeed, records her to have tortured Apollonides, a Koan physician, for two months, and then had him buried alive on the death of Amytis: but that was an act of vengeance for a gross outrage, and abuse of his position (Ktes. *Pers.* 42).

8. πυνθάνομαι γηράσασαν: the item looks like an addition, from a fresh source, doubtless oral, by the author himself. Ktesias (*l.c.*) appears to date the death of Amestris, *κάρτα γὰρ γενομένη*, shortly before the death of Artaxerxes himself (425 B.C.), and after the death of the younger Zopyros; cp. 3. 160 (written perhaps before Zopyros' death, though after his desertion). This passage then belongs to the very latest additions by the author to his work, and may be dated after the outbreak of the Archidamian War. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

παῖδας εὐντων ἐπιφανέων ἀνδρῶν ὑπὲρ ἐωυτῆς τῷ ὑπὸ γῆν
λεγομένῃ εἶναι θεῷ ἀντιχαρίζεσθαι κατορύσσουσιν. 10

Ὡς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Στρυμόνος ἐπορεύετο ὁ στρατός, ἐνθαῦτα 115
πρὸς ἡλίου δυσμέων ἐστὶ αἰγιαλὸς ἐν τῷ οἰκημένῃ Ἀργίλον
πόλιν Ἑλλάδα παρεξήιε· αὕτη δὲ καὶ ἡ κατύπερθε ταύτης
καλέσεται Βισαλτή. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ κόλπον τὸν ἐπὶ Ποσιδηίου
ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρὸς ἔχων ἦε διὰ Συλῆος πεδίου καλεομένου, 5
Στάγιρον πόλιν Ἑλλάδα παραμειβόμενος, καὶ ἀπῖκετο ἐς

9 γῆς α 10 ζώντας post ἀντιχαρίζεσθαι desiderabam 115. 2
ἐστι R^a 4 Ποσειδηίῃ Krueger 6 Στάγιρον Stein¹: ex titulis
corr. van H.

9. τῷ ὑπὸ γῆν λεγομένῃ εἶναι θεῷ: what god was that? In Thrace it might have been Salmoxis (4. 94), in Hellas, Pluton, or Haides; in Egypt, perhaps, Osiris: but in Persia! and at this time! It can hardly be Arimanes (Agria manu), whom a Persian would not have worshipped, nor have located thus. Rawlinson thinks Hdt. here speaks as a Greek. Stein thinks Amestris' act was a thank-offering for the great age she had attained: that can hardly be sound. If the act was 'religious' it was probably propitiatory: but the religious motive may be a gloss. The exchange, or return, implied in ἀντιχαρίζεσθαι may surely be prospective: in such cases, at least, gratitude is an expectation of favours to come.

115. 1. ὡς δὲ . . . ἐπορεύετο ὁ στρατός, ἐνθαῦτα . . . ἐστὶ αἰγιαλός: a curious confusion of place and time and subjects! Stein cps. 6. 43 ὡς δὲ . . . ἀπῖκετο ὁ Μαρδόνιος ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίην, ἐνθαῦτα μέγιστον θῶμα ἐρέω.

2. Ἀργίλον: Steph. B. cites not Hdt. but Thucydides (wrongly Bk. 8), and Favorinus for the city, and adds that ἀργίλος is Thracian for mouse (ὁ μῦς) (cp. Herak. Pont. 42, *F.H.G.* 2. 224). But this derivation is a little suspicious: the Gk. ἀργος, ἀργίλλα lies nearer. (Cp. Grassberger, *Ortsnamen*, p. 180). As a Greek city (πόλις Ἑλλάς) Argilos was a colony from Andros Thuc. 4. 103, 109. It appears among the tributaries of Athens with a moderate assessment (1 T. lowered to 1000 Dr.) and figures *nominatim* with Stagiros, Akanthos, Skolos, Olynthos, in the Peace of Nikias, Thuc. 5. 18. 5. It is not heard of afterwards.

3. αὕτη: as αἰγιαλός (a pebbly beach!) is masculine, the word must be taken to

refer vaguely to πόλις or Ἀργίλος. ἡ κατύπερθε: sc. χώρα.

4. καλέσεται Βισαλτή: of course from the Βισάλλαι, who in 8. 116 are said to have made themselves scarce on this occasion (a passage evidently from an independent source, cp. note *ad l.*). They were no doubt a 'Thracian' folk, included in the Makedonian sphere of influence, Thuc. 2. 99. 6. They lived on into Roman times, 'fortissimi viri,' Livy, 45. 30.

ἐνθεῦτεν 84. The natural course from Argilos to Therme would run straight across the neck of the Chalkidic peninsula, past Lake Bolbe: in all probability one *corps d'armée* on this occasion followed that route, though Hdt. says nothing about it.

κόλπον τὸν ἐπὶ Ποσιδηίου: a bay, cui *Nepituni templum imminet*, Schweighaeuser. The site of this temple has not been identified. If Poseideion is the promontory south of Stagiros, then the bay would seem to be the one generally called the bay of Akanthos, and Hdt.'s description would be at fault. He has no distinctive name for the water marked on maps as the 'Strymonicus Sinus': and it is this whole stretch of water generally that he may here wish to denote.

5. διὰ Συλῆος πεδίου: nowhere else mentioned; but Thuc. 4. 103 speaks of an αὐλὼν through which the lake Βόλβη found its way to the sea (Baehr): and Stein accepts the suggestion. Syleus (cp. συλῆν, συλᾶν), a son of Poseidon, was slain by Herakles for inhospitality: Apollod. 2. 6. 3.

6. Στάγιρον: a colony of the Andrians, Thuc. 4. 88. 2; paying 1000 Dr. tribute

Ἄκανθον, ἅμα ἀγόμενος τούτων <τε> ἕκαστον τῶν ἐθνέων
καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος οἰκούντων, ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν
πρότερον κατέλεξα, τοὺς μὲν παρὰ θάλασσαν ἔχων οἰκημένους
10 ἐν νηυσὶ στρατευομένους, τοὺς δ' ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης πεζῇ ἐπο-
μένους. τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν ταύτην, τῇ βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης τὸν στρατὸν
ἤλασε, οὔτε συγχέουσι Θρήκες οὔτ' ἐπισπείρουσι σέβονται τε
116 μεγάλως τὸ μέχρι ἐμεῦ. ὥς δὲ ἄρα ἐς τὴν Ἄκανθον ἀπίκητο,
ξενίην τε ὁ Ξέρξης τοῖσι Ἀκανθίοισι προεῖπε καὶ ἐδωρήσατο

7 <τε> suppl. Stein²: καὶ τῶν . . οἰκούντων mihi suspecta || ἐκάστων
Reiske 9 ἔχων del. van H. || οἰκημένους del. Krueger 12
συγχόουσι coni. van H. 116. 2 ξενίην B || πέρσης dz van H.

to Athens, down to its revolt in 424 B.C.; for ever illustrious as the birthplace of Aristotle. Its exact position is not yet, perhaps, determined, as Leake and Bowen differ in regard to it. The attitude of Andros in the Persian war (cp. 8. 111) may have been determined by the interests of its colonies.

7. Ἄκανθον: like Argilos and Stagiros an Andrian foundation, Thuc. 4. 84. 1, and apparently the most important of the three (its constant tribute to Athens is 3 T. down to its revolt in 424 B.C.; it has also an important coinage, Head, *H.N.* pp. 182 ff.). It was situate just outside the isthmus through which the king's canal had been dug; and was plainly one of the principal depôts and magazines in 480 B.C. (cp. c. 25 *supra*), as it had been in 492 B.C., cp. 6. 44 ἐκ δὲ Ἀκάνθου ὁρμώμενοι. It is apparently unnecessary for Hdt. to specify for Akanthos, as for Stagiros and Argilos, that the city is Greek.

ἅμα ἀγόμενος . . ἐπομένους. Hdt. apparently wishes to mark a second great addition to the king's forces on his way through Europe. The first great addition has been specified in c. 110 above (ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν πρότερον κατέλεξα, a reference back, cp. καταλεχθέντες ὑπ' ἐμεῦ *l.c.*), and seems to include the native tribes and Greek cities from Doriskos, or even from Sestos, to the Strymon and Eion; the second, here specified, comprises those from the Strymon to Akanthos—a much smaller group. The words καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος οἰκούντων confuse the issue, for they are included in τῶν πρότερον κατέλεξα, and look uncommonly like a stupid gloss, from some one who

took ὁμοίως καὶ τῶν πρότερον κατέλεξα to refer to the whole army- and navy-lists. If that were the reference, the very obvious parallel between this passage and the passage in c. 118 would be unmeaning, and indeed misleading, for in that passage not merely οἱ περὶ τὸ Πάγγαιον ὄρος have been enumerated, but all the Thracian tribes, from the Hellespont to the Strymon (so far as Hdt. knows). The text is anyway confused in this passage, ἔχων being either superfluous or displaced.

11. τὴν δὲ ὁδὸν . . τὸ μέχρι ἐμεῦ: perhaps an addition from the author's hand, and among the last, cp. c. 111 *supra*. Was it religion that regarded the king's highway as sacred, or accursed? Was it utility that dictated respect for a good trade-route? This *vetus via regia* was still in use in 185 B.C., Livy 39. 27; cp. Xenoph. *Hell.* 4. 2. 8; but is it likely that the king had done more than clear and improve an existing line of communication?

116. 1. τὴν: the article is a compliment to the city, and is followed by a δ for the king. Cp. c. 112 *supra*. ἄρα: cp. c. 35 *supra*.

2. ξενίην . . προεῖπε must here mean 'proclaimed friendship.' Cp. Valckenaer, *jus hospitii obtulit*; Blakesley, "offered alliance." (The king would not do that to subjects.) Xerxes makes them a 'present,' he portions them 'praise,' he 'proclaims' them his especial friends (with or without swearing). Cp. ξειρόν τέ σε ποιέμαι ἐμὸν κτλ. c. 29 *supra*, also 8. 128. Baehr takes it *imperavi hospitium* (cp. c. 119), which is against the sense of the context here; so too L. & S.; cp. προεῖπεν 1. 156.

σφέας ἐσθήτη Μηδικῇ ἐπαίνειέ τε, ὀρέων καὶ αὐτοὺς προθύμους
 ἔοντας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὸ δρυγμα ἀκούων . . . ἐν Ἀκάνθῳ 117
 δὲ ἔοντας Ξέρξῳ συνήνεικε ὑπὸ νούσου ἀποθανεῖν τὸν ἐπε-
 στεῶτα τῆς διώρυχος Ἀρταχαΐην, δόκιμον ἔοντα παρὰ Ξέρξῳ
 καὶ γένος Ἀχαιμενίδην, μεγάθετ τε μέγιστον ἔοντα Περσέων
 (ἀπὸ γὰρ πέντε πηχέων βασιληῶν ἀπέλειπε τέσσαρας δακτύλους) 5
 φωνέοντά τε μέγιστον ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε Ξέρξῳ συμφορὴν ποιη-
 σάμενον μεγάλην ἐξενείκαί τε αὐτὸν κάλλιστα καὶ θάψαι.

3 ἐπαίνεισέ van H. (Stein¹ coni.) || ὀρέων : ἀκούων van Gent || καὶ αὐτοὺς
 Stein² : αὐτοὺς B : καὶ τοὺς α : ὀρέων καὶ προθύμους Stein¹ 4 ἀκούων :
 ὀρέων van Gent : lacunam Valla indicat : *audienti fossam esse abscisam* :
 ἡδὴ γενόμενον suppl. Gale, εὐτρεπες εἶναι Schweighauser : σπεύδοντας ante
 ἀκούων coni. Gomperz, ὡς ἔσπευσαν ὥστε γενέσθαι post ἀκούων coni. Stein²,
 pro γενέσθαι pos. ἐπιτελέσθαι Stein³ 117. 2 ὑπὸ νούσου post
 διώρυχος B

3. ἐσθήτη Μηδικῇ : including no doubt the *αναγνιδες* ; cp. c. 61 *supra* and 3. 84 for another instance.

4. τὸ δρυγμα : the Canal, cp. c. 22 *supra*. As to the zeal of the Akanthians for the Canal, Blakesley first pointed out the commercial advantages of that undertaking. A lacuna is evident ; cp. App. Crit.

117. 2. τὸν ἐπισταῶτα τῆς διώρυχος Ἀρταχαΐην : cp. c. 22 *supra*. This passage is evidently from an independent source. The various notices of Artachaias indeed show how little Hdt. concerned himself to 'combine' the data of various sources into a single and self-consistent story (in the manner of Thucydides) ; cp. Introduction, § 10. Artachaias was a man upwards of 8 ft. in height (ὁ β. π. = 27 δακτ. or 20½ inches ; cp. 1. 178). Valckenaer observes that the Greeks considered 4 (ordinary) cubits the ideal height for a man ; Aristoph. *Frogs* 1046. Phya, who personated Athene in 556-5 B.C., was three fingers short of 4 cubits, 1. 60. The skeleton of the Orestes found in Tegea was 7 cubits, 1. 68.

6. φωνέοντά τε μέγιστον ἀνθρώπων : cp. 4. 141. The Egyptian may have been dead by this time, but Artachaias and he would have been more or less contemporaries. Hdt. has not thought of the Egyptian here, nor of Artachaias there. Moreover, τῶν ἡμεῖς βίμεν is hardly needed to reduce the superlative here to a mere formula.

7. ἐξενείκαί· θάψαι· ἐτυμβοῦσαι. He

was buried with all the honours of war. Never a Greek, much less an Akanthian, had seen such a funeral. But were not the proper Persian rites observed? *οὐ πρότερον θάπτεται ἀνδρὸς Πέρσῳ ὁ νέκυσ πριν ἂν ὑπ' δρυθὸς ἢ κυρὸς ἐλκυθῇ*, 1. 140, an abomination to a Greek! Hdt. does not say that he had seen the tumulus of Artachaias, which is by some supposed to be still visible (Forschhammer, *J.G.S.* xvii. 149). Rawlinson demurs to the identification : Forsch. puts the mound E. of the cutting, on S. shore, near Sane : Hdt. (R. argues) suggests a site near Akanthos, W. of cutting, on N. shore. There are 'Phrygian' tumuli in Macedonia and Thrace (cp. c. 78 *supra*), and perhaps the σῆμα Ἀρταχαιῶν was one of these. Unless *Persici apparatus* were recovered, one might be sceptical as to the identity. But we shall do well to beware of seeing with Winckler, *Geschichte Israels* ii. (1900) 175, following the devious steps of Mücke, *vom Euphrat zum Tiber* (1899), in Artachaites (*sic*) a mythical figure, or of admitting that "Atrachaites (*sic*) the dead hero of Akanthos has a speaking likeness to the departing year, which was celebrated by the grand Banquet at the Sakien-festival." The Banquet here at Akanthos, by the way, depends on the misinterpretation of *ξεῖνῃ* above, and is assumed to be the only meal the king had on his way to Greece ("an anderen Orten scheint er also nicht gegessen zu haben," *op. c.* p. 177). Artachaias, though rather tall of stature, loud of voice, is

ἐτυμβοχόεε δὲ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιή. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ Ἀρταχαίῳ
θύουσι Ἀκάνθιοι ἐκ θεοπροπίου ὡς ἤρωι, ἐπονομάζοντες τὸ
10 οὖνομα.

- 118 Βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ Ξέρξης ἀπολομένον Ἀρταχαίῳ ἐποιέετο
συμφορὴν. οἱ δὲ ὑποδεκόμενοι Ἑλλήνων τὴν στρατιὴν καὶ
δειπνίζοντες Ξέρξην ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ ἀπύκατο, οὕτω ὥστε
ἀνάστατοι ἐκ τῶν οἴκων ἐγίνοντο· ὅκου Θασίοισι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν
5 τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολλῶν τῶν σφετερέων δεξαμένοισι τὴν Ξέρξεω
στρατιὴν καὶ δειπνίσασι Ἀντίπατρος ὁ Ὀργέος ἀραιρημένος
. . . , τῶν ἀστῶν ἀνὴρ δόκιμος ὅμοια τῷ μάλιστα, ἀπέδεξε ἐς
119 τὸ δεῖπνον τετρακόσια τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τετελεσμένα. ὧς δὲ

9 ἀκάνθιοι θύουσι α 118. 1 nonne Ξέρξης secluseris? 3
[κακοῦ]? van H. 4 οἰκίων β || ἐγένοντο β 5 σφετερέων Stein:
σφετέρων 6 ὀργέως α || <ὑποδοχεὺς> ἀραιρημένος Stein²: lacunam
indic. Stein³

as real a man and an Achaimenid as Xerxes himself.

8. τούτῳ δὲ . . . θύουσι Ἀκάνθιοι ἐκ θεοπροπίου ὡς ἤρωι. The cult of Artachaies has nothing extraordinary in it, cp. 5. 114 (Cult of Onesilos at Amathûs), 5. 47 (Cult of Philip at Segesta), etc. That a Greek city should have a 'barbarian' hero is perhaps less surprising than that non-Hellenic cities should worship Greeks. These colonies in Thrace sit rather lightly to their proper 'oikists'; cp. the well-known case of Amphipolis, Thuc. 5. 11. 1. Was the θεοπροπίου from Delphi, or of local provenience? With ἐπονομάζοντες τὸ οὖνομα cp. ἐπονομαζούσας τὰ οὖνοματα ἐν τῷ θμνῳ κτλ. 4. 35. There was perhaps a hymn at Akanthos in memory of Artachaies. This last sentence, on the hero-cult, has somewhat the air of an addition by the author, made perhaps after his voyage in those parts; cp. Introduction, § 9.

118. 3. ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ ἀπύκατο. The pluperfect here has hardly much temporal but some rhetorical force. So, too, πᾶν κακοῦ rhetorically much more effective than πᾶν κακόν, cp. 8. 52 ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ ἀπυγμένοι, 9. 118 ἐς πᾶν ἥδη κακοῦ ἀπυγμένοι ἦσαν. The genitive is, perhaps, the 'genitive of measure,' cp. Madvig, § 49 b, Rem. 1.

οὕτω ὥστε . . . ἐγίνοντο: purely indicative, narrative; cp. Index.

4. ὅκου Θασίοισι κτλ. Perhaps the whole passage (cc. 118-120) is an addition from the author's hand after his visit to

Thasos (cp. 6. 47); Introduction, § 9. With the use of ὅκου 'seeing that' (relat. adv. of place, used for 'cause' or 'occasion') cp. 4. 195, c. 160 ἡ/τα, etc.

τῶν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολλῶν: Stryme, etc., c. 108 συμπτα.

6. Ἀντίπατρος ὁ Ὀργέος: the leading citizen of Thasos in 480 B.C. and earliest bearer of a name afterwards not uncommon in the Greek world, and rendered famous by Philip's and Alexander's Makedonian friend and viceroy. The father's name may be connected with priestly or orgiastic functions in the family. Some of the coin-types of Thasos are "intimately connected with the orgiastic worship of the Thracian Bacchus," Head, *H.N.* p. 227. This passage is misunderstood by Athenaios 146 to mean that Antipatros defrayed the expenses himself. Antipatros had been formally elected or appointed (ἀραιρημένος) as chief commissioner (ἐπιστάτης, or with Stein ὑποδοχεύς), and his accounts, when audited, showed an expenditure of 400 talents.

8. τετελεσμένα = δεδαπημένα (Baehr after Valckenaer). This amounted to considerably more than a year's income (6. 46), at the best of times. Thasos, which was in revolt from Athens 465-463 B.C. (Thuc. 1. 100. 2) over the question of the Thracian markets and mines, was assessed at but 3 T. from 454 B.C. to the thirty years' peace. After

παραπλησίως καὶ ἐν τῇσι ἄλλῃσι πόλῃσι οἱ ἐπεστεῶτες ἀπεδείκνυσαν τὸν λόγον. τὸ γὰρ δεῖπνον τοῖονδε τι ἐγίνετο, οἷα ἐκ πολλοῦ <τε> χρόνου προειρημένον καὶ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιευμένων· τοῦτο μὲν, ὥς ἐπύθοντο τάχιστα τῶν κηρύκων τῶν περιαγγελόντων, δασάμενοι σίτον ἐν τῇσι πόλῃσι οἱ ἄστοι ἄλευρά τε καὶ ἄλφῖτα ἐποίησαν πάντες ἐπὶ μῆνας συγχρούς· τοῦτο δὲ κτήνεα ἐσίτευον ἐξευρίσκοντες τιμῆς τὰ κάλλιστα, ἔτρεφόν τε θρῆνιθας χερσαίους καὶ λιμναίους ἐν τε οἰκίμασι καὶ λάκκοις, ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ· τοῦτο δὲ χρύσεά τε καὶ ἀργύρεα ποτήριά τε καὶ κρητῆρας ἐποιεῖντο καὶ τᾶλλα ὅσα ἐπὶ τράπεζαν τιθέεται πάντα. ταῦτα μὲν

119. 2 παραπλησίως del. Krueger 3 τοι ἐγένετο B 4 τε suppl. Stein 5 ποιούμενον Bz || τάχιστα τῶν κηρύκων α: τῶν κηρύκων μάλιστα B: τῶν κηρύκων τάχιστα van H. 7 ἐπὶ om. B 8 σιτεύεσκον B, Holder, van H. 9 τε om. α 12 τὰ ἄλλα α || τίθεται B, Holder, van H. || παντὰ μὲν ταῦτα B: πάντα. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ z

that doubtless the Thracian Peraia was again in Thasian hands, and the assessment stands at 30 T., a dekaṭē or 10 per cent of the maximum income.

119. 1. ὡς δὲ παραπλησίως: cp. ὡς δὲ αὐτως, c. 86 *supra*. οἱ ἐπεστεῶτες: sc. οἱ ἀραιρημένοι ἐπιστάται. ἀπεδείκνυσαν τὸν λόγον, 'proved' their accounts (on a similar scale) before the auditors. Heralds had been sent forward from Sardes to the Greek cities *en route*, προερίοντας δεῖπνα βασιλεῖ παρασκευάζειν, c. 32 *supra*. Those words were perhaps inserted in c. 32, at the same time as this addition (cc. 118-120) was made here.

4. προειρημένον, 'bespoken,' 'commandeered,' 'requisitioned'; cp. προερίοντας, c. 32, and contr. c. 116. The change to the genitive absolute ποιευμένων is rather abrupt; πολλῶν or πάντων would soften it.

6. δασάμενοι σίτον: at the general expense. In c. 121 *infra* δασάμενοι is used simply in an active sense.

7. ἄλευρά τε καὶ ἄλφῖτα, 'wheat-flour and barley-meal' (force of plural), cp. Plato, *Rep.* 372 b ἐκ μὲν τῶν κριθῶν ἄλφῖτα σκευαζόμενοι, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἄλευρα: cp. Xenoph. *Anab.* 1. 5. 6 (famine prices!). Xenophon was mightily surprised to find villagers in Armenia everywhere living on the best, including wheat and barley bread: *ib.* 4. 5. 31 οὐκ ἦν δ' ὅπου οὐ παρετίθεσαν ἐπὶ τῇ

αὐτὴν τράπεζαν κρέα ἀρνεῖα, ἐρίφεια, χοίρεια, μόσχεια, θρῆνιθια, σὺν πολλοῖς ἀρτοῖς τοῖς μὲν πυρίοις τοῖς δὲ κριθίνοις.

ἐποίησαν· ἐποιεῖντο, l. 11 *infra*: the different force of the active and middle illustrated by the different relation of the population at large (πάντες) to bread-making and metal-work.

8. ἐξευρίσκοντες τιμῆς. The verb plainly refers here to what already exists before it is sought out and found (cp. 4. 79); τιμῆς is a market term (sc. μεγάλης) and 'genitive of the price' (Madvig, § 54 b) or value, in which sense τιμῆς is common in Attic (fourth century), e.g. Plato, *Laws* 917 b δύο εἰπεῖν τιμὰς 'to name two prices.' The use is not Homeric, but an 'honour' soon degenerates into an 'honorary,' an ideal into a material *amende*. And τιμῆς comes to mean both 'penalty' and 'price' (*Hymn to Demeter* 181 f. φεῦγον ὑπερφύλους σημάστροφας δόφρα κε μὴ με ἀπράτῃ περὶσάντες ἐμῆς ἀπονάλατο τιμῆς). (τιμῆς as an 'office,' c. 36 *supra*.)

10. λάκκοις: λάκκος, an artificial pond or reservoir, cp. 4. 195.

ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ, 'for the entertainment of the forces.' In Thuc.

7. 74 (ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος) of hostile reception. The plural is here significant, not of successive receptions by several cities, but of the multifarious character of the guests at each reception.

αὐτῷ τε βασιλείῃ καὶ τοῖσι ὁμοσιτεύουσι μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπεποιήτο, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ στρατιῇ τὰ ἐς φορβὴν μούνα τασσόμενα. ὅκως
 15 δὲ ἀπίκειτο ἡ στρατιή, σκηνὴ μὲν ἔσκε πεπηγυῖα ἐτοίμη ἐς τὴν αὐτὸς σταθμὸν ποιέεσκετο Ξέρξης, ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὴ ἔσκε ὑπαίθριος. ὥς δὲ δείπνου ἐγένετο ὥρη, οἱ μὲν δεκόμενοι ἔχουσιν πόνον, οἱ δὲ ὅκως πλησθέντες νύκτα αὐτοῦ ἀγάγειν, τῇ ὑστεραίῃ τὴν τε σκηνὴν ἀνασπάσαντες καὶ τὰ ἔπιπλα
 20 πάντα λαβόντες οὕτω ἀπελαύνουσιν, λείποντες οὐδὲν ἄλλα
 120 φερόμενοι. ἔνθα δὲ Μεγακρέοντος ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδηρίτεω ἔπος εὖ εἰρημένον ἐγένετο, δς συνεβούλευσε Ἀβδηρίτῃσι πανδημί, αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας, ἐλθόντας ἐς τὰ σφέτερα ἰρὰ ἵζεσθαι ἰκέτας τῶν θεῶν παραιτεομένους καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν σφί ἀπαμύνειν
 5 τῶν ἐπιόντων κακῶν τὰ ἡμίσεα, τῶν τε παροιχομένων ἔχειν σφί μεγάλην χάριν, ὅτι βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης οὐ δις ἐκάστης ἡμέρης ἐνόμισε σίτον αἰρέεσθαι· παρέχειν γὰρ ἂν Ἀβδηρίτῃσι,

13 ὁμοσιτεύουσι Stein³: ὁμοσίτοις 15 ἔσκε om. α: 'fort. μένεσκε' Stein² 17 γίνονται B, Stein¹, Holder, van H. 18 διαγάγειν Naber 19 ἐν τῇ α 20 πάντα post ἀλλὰ transp. van H.
 120. 2 ἐλέγετο van H. || συνεβούλευε α || πανδημί B, Stein¹ 3 αὐτοὺς καὶ γυναῖκας suspecta mihi: an αὐτοὺς τε? 6 Ξέρξης del. van H.

13. ὁμοσιτεύουσι: cp. ὁμογράφεσι, 3. 132, and App. Crit.

ἐπεποιήτο: the pluperfect has its temporal force. φορβήν: c. 50. ἄλλῃ: cp. ἄλλῃ, L 16 ἡγήα, idiomatic and superfluous (in English).

15. ἔσκε· ποιέεσκετο· ἔσκε· ἔχουσιν: almost too much of a good thing; cp. App. Crit.

16. σταθμὸν (ποιεῖσθαι), 'made his abode,' 'took up his quarters.'

17. δείπνου ὥρη, 'dinner-time,' presumably by day-light. On ὥρη cp. 8. 14.

18. αὐτοῦ, 'on the spot,' where they had had their meal. νύκτα ἀγαγεῖν, or ἀγειν, not a common expression, and doubtless more significant than νυκτερεύειν: they made a long night of it, cp. Propertius l. 11. 5 (equid te) Nostri cura subit memores ah! ducere noctes?

20. ὅπως ἀπελαύνουσιν, 'they would never take their departure from a place until they had torn down (up) the tent and laid hands on all the furniture'—the rapacity of the Persians is half ludicrous, and perhaps wholly fabulous. The king's tent and its equipment were presumably the ones carried with him,

cp. 9. 70, and not a new one daily supplied by the fresh locality.

120. 1. Μεγακρέοντος ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδηρίτεω. Megakreon is a rare name. Did he belong to the same family as Nymphodoros and Pythes, c. 137 ἡγήα? He is the author of a *don-mot* (ἔπος εὖ εἰρημένον, almost an Herodotean formula, cp. Introduction, § 10). Abdera was the birthplace of Demokritos, 'the laughing philosopher' (b. circa 460 B.C.), of Protagoras (b. circa 480 B.C.), and of other brilliant wits, yet its name became proverbial for stupidity and folly (so Cicero, on Pompey's plan for sending him to Sicily in 50 B.C., *id est Ἀβδηριτικόν*, ad *Att.* 7. 7. 4; and again on a previous occasion, of 'a very bedlam' (Tyrrell) in the Senate: *rein ad senatum rettulerunt*. Hic Abdera, non tacente me, *ib.* 4. 16. 6; cp. Martial 10. 25 Abderitanae pectora plebis habes). The usual physical explanation was given of this, the *crassus aer*, cp. Juvenal 10. 50. Wieland made use of the *motif* in his comic Romance *Die Geschichte der Abderiten* (1774).

7. παρέχειν γὰρ ἂν κτλ. The *eros* would be more pointed and smarter without the added explanation. Blakes-

εἰ καὶ ἄριστον προεῖρητο ὁμοῖα τῷ δαίπνῃ παρασκευάζειν, ἢ μὴ ὑπομένειν Ξέρξην ἐπιόντα ἢ καταμείναντας κάκιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων διατριβῆναι.

Οἱ μὲν δὴ πιεζόμενοι ὁμῶς τὸ ἐπιτασσόμενον ἐπετέλεον. 121 Ξέρξης δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀκάνθου, ἐντειλάμενος τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ ὑπομένειν ἐν Θέρμῃ, ἀπήκε ἀπ' ἑωυτοῦ πορεύεσθαι τὰς νέας, Θέρμῃ δὲ τῇ ἐν τῷ Θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ οἰκνήμεν, ἀπ' ἧς καὶ ὁ κόλπος οὗτος τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ἔχει. 5 ταύτῃ γὰρ ἐπυνθάνετο συντομώτατον εἶναι. μέχρι μὲν γὰρ

10 ἐκτριβῆναι unus Paria, van H. 121. 1 ὁμοίως codd.: *tamen* Valla 3 τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν codd. Stein¹, corr. Stein², appr. van H. || ἀπ': ἐπ' Cobet 5 ἔχει· ταύτῃ: lacunam suspicor, cf. comment. 6 συντομώτερον B

ley, indeed, puts this sentence down purely to Hdt., not to Megakreon; but the grammar (*orat. obliq.*) seems to bar that interpretation, unless we might suppose Hdt. running his own superfluous explanation right on to the original *don-mot*. 4. 144 supplies a parallel instance. In c. 162 *infra*, the point of Gelon's ῥῆμα is saved by the *oratio recta*.

8. ὁμοῖα: adverbial, cp. c. 118.

10. διατριβῆναι hardly seems so happy a word as ἐκτριβεῖν, cp. 4. 120, 6. 37, 86. Thuc. 8. 78 (κινδυνεύειν) διατριβῆναι is interpreted by the schol. διαφθαρήναι. Poppo, however, gives *periculum esse ne paulatim altererentur*, more in accord with the usual meaning of the word.

121. 2. τῆς Ἀκάνθου: cc. 116 f. *supra*. τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι: c. 97 *supra*. Xerxes appears in this chapter (which contains some curiously belated information that might at least have been given in or before c. 108 *supra*) throughout as exercising the supreme command, and not as a mere figure-head.

3. ἀπ' ἑωυτοῦ might seem to imply that hitherto the ships had been in touch with him, which was not strictly the case; see below. But they had been advancing in the same direction, whereas now the fleet takes a course of its own. Hdt.'s statement is, however, explicit that only at Akanthos, not for example at Argilos, fleet and army parted company (cp. c. 58 *supra*).

4. Θέρμῃ δὲ . . . τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ἔχει: a geographical note somewhat loosely tacked on, after the main sentence, but thereby marked all the more clearly as no part of the king's orders but a pure

deliverance of the writer. Hekataios apparently mentioned both Therme and the gulf named after it; cp. *Fr.* 116 (= Steph. B. *sub v.* Χάλασσα). Therme, originally perhaps a Greek colony, but a Makedonian town at the date when Hdt. was writing, and doubtless in 480 B.C., was only in Athenian possession for a few months in 432-31 B.C. (cp. Thucyd. 1. 61. 2, 2. 29. 6). Its position and its harbour must have given it importance always, but only with the foundation of Thessalonike on the spot by Kassandros (Strabo 330. 21) were the possibilities of the place fully appreciated; and only with the Romans did Thessalonike, as the capital of one of the Makedonian regions, and at the very middle of the Via Egnatia, reach its full destiny, albeit thereafter to be supplanted by Constantinople. It was by no accident that a Christian church early flourished here (cp. the two *Epp.* ascribed to St. Paul), for the place was frequented of the Jews, and *Saloniki*, still the seat of an archimandrite, is largely in the hands of a Jewish population (cp. Tozer, *Highlands of Turkey*, i. 143 ff.).

6. ταύτῃ γὰρ ἐπυνθάνετο συντομώτατον εἶναι: one may suspect that a sentence has dropped out before these words, which appear to give the reason why Xerxes and the land-army here parted from the fleet. αὐτοῖς δὲ διὰ (τῆς) μεσογαίης τὴν ὁδὸν ἐμελλε ποιεῖσθαι (ἐποιεῖτο?), or words to that effect, are necessary to render the argument coherent.

μέχρι Ἀκάνθου . . . ἐκ Δορίσκου: the organization and separate advance of the three *corps d'armées* or columns (*τρεῖς μοῖραι*) probably did not cease at Akan-

- Ἀκάνθου ὧδε τεταγμένοις ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ Δορίσκου τὴν ὁδὸν ἐποίετο· τρεῖς μοῖρας ὁ Ξέρξης δασάμενος πάντα τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν, μίαν αὐτέων ἔταξε παρὰ θάλασσαν ἵεναι ὁμοῦ τῷ
 10 ναυτικῷ· ταύτης μὲν δὴ ἐστρατήγεον Μαρδόνιός τε καὶ Μασίστης, ἐτέρη δὲ τεταγμένη ἦμε τοῦ στρατοῦ τριτημορίας τὴν μεσόγαιαν, τῆς ἐστρατήγεον Τριτανταίχμης τε καὶ Γέργις· ἡ δὲ τρίτη τῶν μοιρέων, μετ' ἧς ἐπορεύετο αὐτὸς Ξέρξης, ἦμε μὲν τὸ μέσον αὐτῶν, στρατηγούς δὲ παρείχετο Σμερδομένεά
 15 τε καὶ Μεγάβυζον.
 122 Ὁ μὲν νυν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ὡς ἀπείθῃ ὑπὸ Ξέρξεω καὶ διεξέπλωσε τὴν διώρυχα τὴν ἐν τῷ Ἀθρῷ γενομένην, διέχουσαν

9 στρατὸν om. B, Holder, van H.
 μεγάβυζον αV

15 τε om. S || μεγάβυζον R(S) ? :
 122. 2 διέπλωσε B

thos (cp. *τριτημορίας* c. 131 *infra*), though Hdt. does not specify it clearly for any part of the march except that between Doriskos and Akanthos, and, indeed, only for this part here as a belated explanation of a new departure or development at Akanthos (if it was at Akanthos, and not at Argilos). But did the arrangement only date from Doriskos? The land-forces that marched from Sardes to Abydos, and from Sestos to Doriskos, must have had some good organization, and definite tactical dispositions; but it is possible that a new departure, a new development, was effected at Doriskos, especially if (as I have ventured to suggest) at least one-third of the forces reached Doriskos by sea, with probably the greater portion of the fleet; cp. notes to cc. 44, 59 *supra*. It may then have been at Doriskos that the full tripartition, or rather the triplication, of the land forces was effected; and from that point to Akanthos the army may have marched, on three approximately parallel routes—left, middle, and right—by coast-line, inland and between, the fleet remaining in touch at least with the left column. Hdt. leaves no doubt here as to his own conception of the order of march from Doriskos to Akanthos; but in his actual narrative of the march (cc. 108–117), though incidentally implying the existence of two distinct marching columns, he is nowhere betrayed into implying the existence of a third. Is it possible that after all there were only two actually on land, the third *μοῖρα* being conveyed by the transports and fleet? In that case

Xerxes himself would probably have marched by the coast route, with a *corps d'armée* on his right, on the inland road (via Krenides, and north of Pangaion), and the fleet on his left (carrying a large number of soldiers, perhaps more than a mere third). Several points confirm this conjecture. (1) At Akanthos Xerxes ἀπῆκε ἀπ' ἐωντοῦ πορεύεσθαι τὰς νέας. (2) There are two routes plainly traceable from Doriskos to Akanthos, but a third is not indicated, nor easy to suggest. (3) The arrangement provides some work for the immense host of transports, which may have advanced to Therme. (4) At least a very large number of Persians and Medes and Sakai are supposed to be on the war-ships as *Επιβάται*: these probably represent men taken from the *πεζός*, cp. c. 96 *supra*. (5) The arrangement appears reasonable in itself, and eases the difficulty of the advance of the huge forces. (6) If the right column crossed from Argilos to Therme direct (cp. c. 115 *supra*), and Xerxes with the middle column reached Akanthos, what becomes of the left column, unless we have shipped it somewhere *en route*?

8. ὁ Ξ. δασάμενος: cp. cc. 36, 119 *supra*; and on the article c. 45 *supra*.

τὸν πεζὸν στ. must here include τὴν ἱππὸν: cp. c. 60 *supra*.

10. ἐστρατήγεον: on the generals see c. 82 *supra*, and on the whole question raised by this c. Appendix II. § 5.

14. τὸ μέσον: cp. cc. 108 *supra*, 129 *infra*.

122. 2. διεξέπλωσε τὴν διώρυχα τὴν ἐν τῷ Ἀθρῷ γενομένην: a clear record that the canal was not merely projected,

δὲ ἐς κόλπον ἐν τῷ Ἄσσα τε πόλις καὶ Πίλωρος καὶ Σίγγος καὶ Σάρτη οἰκνῆται, ἐνθεῦτεν, ὥς καὶ ἐκ τουτέων τῶν πολλῶν στρατιὴν παρέλαβε, ἔπλεε ἀπείμενος ἐς τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον, κάμπτων δὲ Ἀμπελον τὴν Τορωναίην ἄκρην παραμείβετο Ἑλληνίδας γε τάσδε πόλεις, ἐκ τῶν νέας τε καὶ

3 πῖλωρος ΒΑ²: π(λ)ιδωρος A litt. erasa: πῖδωρος BPdz: πιδωρὸς C
4 σάργη Β 5 ἀπικόμενος Β: ἀπειμένος Krueger: escl. van H. 6
κορωναίην α 7 γε Stein: τε || πόλεις Β

and made, but actually used; it may nevertheless not be an express tradition but a just assumption. Hdt. nowhere says anything of the subsequent disuse and collapse of the canal, which was used apparently once and only upon this occasion: a point specially remarkable on the supposition that he himself ever visited those parts. Cp. cc. 23, 37 *supra*.

ἐν τῷ Ἄθῳ is not happy; cp. c. 22 *supra*. The isthmus is here subsumed in the mountain.

γενομένην is a curiously weak word in this connexion: πεποιημένην or ἐκπορωρυμένην might have been expected; it can hardly be taken to imply that in the writer's time the canal no longer existed. διέχουσιν as in 4. 42 τὴν διώρυχα . . . τὴν ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου διέχουσιν ἐς τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον.

3. ἐς κόλπον: anonymos to Hdt. Συγγατικὸς κόλπος Ptol. 3. 13. 11, between the promontories or peninsulas of Akte and Sithonia.

Ἄσσα: Steph. B. *sub v.* cites Hdt. for Asa, πόλις πρὸς τῷ Ἄθῳ, but has just below Ἀσσηρα (neut.) πόλις Χαλκιδέων with reference to Theopompus. Forbiger, *alle Geogr.* iii. 1065, identifies the two. The site is to be found at the head of the gulf, and the army must have passed by it as well as the fleet (or instead). The Ἀσσηρίται appear on the Athenian quota-lists as paying half a talent, or less, tribute. Aristot. *Hist. Anim.* 3. 12=519A asserts that in the district of Asseritis (ἐν τῇ Ἀσσηρίτιδι sic) waters (ὁ καλούμενος ποταμὸς Ψυχρός) existed which produced black wool in sheep.

Πίλωρος, though described by Steph. B. as πόλις περὶ τὸν Ἄθων (probably from this passage), is placed by the geographers following Leake, *N. Gr.* iii. 154, not on Akte but on Sithonia. It appears on the quota-list for 437 B.C. (C.I.A. i. 243; Hill, *Sources*, p. 75) under

the rubric Πόλεις ἃς οἱ ἰδιῶται ἐνέγραψαν φόρον φέρειν, and paid 600 Dr. tribute.

4. Σίγγος: Steph. B. (following this passage?), places it περὶ τὸν Ἄθων. Pliny 4. 17 mentions it with Ampelos and Torone; Leake (*N. Gr.* iii. 153) finds it on the east side of Sithonia. The Σιγγαῖοι appear in the text of the treaty of Nikias 421 B.C., Thuc. 5. 18. 6, and have a long previous record on the quota-lists (Σίγγιοι) paying tribute varying from 4 to 1 talent.

Σάρτη: Steph. B. as above. Asa (Assera, Assyra), Piloros, Singos, Sarte appear to be regularly named here from N. to S. as they would occur upon the route of the fleet; Leake *op. c.* iii. 154 places Sarte on the S.E. side of the point of Sithonia. The Σαρταῖοι appear on the quota-lists (paying 1500 Dr. tribute: the record imperfect). Sarte appears as a Thracian name, cp. Σάρται 111 *supra*, and Blakesley suggests that none of these cities were Greek (cp. next list); their names at least were not. Ἄσσα: κώμη Σκυθίας Steph. B. Σίγγος: *singulus*. ἰγγια=eis Hesych. (cp. Grassberger, *Ortsnamen*, p. 267). Even Πίλωρος may be 'Thracian' or northern.

5. ἀπείμενος, 'direct,' i.e. released from hugging the shore; but cp. App. Crit.

6. κάμπτων, '(in) rounding Ampelos passed . . .,' an impossibility, says Blakesley, and would therefore alter the text; but a pres. part. followed by a narrative verb, to describe two successive acts, is good Herodotean grammar: it is not the time-index in the participle which is most essential.

Ἀμπελον τὴν Τορωναίην ἄκρην: Ampelos, a not unusual name for promontories; Steph. B. besides this one mentions one in Samos; the east point of Krete bore the name, and it was found elsewhere (cp. Hirschfeld in Pauly-Wissowa i. 1881 f.).

στρατιὴν παρελάμβανε, Τορώνην Γαληψὸν Σερμύλην Μηκύ-
 123 βερναν Ὀλυνθον. ἡ μὲν νυν χώρα αὕτη Σιθωνίη καλεῖται,
 δὲ δὲ [ναυτικός στρατός ὁ Ξέρξω] συντάμνων ἀπ' Ἀμπέλου

8 γαληψὸν B || μηκύρναν R: μηκύρναν SV (μηκύβερναν V ap.
 Wesseling) 123. 1 σιθονίη α 2 ναυτικός . . Ξέρξω secl. Stein²

8. Τορώνη: already mentioned c. 22 *supra*, in a way which makes it pretty obvious that Hdt. did not know on which side of 'the Toronean promontory' the city was situate: the name is still attached to the site. Torone is a 'Chalkidic' town (cp. 8. 127) and specifically a Greek city "named from the daughter of Proteus or Poseidon and Phoinike" (Steph. B.). The assessment of the Toroneans was doubled in 425 B.C. (from 6 to 12 T.; cp. *C.I.A.* i. p. 231) by Athens, which helps to explain their relation to Brasidas, and the part played by them in 424 B.C. Cp. Thuc. 4. 110 ff.

Γαληψόν: Thuc. 4. 107. 3, 5. 6. 1 appears to place Galepsos near the Strymon; Strabo 331, *fr.* 33 places it east of Strymon, between Phagres and Apollonia; Livy 44. 45. 15, Plutarch, *Aemil. Paul.* 23 support Thucydides and Strabo; Blakesley sees that Hdt. is in error; Rawlinson supposes two places of the same name. Steph. B. indeed distinguishes the Galepsos of Thucydides from a 'Paionian' city, mentioned by Hekataios; but they may be the same. The record of the Γαλήψιοι on the Attic quota-lists is constant (Tribute normal, 1½ talent). Hdt. describes it as a Greek city; Thuc. as a Thasian colony. Had there been two cities of this name in Thrace at one time Thucydides would probably have indicated as much. Hdt. can scarcely here be writing from autopsy.

Σερμύλην: Steph. B. Σερμυλία· πόλις περὶ τὸν Ἄθων, ὡς Ἐκαταῖος. The Attic inscrip. show the two forms Σερμυλῆς, Σερβυλῆς (cp. Hill, *Sources*, Index p. 414 a). Thucyd. 5. 18. 8 (treaty-text) Σερμυλῶν, where the city shares the fate of Torone and Skione. The Sermyleians had paid from 3 to 5 talents previous to the τράσις of 425 B.C., wherein no doubt their assessment was at least doubled. The position of the city is fixed by Leake at mod. 'Ormylia' on Sithonia: *N. Gr.* iii. 154.

Μηκύβερναν. In the text of the

treaty of Nikias the Mekybernaeans are classed with Sanaeans, Singaeans, Olynthians, Akanthians: Thuc. 5. 18. 6. Thuc. 5. 31. 1 (Μηκύβερναν Ὀλύνθιοι Ἀθηναίων φρουρούντων ἐπιδραμόντες εἶλον) shows Mekyberna to have been in the neighbourhood of Olynthos. Steph. B. *sub v.* πόλις Παλλήνης, τῆς ἐν Θράκῃ Κερρονήσου· Ἐκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ. Philip of Makedon in 348 B.C. seized Torone and Mekyberna as a preliminary to obtaining Olynthos: Diodor. 16. 53. 2. The position of the town has been identified (*Molito*, Leake *N. Gr.* iii. 154): it stands to the Toronean gulf as Ansera to the Singitic. The Μηκυβερναῖοι or Μηκυπερναῖοι figure constantly on the Attic lists with a tribute of 1 T. or less: their assessment for 425 B.C. is unfortunately lost.

9. Ὀλυνθον: Olynthos was a Greek city at the time when Hdt. was writing, but not yet in 480 B.C.; cp. 8. 127 *infra*. The name is rather 'Phrygo-Thracian' or prae-Hellenic (-νθ-, cp. Πέρινθος etc.). It was destined to the greatest and most eventful history of any of the Greek colonies in Chalkidike, and became one of the chief 'objectives' of Makedonian, Athenian, and Spartan policy in the north region. Thucydides 1. 63. 2 places it 60 stades from Poteidaia; Hdt. here seems to put it inside Sithonia; Steph. B. more correctly πρὸς τῇ Σιθωνίᾳ. The position is identified (Leake iii. 154). The Olynthian tribute to Athens was fixed (so far as we know) at 2 T. (Its greatness was yet to come.)

123. 1. Σιθωνίη. The Latin authors, Ovid, Lucan, Pliny, are acquainted with 'Sithōnii' on the Pontus, Vergil (*Ec.* 10. 66) and Horace (*Od.* 3. 26. 10) with 'Sithonian snows'; but these may be literary freaks. Cp. App. Crit.

2. συντάμνων ἀπ' Ἀμπέλου ἀκρῆς ἐπὶ Καναίστραϊν ἀκρῇ. Hdt. marks the 'Kanaistraian' promontory as the furthest projection of Pallene. A postern-gate in Torone apparently bore the title, or might be described as ἡ κατὰ Καναστραίων πύλις Thuc. 4. 110. 2. The

ἄκρης ἐπὶ Καναστραίην ἄκρην, τὸ δὴ πάσης τῆς Παλλήνης
ἀνέχει μάλιστα, ἐνθεύτεν νέας τε καὶ στρατιὴν παρελάμβανε
ἐκ Ποτειδαίης καὶ Ἀφύτιος καὶ Νέης πόλιος καὶ Αἰγῆς καὶ 5

3 καναστραῖον B, Holder, van H. || ἄκρην secl. van H. 5 Ποτιδαίης
Stein¹²: e titulis corr. van H., Stein³ || ἀφύστιος B

geographers all agree. Steph. B. gives the form Κάναστρον: the *Etym. Mag.* has Κάναστρα or Κανάστρα, which alone explains the adjectival form. (Etym. *κάναστρον* a basket?)

The statement here made implies that the fleet crossed direct from the point of Sithonia to the point of Pallene. This agrees exactly with the statement in the previous c. *ἐπὶ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐξ ὁδοῦ τοῦ Θερμαίου κόλπου*, but it contradicts the statement which there immediately follows, that the fleet visited Torone (Galepsos), Sernyle, Mekyberna, Olynthos, and it contradicts also the statement here following, which appears to make the fleet sweep round the east side of the Pallene peninsula. Rawlinson solves the difficulty by the supposition that only a portion of the fleet made the circuit of the Toronean gulf: "the main body of the fleet sailed across the mouth of the bay." Hdt. does not make this distinction. Blakesley brings out the Herodotean inconsequence in the remark: "It is not conceivable that the whole fleet should make the circuit of the Toronean gulf, and afterwards return to Point Ampelos in order to cross it at the narrowest part." Olynthos cannot have been visited by the fleet, for it was not a port: Mekyberna need not, for it lay on the route of advance for the army. Hdt. owing to his ignorance of the exact topography of the region has, presumably, in these chapters mixed up places visited by the army with places visited by the fleet.

3. τὸ . . ἀνέχει: the relative refers loosely to ἄκρη, cp. 5. 92 τοῦ ('a thing than which') referring to *τυραννίδας* (sic), 4. 23 τοῦτο referring to *καρπός*. ἀνέχει probably ἐς τὸν πόντον, cp. 4. 99 (not 'out of the water'). The observation is made from the land side.

5. Ποτειδαίης: described by Thuc. 1. 56. 2 as ἐπὶ τῇ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Παλλήνης, and a colony from Korinth. Already in 480 B.C. it must have been a strongly fortified place, for it successfully stood a siege in the following year, 8. 127 *infra*, but not the slightest hint is given either

there or here of the events in 432 B.C. (such as would probably have been given if the whole narrative were being written about that time; cp. Introduction, § 7). Potidaia was the richest and most important city of Chalkidike in the fifth century, and the rise of its assessment from 6 to 15 talents in 436 B.C. (cp. Hill, *Sources*, p. 77, *C.I.A.* i. p. 230) may have had a good deal to say to τὰ Ποτειδαϊακὰ (Thuc. 1. 56 ff., though Thuc. does not say so). In natural order the fleet would visit Potidaia not next after Olynthos, or rather Mekyberna, but after Skione, Mende, Sane, and before Lipaxos and the rest below mentioned.

Ἀφύτιος: mentioned in Thuc. 1. 64. 2 as Phormion's base in his operations against Potidaia: Leake locates it at *Aphyto* (*N. Gr.* iii. 156). Lysandros is reported to have laid ineffectual siege to it (403-2 B.C. (!) Pausan. 3. 18. 2) and Agesipolis died in it 380 B.C. (Xenoph. *Hell.* 5. 3. 19). It was assessed at 3 T. tribute by the Athenians (which was not raised in 425 B.C.). The coinage (of the fourth century) attests the worship of Zeus Ammon (Pausan. *l.c.*) and of Dionysos (Xenoph. *l.c.*), but the former was presumably not older than the Lysandrian siege. Steph. B. gives the city an oracle of Ammon.

Νέης πόλιος: Αἰγῆς· Θεράμβου. Neapolis and Aige are nowhere mentioned in the texts; but a Νεάπολις Μενδαίων or ἐκ Παλλήνης appears on the Attic lists, with a constant assessment of half a talent (*C.I.A.* i. 230) (in distinction to the Thasian Neapolis παρ' Ἀντισσάραν), and perhaps the Αἰγάντιοι in the same region, with the same assessment, represent this Αἰγίη? Steph. B. notes many cities of the name of Αἰγαί (Αἰγίη) including the Makedonian. (On the etymology cp. Grassberger, *Gr. Ortsnamen*, 88 ff.; Tozer, *Highlands*, i. 157.) Θεράμβος, Θεράμβου (cp. *Ἄθως*) appears in Steph. B. as Θεράμβος· ἀκρωτήριον Μακεδονίας. This latter form accords with the Attic lists in which the Θεράμβου (of Θεράμβη) appear, at times as an

Θεράμβω καὶ Σκιώνης καὶ Μένδης καὶ Σάνης· αὐταὶ γὰρ εἰσὶ αἱ τὴν νῦν Παλλήνην πρότερον δὲ Φλέγρην καλεομένην νεμόμεναι. παραπλέων δὲ καὶ ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἔπλεε ἐς τὸ προειρημένον, παραλαμβάνων στρατιὴν καὶ ἐκ τῶν προσεχέων 10 πολλῶν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, ὁμουρεουσέων δὲ τῷ Θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ, τῇσι οὐνόματα ἐστὶ τάδε, Λίπαξος Κώμβρεια Αἷσα Γίγωνος

7 νῦν <μὲν> van H. 10 τῇ Παλλήνῃ om. B || ὁμουρεουσῶν B
11 κωμβρία α || Αἷσα Stein²: λωαί codd., Stein¹

appanage of Skione, and paying but a sixth of a talent. (It is evident that Hdt.'s nomenclature is not based on the Attic lists.) Perhaps Thrambe was a dependency of Skione near the Kanastrean headland.

6. Σκιώνης· Μένδης· Σάνης. These three, with Aphytia, are the four 'cities' of Pallene, recognized by Strabo (330, *fr.* 27), Poteidaia being on the isthmus, and Neapolis, Aige, Thrambe unknown or insignificant dependencies.

Σκιώνη, reputed a Peloponnesian colony (to 'Pallene' from 'Pellene'!), founded on the return from Troy (Thuc. 4. 120. 1), was a place of some importance in the fifth century (assessed on the Attic lists with considerable fluctuations, from 6 to 15 talents: in 425 B.C. 9 T.); joined Brasidas in 424 B.C. (Thuc. *l.c.*); three years later the Athenians (Thuc. 5. 32. 1) put the male population (Ionians though they were) to the sword, and reduced the women and children (who had been conveyed to Olynthos, 4. 123. 4) to slavery, and settled the dispossessed Plataians on the land.

Μένδη: πόλις ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ Ἑρετριῶν ἀποικία Thuc. 4. 123. 1, only second to Skione in importance (with a normal tribute of eight talents on the Attic lists), joined Brasidas in 423 B.C. and barely escaped the same fate as Skione. The *Lakrities* of Demosthenes suggests that wine was the staple of Mende, and the coinage (Head, p. 187) bears out the suggestion (Silenos and the Ass).

Σάνη: were there really two places of this name in Chalkidike, one hard by the King's Cut (c. 22 *supra*, Thuc. 4. 109. 3 Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία), another on Pallene, between Mende and Poteidaia? The *Zavaia* of the Treaty of Nikias (Thuc. 5. 18. 6) might dwell anywhere in the three-pronged peninsula; and equally the *Zavaia* of the Attic lists, with their modest tribute of 1 T. or less.

Strabo 330, *fr.* 27 reckons a 'Sane' as one of the four cities of Pallene, but perhaps only on the strength of this passage (and is that αὐτὸς Στράβων?). Steph. B. seems to hedge, *sub v.*: πόλις Θράκης μεταξύ Ἰθάκας καὶ Παλλήνης. Blakesley showed his frequent acuteness in denying the existence of a Sane on Pallene. The absence of any notice of Sane in Thucydides' account of the operations against Skione and Torone, and the fact that he only names the one by the canal, strongly supports that negative.

7. τὴν νῦν Παλλήνην πρότερον δὲ Φλέγρην καλεομένην: Aischyl. *Eumenid.* 295 (Orestes, invoking Athene) Φλεγυραίαν πλάκα | θρασὺς ταγοῦχος ὡς ἀνὴρ ἐπισκοπεῖ—obviously referring to Pallene, (not to the Phlegraian field in Campania, as Paley *ad l.* supposes). L. & S. seem right in identifying it with the scene of the victory: *δταν θεοὶ ἐν πεδίῳ Φλέγρας Γηγάρτεσσιν μάχας ἀντιτάξωσιν*. Pindar, *N.* 1. 67, cp. *Is.* 5. (6) 33. (Aristophanes, *Birds*, 824 f., has his jest on it.) Γίγωνις ἄκρα appears ἐν τῷ Θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ Ptolem. 3. 13. 13. Stein suggests that καλεομένην means 'so called in poetry'; but Hdt. seems to think Φλέγρη a genuine name. νῦν: at the time of writing: *anno*!

8. τὸ προειρημένον, 'appointed by the king' (not 'aforesaid'), cp. cc. 119, 120 *supra*: προειρημένην *infra*.

9. προσεχέων: i.e. they were outside the isthmus, between Poteidaia and Therma; but most of them hardly deserving the title of πόλιες.

11. τῇσι οὐνόματα ἐστὶ τάδε: one might wish to believe that this list of trivial villages were a gloss from a local pedant! Why should Hdt. stud the few miles of Krossaian coast with this heptarchy of hamlets? It is out of all proportion to the importance of the spot, or his methods elsewhere. It can hardly be an otiose reminiscence of his own coast-

Κάμψα Σμίλα Αἰνεῖα· ἡ δὲ τουτέων χώρα Κροσσαίη ἔτι καὶ ἐς τότε καλέεται. ἀπὸ δὲ Αἰνεΐης, ἐς τὴν ἐτελεύτων καταλέγων τὰς πόλεις, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἤδη ἐς αὐτόν τε τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον ἐγένετο τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατῷ ὁ πλόος καὶ γῆν τὴν Μυγδονίην, 15

12 Κάψα Steph. B. : titt. (van H.) || αἰνία α || καὶ om. α 14
πόλεις β 15 ὁ reddidit Schaefer

ing voyage, for he is not acquainted at first hand with the Thermaic gulf, or Chalkidike (cp. l. 12 *infra* and c. 122 *supra*). Is he the mere slave of the Log of one of the Halikarnassian vessels? Or does he simply parrot Hekataios?

Δίκατος: Steph. B. *sub v.*: πόλις Θράκης· Ἐκαταῖος. Thrako-Phrygian or Makedonian name? Its supposed occurrence on the first quota-list (453 B.C.), *C.I.A.* i. 226, is hardly acceptable: the name might as well be read Δίσαι or Διμαῖα or what not.

Κέρβρα: an ἀπαξ λεγ. Is the termination the Thracian -bria? Cp. c. 108.

Αἰσα: Stein's bold emendation for λισαί in the codd. The name occurs on the quota-list for 487-6 B.C., *C.I.A.* i. 243, with Γίγνος, Σμίλλα, Βόσβικος, and some other oddities under the rubric πόλεις αἱ οἱ ἰδιῶται ἐνέγραψαν φόρον φέρειν (its quota obliterated).

Γίγνος: cp. previous note, and l. 11 *supra*. The place is mentioned by Thuc. i. 61. 5 (two days, by slow marches, from Strepsa). Steph. B. derives the name ἀπὸ Γίγνος τοῦ Αἰθιώπων βασιλέως διὰ Διονύσιον ἡγετῆρα. (But this defeat cannot be connected with the army of Xerxes!)

12. Κάμψα: as a city-name an ἀπαξ λεγ. The Καμψιανοί or Καμψανοί of Strabo (291, 292), a German tribe, do not help us. κάμψα is a 'basket' (vid. L. & S.), cp. κάναστρον, note to l. 2 *supra*.

Σμίλλα appears on the inscription cited above as Σμίλλα and assessed at half a talent. Steph. B. *sub v.*: πόλις Θράκης· Ἐκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ· μετὰ δὲ Σμίλλα πόλις. Otherwise unknown.

Αἰνεα: probably the most important name in this list. The Αἰνεῖαται or Αἰνιάται (Hill, *Sources*) or Αἰνεᾶται (Kirchhoff, *C.I.A.* i.; Steph. B. gives this and Αἰνεῖός and Αἰνεῖος as ἐθνικά) were good for 3 T. tribute to Athens (reduced in 425 B.C. to 1000 Dr.). Strabo (800, *fr.* 21, 24) records its incorporation,

with about five-and-twenty other πόλιστα (including Therme), by Kassandros to form Thessalonikeia, or Thessalonike. Steph. B. *sub v.* gives Theon in *Lyco-phronem* as authority for the foundation by Aineias after the sack of Troy: this was already the tradition in the fifth century, if, as Head (*H. N.* p. 189) observes, the oldest representation of a Trojan myth (*sic*) is a Euboic tetradrachm of Aineia, dated before 500 B.C. with an obverse representing 'Aeneas carrying Anchises, preceded by his wife Kreusa carrying Ascanios.' Cp. c. 58 *supra*.

Κροσσαίη. Strabo (830, *fr.* 21) says that Kassandros founded Thessalonike καθελὼν τὰ ἐν τῇ Κρονίδι πόλιστα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ Θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ περὶ ἑκατὸς καὶ εἰκοσὶ καὶ σὺνολογίας εἰς ἓν. Thuc. 2. 79. 4 speaks of the Athenians, at an engagement between Spartolos and Olynthos 429 B.C., having τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πελταστὰς ἐκ τῆς Κρονίδος γῆς καλουμένης. Steph. B. *sub v.* Κρονίς· μοῖρα τῆς Μυγδονίας· Στράβων ἐβδόμη, Μυγδονικῆς Κρονίδος (the seventh Book is fragmentary); *sub v.* Κρόσσα· πόλις πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ· Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσία· τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κροσσαῖος. It looks as if Hdt. had made a slip in naming the district—further evidence that he is not writing from autopsy, whatever the date of *ἐτι καὶ ἐς τότε* may be and whatever the point of the remark. (The word κρόσσαι occurs 2. 125.)

13. ἐς τὴν ἐτελεύτων καταλέγων τὰς πόλεις, 'the last named in the list of cities just given': a curious reference back, over but one short sentence; a curious emphasis on the position of Aineia in the list, to be followed by the precise indication of the geographical position of Aineia at the very entrance of the Thermaian gulf, or bay, proper (αὐτὸν τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον).

15. γῆν τὴν Μυγδονίην. Thuc. 2. 99. 4 seems to apply the term to the whole region between the Axios and the Strymon (πέραν Ἀξιοῦ μέχρι Στρυμόνος τὴν Μυγδονίαν καλουμένην Ἡδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες νέμονται, but in c. 100 perhaps

πλέων δὲ ἀπίκητο εἰς τε τὴν προειρημένην Θέρμην καὶ Σίνδον
τε πόλιν καὶ Χαλέστρην ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄξιον ποταμόν, ὃς οὐρίζει
χώρην τὴν Μυγδονίην τε καὶ Βοττιαΐδα, τῆς ἔχουσι τὸ
παρὰ θάλασσαν στενὸν χωρίον πόλεις Ἰχναί τε καὶ Πέλλα.

16 Σίνθον Steph. Byz. : Σίνον ex titulis van H.
ἦς B 19 πόλεις B || Ἰχνη α

18 βοττηνίδα B ||

in a less extended sense). Steph. B. Μυγδονία· μοῖρα Μακεδονίας· καὶ ἑτέρα Φρυγίας τῆς μεγάλης—another item for the Mysio-Phrygian migration, cp. c. 73: so Strabo has a Mygdonia, or Mygdonis, on the Rhyndakos (cp. 550, 576, 588) as well as in Makedonia, or Paionia (331, fr. 41). That there was a Mygdonia in Mesopotamia is no crux, for the name was introduced there in historical times by the Makedonians (747). Cp. Ἰχναί below.

16. εἰς τὴν προειρημένην, cp. l. 8 *supra*.

Θέρμην, c. 121 *supra*.

Σίνδον. Steph. B. *sub v.* Σίνθος· πόλις παρὰ τῷ Θερμαίῳ κόλπῳ· Ἡρόδοτος ἐβδόμῃ. But also Σινδοναῖοι Θερμακίων ἔθνος, ὡς Ἐκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ. Hdt. himself has Σίνδοι, 4. 28, and Σινδική, 4. 86, east of the Kimmerian Bosphoros. (Can Σίνος, C.I.A. i. 243, an Athenian tributary in Thrace, assessed (437 B.C.) at 1500 Dr., 'belong' here?)

17. Χαλέστρην. Steph. B. Χαλάστρα· πόλις Θράκης, περὶ τὸν Θερμαῖον κόλπον. Ἐκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ· ἐν δ' αὐτῷ Θέρμη πόλις Ἑλλήνων Θρηκίων, ἐν δὲ Χαλάστρῃ πόλις Θρηκίων. Στράβων δ' ἐν ἐβδόμῃ Μακεδονίας αὐτὴν καλεῖ. (The ref. is to Strabo, 330, fr. 21, where Chalastra is one of the πόλιστα αὐτῆς absorbed into Thessalonike.) Χαλάστρα is mentioned by Plutarch, *Alex.* 49, as the birthplace of one Limnos (Dimnos, Diod. 17. 79), a Χαλαστραῖος ἄνθρωπος, who was in the plot which cost the life of Philotas.

τὸν Ἄξιον ποταμόν, ὃς οὐρίζει κτλ. Thucyd. 2. 99. 3f. also makes the Axios the frontier between Βοττία (with Παιονία) on the one side and Μυγδονία on the other. The Paionians, who appear in the Homeric Catalogue among the allies of Troy, come τῆλόθεν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺ ρέοντος, Ἀξιοῦ, οὗ κάλλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπικίδναται αἶαν, B 850, cp. 16. 238, a description unfavourably criticised by Strabo, 330, fr. 21, *ὅτι ὁ Ἀξίος βολερός βεῖ κτλ.* The Ἀξίος reappears in Homer (*Il.* 21. 141-3) as εὐρυμέθρος ποταμός βασιδίνης. The

modern name is the Vardar (mediaev. Βαρδάρης, Βαρδάρη), which Oberhummer (*ap.* Pauly-Wissowa, ii. 2630), following Kiepert, thinks may be a revival of the oldest name, against the Greek Ἀξίος (*sic*). It is the principal river of Makedonia. Strabo (330) places the exit "between Chalastra and Therme"; but the lower course of the river appears to have undergone some variation.

18. Βοττιαῖς is the Βοττία of Thuc. 2. 99. 3, Βοττιαία 2. 100. 4, on the right bank of the Axios, and extending, according to c. 127 *infra*, to the (Lydiæ and) Haliakmon, *ubi v.*: a region which Oberhummer (*ap.* Pauly-Wissowa) distinguishes from Βοττική, the district east of Axios, and adjacent to Chalkidike, occupied by Bottiaei on their expulsion by the Makedonians (cp. Thucyd.). Aristotle is credited with a Βοττιαίων πολιτεία (cp. V. Rose, *Aristot. Pseudop.* p. 463, *Fragmenta*, p. 308), in which he told a strange story of the origin of the Bottiaei, tracing them back through Iapygia and Delphi to Krete and Athens (an etiological fable to explain (1) the refrain of the Bottiaean maidens, *ἴαμεν εἰς Ἀθήνας*, (2) some analogies in Kretan and Makedonian place-names). So also Strabo, 330.

19. Ἰχναί τε καὶ Πέλλα. Ichnai appears to be almost unknown to history: Steph. B. *sub v.* cites Hdt. Bk. 7 for it, and adds that Eratosthenes called it Ἀχναί (and Philotas Ἀχνη?). Strabo 435 has in Thessaliotis Ἰχναί *ὅπου ἡ θέμις Ἰχναία τιμάται*. The article in Steph. perhaps confuses the two, but adds that there was another Ἰχναί in the east. This would be the Ἰχναί of Dio Cass. 40. 12, the Ἰχναί (or Ἰσχναί) of Plutarch, *Crossus* 25, in the neighbourhood of Carrhae, and probably a Makedonian foundation. The Ichnai here named will have been in the neighbourhood of Pella.

Pella has a greater name, as the later residence of the Makedonian kings, the birthplace of Philip and of Alexander the Great. Thucyd. 2. 99. 4 *τῆς δὲ*

Ὁ μὲν δὴ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς αὐτοῦ περὶ Ἀξιὸν ποταμὸν 124
καὶ πόλιν Θέρμην καὶ τὰς μεταξὺ πόλιας τούτων περιμένων
βασιλεῖα ἐστρατοπεδεύετο, Ξέρξης δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατὸς

124. 2 πόλις B || τούτων codd. : τούτων Stein⁽¹⁾ 2 3 ἐστρατο-
πεδεύοντο B

Παιονίας παρὰ τὸν Ἀξιὸν ποταμὸν στενὴν
τινα καθήκουσαν ἀνωθεν μέχρι Πέλλης
καὶ θαλάσσης ἐκτίσσαντο (sc. Ἀλέξανδρος
ὁ Περδίκκου πατήρ καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι αὐτοῦ).
In 382 B.C. it is described by an orator
from Akanthos as *μεγίστη τῶν ἐν Μακε-
δονίᾳ πόλεων* (Xen. *Hell.* 5. 2. 13), though
it is reduced by Demosthenes, *de Cor.*
68, to a *χωρίον ἄδοξον καὶ μικρὸν* before
Philip's birth (cp. Strabo 330, *fr.* 23).
Livy 44. 46 gives a description of it as it
appeared to the eyes of Aemilius Paulus
in 168 B.C.: "Sita est in tumulo ver-
gente in occidentem hibernum. Cingunt
paludes inexasuperabilis altitudinis aestate
et hieme, quas restagnantes faciunt amnes.
Arx Phacis in ipsa palude, qua proxima
urbis est, velut insula eminent, aggeri
operis ingentis imposita, qui et murum
sustineat et humore circumfusus paludis
nihil laedatur. Muro urbis conjuncta
procul videtur. Divisa est intermurali
amni et eadem ponte juncta, ut nec,
oppugnante externo, aditum ab ulla parte
habeat nec, si quem ibi rex includat,
ullum nisi per facilitimae custodiae pontem
effugium." The position was, of course,
an inland one: ἀπὸ δὲ Λουδίου εἰς Πέλλαν
πόλιν ἀνὰ πλοῦς στάδια ἑκατὸν εἰκοσιν
(Strabo 330, *fr.* 22), i.e. a day's march.
Hdt. here places it on the coast appar-
ently, just as Pliny, *N.H.* 4. 10 (prob-
ably following this passage) places
Ichnae *in ora*—clear evidence that
neither Pliny nor Hdt. was writing
from autopsy.

The name Grassberger (*Ortsnamen*, p.
163) interprets 'rock' (πέτρα); Hesychius
s.v. πέλλα· λίθος.

124. 1. αὐτοῦ: local (Sitzler). Were
the ships drawn up on land as at
Doriskos? Apparently (ἐστρατοπεδεύετο).

3. Ξέρξης δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατὸς.
Hdt. apparently conceives the advance
in three divisions, which he predicates
for the stage from Doriskos to Akanthos,
now abandoned, and the forces on land
all advancing with the king on a single
route. This conception is in itself
absurd, and it conflicts with the topo-
graphical indications appended. The
route is described as lying through

Paionike and Krestonike to the river
Cheidoros (and then apparently down
the latter to its exit in the bay of
Therme). Παιονική is presumably the
country immediately west of the Strymon
(cp. 5. 12-16). Κρηστονική is not very
clearly located in Hdt. (8. 116, 5. 3, 5),
but is apparently next or near Paionia,
and, as this passage would show, west of
Paionia and on the Cheidoros. This
agrees well enough with Thucyd. 2. 99.
6 τὸν τε Ἀνθεμοῦντα καὶ Γρηστωνίαν καὶ
Βισαλτίαν, and 2. 100. 4 τῇ τε Μυγδόλειαν
καὶ Γρηστωνίαν καὶ Ἀνθεμοῦντα (cp. also
4. 109. 4 Βισαλτικὸν καὶ Κρηστωνικὸν
καὶ Ἡδῶνας). Hekataios had mentioned
Κρηστώνες in his *Euxorpe*: Steph. B. s.v.
Κρηστών. (Hdt. 1. 57, as emended, is
not to the point.)

The Χαλδωρος (or Ἐχελδωρος) is men-
tioned by Skylax, *Periopl.* 66, as between
the Axios and Therme, and by Ptolemy
3. 13, 14 as between Thessalonike and
the Axios; it is therefore identified with
the *Gallike*: Leake, *N. Gr.* iii. 439;
Tozer, i. 386.

The route thus indicated is entirely
different from the route expressly re-
corded by Hdt. between the Strymon
and Therme; or rather is confounded
with it in his narrative.

The route through Krestonike is prob-
ably identical with the route from
Lake Prasias over Mount Dysoros into
Makedonia, described in 5. 17 (which
may represent later knowledge than this
passage).

It is inconceivable that Xerxes, having
reached Akanthos, cut inland to Lake
Prasias, crossed Dysoros, and descended
upon the Echeidoros; but it is more
than probable that one of the army
columns pursued this route from the
Strymon to the Axios.

Xerxes himself may have gone down
to Akanthos to view the canal, and then
returned to Argilos (cp. c. 115 *supra*)
and crossed Chalkidike, with a *corps
d'armée*, by the direct route via Lake
Boibe.

The third corps may have gone by a
coast route from Akanthos via Sane,

ἐπορεύετο ἐκ τῆς Ἀκάνθου τὴν μεσόγαιαν τάμνων τῆς ὁδοῦ,
 5 βουλόμενος ἐς τὴν Θέρμην ἀπικέσθαι. ἐπορεύετο δὲ διὰ τῆς
 Παιονικῆς καὶ Κρηστωνικῆς ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Χείδωρον, ὃς ἐκ
 Κρηστωναίων ἀρξάμενος ῥέει διὰ Μυγδονίης χώρας καὶ ἐξιεῖ
 125 παρὰ τὸ ἔλος τὸ ἐπ' Ἀξίῳ ποταμῷ. πορευομένων δὲ ταύτῃ
 λέοντες οἱ ἐπεθήκαντο τῇσι σιτοφόροισι καμήλοισι. κατα-
 φοιτέοντες γὰρ οἱ λέοντες τὰς νύκτας καὶ λείποντες τὰ
 σφέτερα ἤθεα ἄλλου μὲν οὐδενὸς ἄπτοντο οὔτε ὑποζυγίου
 5 οὔτε ἀνθρώπου, οἱ δὲ τὰς καμήλους ἐκεραΐζον μούνας. θωμάζω
 δὲ τὸ αἴτιον ὃ τι κοτὲ ἦν τῶν ἄλλων τὸ ἀναγκάζον ἀπε-
 χομένους τοὺς λέοντας τῇσι καμήλοισι ἐπιτίθεσθαι, τὸ μῆτε
 126 πρότερον ὁπώπεσαν θηρίον μῆτ' ἐπεπειράτο αὐτοῦ. εἰσὶ δὲ
 κατὰ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία καὶ λέοντες πολλοὶ καὶ βόες ἄγριοι,

6 Ἐχείδωρον Isaac Voss, Holder, van H. : cp. c. 127. 8 125. 2
 καταφοιτῶντες α 3 οἱ λέοντες secl. van H. || καὶ λείποντες : ἐκλιπόντες
 van H. 6 τὸ ἀναγκάζον secl. Gomperz, appr. van H.

Assera, Mekyberna, Olynthos, perhaps Aineia, to Therme, unless indeed it was on ship-board.

8. τὸ ἔλος τὸ ἐπ' Ἀξίῳ ποταμῷ is a genuine trait, no doubt; but not beyond the possibilities of report or tradition. On the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood cp. Tozer, i. 151.

125. 1. ταύτῃ : by the route over Dyasoros. οἱ is surely something better here than a mere substitute for the possessive: it is an 'ethical' dative.

2. καταφοιτέοντες : down from the mountain heights—their usual haunts (ἤθεα). Did it really happen more than once? τὰς νύκτας : temporal accusative, not of duration, but of frequency. ("Hdt. uses νύκτα, τὰς νύκτας, instead of νυκτός," Madvig, p. 29 n.)

4. ἄλλου μὲν οὐδενὸς . . οἱ δὲ : on this reintroduction of the subject in a pseudo-antithesis cp. c. 13 *supra*. The fact here asserted is hardly credible, unless by some accident these camels happened to be in such a position in the Laager as to be especially exposed. Pausan. 6. 5. 4 is, of course, taken from Hdt. and cannot be cited as confirmation of the fact. κεραΐζεν is remarkable as used of lions. It is a common word with Hdt. (rare in Attic), and had quite lost any etymological force; but cp. 8. 71.

5. θωμάζω δὲ τὸ αἴτιον . . τὸ ἀναγ-

κάζον. If science be only *rerum cognoscere causas*, Hdt. here shows a laudable wonder, or curiosity; but science is also the ascertainment of 'facts,' and the previous question is whether the fact was really as Hdt. believed. He seems to suppose that there was some intrinsic or natural reason why the lions went for the camels, when they had their pick of the whole lot of sumpter animals, though he does not venture to assign as the cause the novelty and outlandishness of the camel in the eyes of a Macedonian lion. Perhaps the camels were the last of the train, or were spent and lagging, or dropped by the way. Perhaps the non-appearance of the camels in Greece had to be accounted for. This is the last we hear of them on the march; cp. c. 86 *supra*, but cp. 9. 81 *infra*. The use of αἴτιον here for a physical 'cause' is observable. Even δὲ ἦν αἰτίῃ ἐπολέμησαν ἀλλήλοισι l. 1 is not quite so strong. With the expression ὃ τι κοτὲ ἦν τὸ αἴτιον cp. Demosth. 8. 56 τί ποτ' οὐκ ἔστι τὸ αἴτιον, ὃ ἀνδρες Ἀθ. κτλ.

126. 2. βόες ἄγριοι τῶν . . ἐστὶ τὰ ἐς Ἑλλάδας φοιτέοντα. The wild ox (βόναςος) of Aristot. *Hist. An.* 9. 45 = 630A there located in Paionia. The notice of the trade in horns is suggestive. The Greeks bought them rather for use than for ornament (*inter alia*, as drinking vessels? cp. Aristot. *l.c.*). φοιτέον of commercial imports, 3. 115.

τῶν τὰ κέρεα ὑπερμεγάθεα ἐστὶ τὰ ἐς Ἑλληνας φοιτέοντα. οὐρος δὲ τοῖσι λέουσι ἐστὶ ὃ τε δι' Ἀβδήρων ῥέων ποταμὸς Νέστος καὶ ὁ δι' Ἀκαρνανίης ῥέων Ἀχελῷος· οὔτε γὰρ τὸ 5 πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ τοῦ Νέστου οὐδαμόθι πάσης τῆς ἔμπροσθε Εὐρώπης ἴδοι τις ἂν λέοντα, οὔτε πρὸς ἐσπέρης τοῦ Ἀχελῷου ἐν τῇ ἐπιλοίπῃ ἡπείρῃ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ μεταξύ τούτων τῶν ποταμῶν γίνονται.

Ὡς δὲ ἐς τὴν Θέρμην ἀπίκετο ὁ Ξέρξης, ἔδρυσεν αὐτοῦ 127 τὴν στρατιήν. ἐπέσχε δὲ ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοῦ στρατοπεδευόμενος τὴν παρὰ θάλασσαν χώραν τοσύνδε, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Θέρμης πόλιος καὶ τῆς Μυγδονίης μέχρι Λυδῖέω τε ποταμοῦ καὶ Ἀλῖάκ-

126. ὁ ῥέων om. B: secl. van H. || ἀχελῷος B || οὔτε α: οὐδαμῶ R: οὐδαμον οὔτε V(S) 9 <μουνῃ> γίνονται van H. 127. 3 ἀπὸ <τε> Kallenberg 4 Λοιδῖέω Cobet

4. οὐρος δὲ τοῖσι λέουσι. Hdt.'s geographical limits for the lion are interesting. He does not of course deny the existence of the lion in Asia and Libya (4. 191). He is dealing here simply with the European lion, which he confines to the area between the Nestos and the Acheloos. How far south the lion wanders he does not clearly say, but he seems vaguely to think of the Nestos and the Acheloos, of Abdera and Akarnania, as due E. and W. of each other, or, we might say, in the same parallel of latitude. Perhaps they were so represented on the Ionian maps of Hekataios and Anaximandros (cp. 5. 49). The eastern term of Europe, beyond the Nestos, is here problematic. Hdt. can hardly be thinking of a Europe extending indefinitely to the East, as in 4. 42 (probably a later passage in composition). Stein suggests the Pontos as the limit; but why not the conventional limit of the Ionians, viz. the Tanais?

δὲ Ἀβδήρων (= δὲ τῇ Ἀβδηρικῶν Pausan. l.c.) does not contradict. c. 107 *supra*, where the Nestos flows κατὰ Ἀβδηρα. The city name may stand for the district. Stein *op. cit.* ἐς Μάητον ἐπέβαλε 1. 15. Cp. 9. 17.

6. τῆς ἔμπροσθε Εὐρώπης indicates, as Rawlinson remarks, that "this part of the work was written in Asia," or taken from an Asianic source (Hekataios)? The former inference would point to its early composition.

7. ἴδοι τις ἂν λέοντα: it was long since Peloponnesian Tartarins had seen

live lions in their own land. Even the Mykenaean lions and wild oxen may be 'Thracian.' One need not suppose from this formula, or phrase, that Hdt. had been looking for lions, or had even been in European Greece, before writing.

127. 1. ὁ Ξέρξης: impressive article; cp. c. 45 *supra*.

ἔδρυσεν: as in 4. 124, 208, of an army; otherwise rather a strong term for laagering.

ἀπὸ Θέρμης: locative; cp. c. 124 *supra*.

3. ἀπὸ Θέρμης: west of Therme.

4. Μυγδονίης: c. 128 *supra*.

Λυδῖέω: the Lydias (*Karasmak*, Leake, *N. Gr.* iii. 270), only here mentioned by Hdt. Strabo, 330, *fr.* 20, brings it from the lake by Pella (to which he gives the same name as the river), and connects it with the Axios, of which it is, as a matter of fact, now a tributary. Skylax, *Periopl.* 66, puts Aloros on the Lydias, which is distinct from the Haliakmon and from the Axios, and affords a waterway up to Pella. Ptolemy (3. 13. 14, 15) distinguishes the *ἐκβολαὶ* of the Axios, Lydias, and Haliakmon. The lower courses of these three rivers have doubtless altered from age to age, but it seems probable that Hdt. is here in error in giving the Haliakmon and the Lydias one and the same outlet (*ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν ῥέοντα τὸ ὕδωρ συμμίσγοντες*). Cp. also Eurip. *Bacch.* 565 ff.

Ἀλῖάκμονες: a considerable river, the modern *Vistritza* (Injë-karâ-su, Turkish; cp. Leake *N. Gr.* i. 303). Its

5 μόνος, οἱ οὐρίζουσι γῆν τὴν Βοττιαίδα τε καὶ Μακεδονίδα,

5 τὴν οἷ. α

name first occurs in Hesiod, *Theog.* 341, in a catalogue of rivers. Strabo 330 places the outlet between Dion and Pydna, which can hardly be right. Caesar, *B. C.* 3. 36, makes it the frontier between Macedonia and Thessaly. Its lower course, in fact, lies parallel to the range of the Kambunian mountains, on the north side. Its upper course, however, forms a right angle thereto. Hdt. in making the river the frontier between 'Bottiais' and 'Makedonia,' seems to be in error, as in uniting the Haliakmon with the Lydias.

5. *Μακεδονίς*, which ought surely to denote 'Makedonia proper,' occurs only in this passage, and appears to imply (as Stein suggests) an intentional contrast to *Μακεδονίη* (γῆ), Hdt.'s usual term for the land ruled by Amyntas and Alexander.

Under this contrast there lurks a problem and a self-contradiction. Hdt. and Thucydides both face the problem, and both succumb to the self-contradiction, but with a difference, which is to Hdt.'s credit. The problem concerns the origin and rise of the Makedonian monarchy; the inconsistency lies between the location of the true Makedonians, inland, up country, away from the sea, and the Peloponnesian, i.e. transmarine origin of the reigning house. This problem, especially in regard to the gradual extension of Makedonian sway, Thucydides faces more deliberately than Hdt. and answers more systematically, with this result, that he departs more completely than Hdt. from the historical order of events, and involves himself in an ethnological sophism to cover that departure. But Hdt., too, has recourse (in this passage) to what may be called a geographical sophism to rationalize his history; cp. Thuc. 2. 99 and 8. 138 *infra*. Hdt. and Thuc. agree (1) in accepting the foundation legend of the Makedonian monarchy, [which represented the kings as Temenids from Peloponnesian Argos; (2) in admitting that the *habitat* of the true Makedonians was far inland. But Hdt., notwithstanding the legend (1), traces the spread of the power of these adventurers from Lebaia, and the parts about Mount Bermios, within measurable distance of Argos Orestikon, while

Thucydides, notwithstanding the site (2), makes the conquest start from the sea-coast, so that any truly Makedonian land is among the last of the acquisitions of the Makedonian kings. Thucydides, indeed, with characteristic lucidity, marks six stages in the process of conquest or expansion: (i.) Pieria; (ii.) Bottia; (iii.) Paionia, between Pella, originally a Paionian stronghold, and the sea; (iv.) Mygdonia; (v.) Eordia and Almopia; (vi.) Anthemús, Grestonia, Bisaltia, "and a large part of the land of the Makedonians themselves." Makedon is the last place reached by the Makedonian conquest! Such a process could hardly have resulted in the establishment of a 'Makedonian' monarchy. Thucydides has to a greater or less extent reversed the order of the Makedonian conquests in the interests of the hellenizing legend of the Royal House, while acknowledging that the true Makedonians, Lynkestai, Elimiotai and other tribes, were to be found far inland. He covers this inconsequence by the sophistical substitution of *οἱ Μακεδόνες οὗτοι* for his first subject, 'Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι αὐτοῦ, as the heroes of the conquest. Hdt. recognizing the start of the supposed 'Temenids' at Lebaia has preserved the true perspective of Makedonian expansion, though that perspective constitutes a fatal bar to the hellenizing legend of his Makedonian patrons, 8. 137-139.

None the less in this passage Hdt., coming perilously near the Thucydidean fallacy, plainly identifies *Μακεδονίς* or Makedonia proper with a district on the sea-coast; in a word, Pieria (cp. cc. 131, 177 *infra*), surely the least 'Makedonian' of all the Makedonian lands; and thereby tends to disown admission (2) *supra*, in the interests of admission (1).

Blakesley's ingenious idea, according to which *Μακεδονίς* here is the land enclosed by the fork of the rivers Lydias and Haliakmon (having therefore no part to the sea) and Bottia, or *Bottiaide*, the part outside the rivers, will hardly do in any case. If Hdt. had meant that *Μακεδονίς* was inclosed by the two rivers, he would have said so, and the discovery of a 'Makedonis' on the sea coast is rendered a fatal necessity for Hdt. by the Legend of the Makedonian

ἐς τὰντὸ ῥέεθρον τὸ ὕδωρ συμμίσγοντες, ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο μὲν δὴ ἐν τούτοισι τοῖσι χωρίοις οἱ βάρβαροι, τῶν δὲ καταλεχθέντων τούτων ποταμῶν [ἐκ Κρηστωναίων ῥέων] Χείδωρος μόνος οὐκ ἀντέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ πινόμενος ἀλλ' ἐπέλιπε.

Ξέρξης δὲ ὀρέων ἐκ τῆς Θέρμης ὄρεα τὰ Θεσσαλικά, ¹⁰128 τὸν τε Ὀλυμπον καὶ τὴν Ὀσσαν, μεγάθει τε ὑπερμήκεα ἔοντα, διὰ μέσου τε αὐτῶν αὐλῶνα στεινὸν πυνθανόμενος

6 ῥέεθρον del. Kallenberg 8 ὁ ἐκ Valckenaer: ἐκ . . ῥέων secl. Stein⁹: κρηστωναίων B: κρηστωνέης α: κρηστωναίης C: Κρηστωνέων z ||
ἐχίδωρος B 9 ἀπέχρησε Madvig, van H. 128. 1 ὀρῶν α,
Holder 2 τε sec. l. om. B

Royal House. Grote iii. 241n. is mistaken in saying that Hdt. gives no intimation that the Pierians had once dwelt south of the Haliakmon; he overlooked the passages last cited, and has misled Blakesley too into misconceiving and mistaking the points at issue between Hdt. and Thuc. Hdt. attempts to solve the common difficulty by identifying 'Pieria' with 'Makedonia,' Thuc. by substituting 'Makedonians' for 'Temenids.'

8. Χείδωρος μόνος . . ἐπέλιπε: cp. c. 21 *supra*.

128. 1. Ξέρξης δὲ ὀρέων . . ἔοντα: the neuter mountain, further south (τὸ Πήλιον, c. 129), he could not see. Rawlinson (after Leake) asserts that "in clear weather Olympus and Ossa are full in view" though the latter from Saloniki is more than 70 miles distant. Mr. J. A. R. Munro assures me that Olympus at least is visible. Olympus is 10,000 feet in height (Tozer, *Highlands*, ii. 6; 9750 feet, Kiepert, *Manual*, § 132). Ossa (feminine) is of lesser height (5-6000 f) but "of even more striking appearance." For Xerxes, his views, his inquiries, his visit to the scene, his researches, his theories, his criticisms, one is tempted in this passage (cc. 128-30) to substitute Herodotus himself. The proceedings of Xerxes are too absurd! His desire to inspect the Peneios finds, indeed, a parallel in Dareios' inspection of the Pontos, 4. 85, but with this difference, that Xerxes was bound for Thessaly, and was naturally going through Tempe (*pace* Hdt.!) or at any rate within easy reach of it, while Dareios took his only chance of viewing the sea. But that is the least of Xerxes' absurdities. Not

content with visiting Tempe in his Sidonian yacht (cp. c. 100 *supra*) with a decent convoy, he takes the whole fleet with him on this voyage to Thessaly and back: an unlikely proceeding, even if there had been any opposition in Thessaly to his landing. Other irrational points in the narrative (noticed *ad* II.) seem further to discredit the story, which appears to be introduced in order to give Hdt. an opportunity of airing his own knowledge and ideas about Thessaly. That Tempe is further described c. 173 *infra* (from another source) only confirms the hypothesis that we are here in the presence of a later addition from the author's hand. It does not follow that Hdt. visited Tempe from Therme, and by sea, or at least from Makedon, as M. Hauvette, p. 35, suggests. There is, indeed, an obvious contrast between the character and tone of this passage on Thessaly and Tempe, and the geographical obscurities or incongruities of Hdt.'s previous descriptions of Makedonia and of the route through Thrace. But that this difference arises from Hdt.'s autopsy in Thessaly as compared with hearsay or letters in Thrace and Makedon is perhaps too much to infer. He is here following southern sources. In Athens, in Sparta, and elsewhere he might find many who could describe Tempe or Thessaly from having taken part in one or other of the expeditions northwards: see further, Introduction, §§ 9, 10.

3. αὐλῶνα στεινὸν πυνθανόμενος: the pass of Tempe (τὰ Τέμπεα, c. 173 *infra*) here anonymous (perhaps just because — already — named there); it could not of course be seen from Saloniki.

εἶναι δι' οὗ ῥέει ὁ Πηνειός, ἀκούων τε ταύτῃ εἶναι ὁδὸν
 5 ἐς Θεσσαλίην φέρουσαν, ἐπεθύμησε πλώσας θεήσασθαι τὴν
 ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ, ὅτι τὴν ἄνω ὁδὸν ἔμελλε ἐλᾶν διὰ
 Μακεδόνων τῶν κατύπερθε οἰκημένων ἔστε Περραιβοὺς παρὰ
 Γόννον πόλιν· ταύτῃ γὰρ ἀσφαλέστατον ἐπυνθάνετο εἶναι.

7 ἔστε α: ἐς τε d: ἐς BP: ἐς τετταραιβοὺς C (περαιβοὺς dP): ἐστ' ἐπὶ
 Περραιβοὺς? Stein 8 γόννον BA²: γόνον A¹B

The primary meaning of the word αἰλῶν is (presumably) a pipe, or pipe-like channel, or conduit, which can only be applied metaphorically to a narrow defile, straits, or such-like, so αἰλῶν Μαιωτικός Aischyl. *Pr.* 731, πόντιοι αἰλῶνες Soph. *Tr.* 100. Hdt. himself applies it to a built and covered aqueduct or conduit, 2. 100, 127; and so here of the long narrow ravine, or gorge, through which the Peneios makes its way to the sea. It is from 5 to 6 miles long, and at places barely wide enough for river and road. For descriptions cp. Wordsworth's *Greece* (ed. Tozer) p. 296 f.; Tozer, *Highlands*, ii. 66 ff.; Leake, *N. Gr.* iii. 384 ff.

4. ταύτῃ εἶναι ὁδὸν ἐς Θεσσαλίην φέρουσαν, 'there was (is) a road there leading into Thessaly'—one, of several, here treated as a secondary one (for the sake of the argument), but in c. 173 *infra* (presumably a passage of earlier composition) treated as the principal and practically the only one.

5. τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ: the exit, or outlet, of the Peneios, ἐκβολή (a word of many meanings) must here cover not merely the mouth but the whole gorge, or αἰλῶν; cp. 9. 38, 39.

6. τὴν ἄνω ὁδὸν . . διὰ Μακεδόνων τῶν κατύπερθε οἰκημένων ἔστε Περραιβοὺς παρὰ Γόννον πόλιν: the passage recognizes the existence of a second pass into Thessaly, distinct from Tempe, and described as (a) leading from Upper Macedonia, (b) coming into Perrhaibia, (c) by the city of Gonnos. The description of this second pass appears in even more explicit terms (in c. 173 *infra*) and might have been transferred from that passage (if of earlier composition). Neither the Perrhaiboi nor the city of Gonnos are precisely located by Hdt. The Homeric Catalogue, B 748 ff., places the folk, with the Έκπῆνες, περὶ Δωδώνῃν δυσχελερον, and ἀμφ' ἰμερτὸν Τεταρήσιον. (The Titaresios is the great northern tributary of the Peneios, flowing down

from Olympos and the Kambunian range.) Strabo 441, commenting on the passage, puts the Perrhaiboi on τὰ δρεινότερα χωρία πρὸς τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ καὶ τοῖς Τέμπεσι, but also extends them into Hestiaiotes (ἀπὸ μέρου τῆς Ἑσταιώτιδος ἐπειληφότες). This agrees generally with the location of the Perrhaiboi in other authorities (Thucyd., Polyb., Livy). Perrhaibia, though never an officially recognized district of Thessaly, corresponded to the mountainous northern portion of the country. Strabo mentions Olosson (*sic*) and Gonnos as Perrhaibian cities.

8. Γόννος, or Gonni (celebrated as the birthplace of Antigonus Gonatas), is located by Polybios 18. 10. 2 close to Tempe (Philip retreating after his defeat at Kynoskephalai προελθὼν εἰς Γόννον ἐπὶ τὴν εἰσβολὴν τῶν Τεμπῶν, halted to collect fugitives, and afterwards proceeded διὰ τῶν Τεμπῶν εἰς Μακεδονίαν, *ib.* 18. 16. 1). This location is confirmed by Livy (42. 54. 8): "utraque oppida (Elatia et Gonnos) in faucibus sunt, qua Tempe adeunt, magis Gonnos." Cp. 33. 10. 11 (= Polyb. *l.c.*), 36. 10. 11 "oppidum Gonni viginti millia ab Larisa abest, in ipsis faucibus saltus, quae Tempe appellantur, situm," 42. 67. 6 "ante ipsa Tempe in faucibus situm Macedoniae claustra tutissima praebet et in Thessaliam opportuni Macedoniae decursus." Cp. 44. 8. 10 (in the celebrated description of Tempe) "unum (praesidium) in primo aditu ad Gonnum erat." It is quite obvious that Gonnos is itself a part of Tempe, and not a separate pass. A path by which the gorge might be circumvented may have led from, or down to, Gonnos (like Anopia at Thermopylai), but nothing more. Such a path in fact there was; cp. c. 179 *infra*. Xerxes could never have rejected Tempe in favour of a pass by Gonnos, nor would such a route have led to or from 'Upper Macedonia.' Hdt. has fallen into a serious error and contradiction, over and above the absurdity of supposing that

ὥς δὲ ἐπεθύμησε, καὶ ἐποίεε ταῦτα· ἐσβὰς ἐς Σιδωνίην νέα, ἐς τὴν περ ἐσέβαινε αἰεὶ ὅκως τι ἐθέλοι τοιοῦτο ποιῆσαι, 10 ἀνέδεξε σημήιον καὶ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι ἀνάγεσθαι, καταλιπὼν αὐτοῦ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπίκετο καὶ ἐθέησατο Ξέρξης τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ, ἐν θώματι μεγάλῳ ἐνέσχετο, καλέσας δὲ τοὺς κατηγεμόνας τῆς ὁδοῦ εἶρετο εἰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐστὶ παρατρέψαντα ἐτέρῃ ἐς θάλασσαν ἐξαγαγεῖν. τὴν δὲ 129 Θεσσαλίην λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ παλαιὸν εἶναι λίμνην, ὥστε γε συγκεκλημένην πάντοθεν ὑπερμήκεσι ὄρεσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ

10 ἐσέβαινε α || τοι β 12 ἐπεῖτε vel ἐπειδὴ? van H. 13
Ξέρξης secl. van H.: ὁ ξέρξης β 14 ἡγεμόνας β, Holder 129. 2
γε om. α 3 συγκεκλημένην Bekker: συγκεκλημένην α: συγκεκλη-
σμένην β

there was any better or safer pass from Macedonia into Thessaly than by Tempe.

There were (and are) three main passes between Macedonia and ancient Thessaly: I. Tempe, which Hdt. describes, but treats as 'unsafe,' and not used by the Persians. II. The Pass of Petra, further west, leading from Oloosson (in Perrhaibia) across to Dion, and therefore joining there the route through Tempe. It was probably by this pass that Brasidas crossed Olympus in 424 B.C., Thucyd. 4. 78. 6. III. The Pass of Volustana, still further west, likewise starting from Oloosson and debouching into the upper valley of the Haliakmon, the only pass which could be described as leading into 'Upper Macedonia.'

The superiority of Tempe lies in its piercing the mountain barrier once for all. A force coming from Macedonia to *Elussona* has still to traverse the lower passes of Perrhaibia (which figured largely in the Turkish invasion of 'Thessaly' in 1896). It is more than possible that the Persian columns in 480 B.C. used all three routes into ancient Thessaly; and if Xerxes marched still with the centre (cp. c. 121 *supra*) he may have crossed by Petra, and visited Tempe (if he did visit it) from Larisa or the neighbourhood.

ταύτῃ γὰρ ἀσφαλιστάτον ἐπυθάνετο εἶναι cannot mean that Tempe was garrisoned, or held against him; for the Thessalians have by this time medized and the Greeks have abandoned Tempe. Yet apart from such opposition, Tempe was the easiest and probably the safest natural pass. The horrors described by Livy 44. 6 partly belong

to a time when the pass was strongly fortified, are stated without reference to the other passes, and did not prevent Tempe being the most frequented of the routes between Thessaly and Macedonia. If there is not here a confused reminiscence of actual or anticipated resistance at Tempe, it must be regarded as a bit of bad motivation to account for the tradition that the king himself entered Thessaly, not through the pass of Tempe, but by another route.

13. ἐν θώματι μεγάλῳ ἐνέσχετο: cp. 8. 135, 9. 37.

14. τοὺς κατηγεμόνας τῆς ὁδοῦ: evidently on land. Hdt. may suppose that the king had landed from his yacht; but he involves himself in the further inconsequence that the king proceeds to survey the pass, though he had determined not to use it.

15. ἐστὶ = ἐξέστι or πάρεστι.

129. 2. λόγος seems here to be 'theory' rather than 'tradition.' Cp. *Μέγαρα* l. 17 *infra*.

ὥστε = ὅτε: cp. 6. 44.

3. τὰ . . αὐτῆς πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ ἔχοντα: the orientation of Thessaly in this passage is only approximate, as compared with the true points. There is a more serious difficulty arising from the fact that Hdt. puts Pelion and Ossa in line on the east side, and Olympus by itself on the north; nor does Rawlinson's suggestion, that Olympus here covers the whole Kambunian range, fully meet the difficulty. Hdt. is not quite at home in Thessaly; in l. 56 he makes Histiaiotis the part of Thessaly under Ossa and Olympus.

αὐτῆς πρὸς τὴν ἡὼ ἔχοντα τό τε Πήλιον ὄρος καὶ ἡ Ὅσσα
 5 ἀποκληθεὶ συμμίσγοντα τὰς ὑπωρέας ἀλλήλοισι, τὰ δὲ πρὸς
 βορέω ἀνέμου Ὀλυμπος, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέρην Πίνδος, τὰ δὲ
 πρὸς μεσαμβρίην τε καὶ ἄνεμον νότον ἡ Ὀθρυς· τὸ μέσον
 δὲ τούτων τῶν λεχθέντων ὀρέων ἡ Θεσσαλίη ἐστὶ ἐοῦσα
 κοίλη. ὥστε ὦν ποταμῶν ἐς αὐτὴν καὶ ἄλλων συχνῶν
 10 ἐσβαλλόντων, πέντε δὲ τῶν δοκίμων μάλιστα τῶνδε, Πηνειοῦ
 καὶ Ἀπιδανοῦ καὶ Ὀνοχώνου καὶ Ἐνιπέος καὶ Παμίσου, οἱ

4 τε om. α || ὄρος: οἶρος CPd: secl. van H. 5 ἀποκληθεὶς B ||
 ὑπωρέας R: ὑπωρείας α: ἀπωρείας SV 6 ὁ Ὀλυμπος B, Holder:
 Οὐλυμπος z 7 ἡ del. van H. 10 τῶν B 11 ὀνοχώνου αR:
 ὀνοχώρου SV, Valla

4. ἔχειν πρὸς, a locative or geographical term, cp. *ἔχεσθαι*, c. 108 *supra*.

τὸ Πήλιον (known to Homer, *Il.* 2. 757; *Od.* 11. 315) lies south-east of Ossa, at a distance of about 40 miles, and rises to a height of 5300 ft. The bases or skirts ὑπωρεῖαι (cp. 9. 25) may be said to join, or mingle (*συμμίσγειν*, c. 127 *supra*, of rivers), i.e. there is no pass between them as between Olympus and Ossa, but of course there is a way over; cp. Tozer, ii. 106 ff. While Ossa, Pelion, and Othrys here all have the appropriate article, Ὀλύμπος and Πίνδος, the two masculine mountains, are anarthrous: *c'est bien distingué*.

ἡ Ὅσσα: known to Homer (*Od.* 11. 315).

6. Ὀλυμπος: in the *Iliad* the earthly mountain; in the *Odyssey*, above the heaven. Cp. Munro, *Odyssey*, xii.-xxiv. p. 336. In Hdt. it has returned again to earth.

Πίνδος: here the mountain as in 1. 56. In 8. 43 *infra* a city of Doris. This great range runs nearly north and south from 41° to 39° longit. Hdt. perhaps restricts the name to Thessaly. Strabo (or his authorities) extended the name through Lokris; Forbiger, iii. 856 n., approves Mannert's idea that Strabo uses ἡ Πίνδος for the whole range, δ Ἰλίδος for the highest point.

7. ἡ Ὀθρυς: mentioned by Hesiod *Theogon.* 632. Though not again named by Hdt. it was of course traversed by the Persians before reaching Thermopylai. Cp. c. 196 *infra*.

τὸ μέσον δὲ τ. τ. λ. ὁρ. ἡ Θεσσαλίη ἐστὶ ἐοῦσα κοίλη, 'the space between these said four mountain-ranges con-

stitutes Thessaly, and Thessaly is a large vale.' We should put the points in reverse order, 'the space between these said mountain-ranges constitutes a great hollow, and bears the name of Thessaly.' With ἐστὶ ἐοῦσα cp. c. 73 *supra* Εὐρωπαῖοι ἐόντες σύνοικοι ἦσαν: 4. 47 ἐοῦσα πεδιάς . . εὐνὸρος ἐστὶ, where in each case a reason is supplied. So too practically in 3. 49. In 3. 108 ἡ προοίη, ὥσπερ καὶ οἰκὸς ἐστὶ, ἐοῦσα σοφῇ, . . πεποιήκε κτλ. there is a change of subject. Nowhere else is the duplication of the substantive verb so bald as here. With τὸ μέσον cp. c. 121, l. 14 *supra*.

10. Πηνειοῦ: the Peneios, now *Salamvrias*, known to Homer (*Il.* 2. 752) and Pindar (*Pyth.* 10. 56), and of course to the geographers, as the chief river of Thessaly, and one of the principal rivers of Greece; a marked feature of the hydrography of Thessaly being that the other rivers are all auxiliaries of the Peneios. Hdt. does not name the Titaresios among them (*Il.* 2. 751); in fact he names only the streams draining the plain of Pharsalos—a hint, perhaps, in regard to his authorities.

11. Ἀπιδανοῦ: cp. Eurip. *Hek.* 451 Φθιάδος, ἐνθα καλλίστων ὑδάτων πατέρα | φασὶν Ἀπιδανὸν γέναι λιπαίνειν: Ovid *Met.* 1. 580 Apidanusque senex; placed near Pharsalos by Thucyd. 4. 78. 5. The modern *Vrysiá*, strictly an affluent of the Enipeus, and itself reinforced by tributaries, among them probably the 'Phoenix,' mentioned by Pliny *l.c.*

Ὀνοχώνου: mentioned again, c. 196 *infra*, as one of the rivers that failed. Though mentioned by Pliny 4. 15 among the rivers of Thessaly, its identity is in dispute. Leake, followed

μέν νυν ἐς τὸ πεδίον τοῦτο συλλεγόμενοι ἐκ τῶν ὀρέων τῶν περικληόντων τὴν Θεσσαλίην ὀνομαζόμενοι δι' ἐνὸς αὐλῶνος καὶ τούτου στεينوῦ ἔκροον ἔχουσι ἐς θάλασσαν, προσυμμί-
σγοντες τὸ ὕδωρ πάντες ἐς τῷτό· ἐπεὰν δὲ συμμιχθῶσι 15
τάχιστα, ἐνθεύτην ἤδη ὁ Πηνειὸς τῷ οὐνόματι κατακρατέων
ἀνωνύμους τοὺς ἄλλους εἶναι ποιέει. τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν λέγεται,
οὐκ ἔοντος καὶ τοῦ αὐλῶνος καὶ διεκρόου τούτου, τοὺς ποταμοὺς
τούτους, καὶ πρὸς τοῖσι ποταμοῖσι τούτοισι τὴν Βοιωτίδα

12 νυν secl. van H. || ἐς τὸ πεδίον τοῦτο α: ἐκ τῶν πεδίων Β 13
περικληόντων: περικληόντων Β: περικληόντων α: περικλειόντων C
15 συμμιχθῶσι α, Stein¹²: συμμιχθῶσι Β 17 πάλαι Β

by Forbiger, identified it with a small stream terminating in Lake Boibeis, named Onchestos (Ὀγχηστός) by Polybios and Livy; but Rawlinson argues well that the Onochonos must have been a tributary of Peneios, in proximity to the Enipeus and Apidanos, and would identify it with the *Sofádhos*. Cp. c. 196 *infra*.

Ἐνιπέος: irrequietus Enipeus (Ovid l.c.), the principal tributary of Peneios from the south, known to Homer (*Od.* 11. 238) and Thucydides (4. 78. 3), where Brasidas reaches it at Meliteia before he comes to Pharsalos and the Apidanos, a fact explicable by the much longer course of the Enipeus (mod. *Persaliti*). The Apidanos, Onochonos, and Pamisos are indeed all represented (Kiepert, *Forma* xv.) as tributaries of the Enipeus, as well as the Kuralios (Strabo 438).

Παμίσου occurs also in Pliny's list, and is synonymous with the principal river of Messenia, and one or two other streams of Peloponnese. Leake, *N. Gr.* iv. 514, identifies it with a "considerable tributary of the Peneios, now called the *Blitári* or *Pilitári*," which joins the *Salamvria* 'not far from the bridge of Keramídhí.'

οἱ μὲν demands an antithesis ὁ δὲ Πηνειὸς, but Hdt. anticipates the predicate, which materially belongs to the Peneios, and transfers it to its tributaries, with the result of confusing his antithesis. He starts as if to say, 'The five rivers which have separate names have not separate exits; the Peneios receives all their waters and carries them into the sea.' He actually says, 'The five streams have an exit, but four of them lose their names in the Peneios.' (1) The omission of the Titaresios; (2) the failure to distinguish the northern and southern

tributaries; (3) the omission of the line of hills dividing eastern and western Thessaly; (4) the restriction of the tributaries to the streams round Pharsalos; (5) the stylistic confusion of the passage, all confirm the view that Hdt. is not really describing at first hand.

12. τὸ πεδίον τοῦτο. Hdt. is not aware of the existence of more than one plain in Thessaly. The existence of the mountain-range Kynoskephalai, dividing eastern and western Thessaly, is unknown to him. As Stein has rightly observed, this passage is wanting in clearness, and does not bear the impress of autopsy, or personal inspection.

13. δι' ἐνὸς αὐλῶνος. Hdt. plainly refers to Tempe (c. 128 *supra*), but there is a previous αὐλῶν, through which the Peneios, already enforced by the waters of all the rivers named by Hdt., flows from upper western Thessaly into the lower plain of Larisa to the east, and so on to Tempe and the sea.

17. λέγεται: this could only refer to 'theory,' not 'tradition,' and in any case is a clear reference to geographical discussions, no doubt in prose works. Cp. λόγος l. 2 *supra*.

19. τὴν Βοιωτίδα λίμνην: named by Homer, *Il.* 2. 711, as near Phersí, Boibe, Glaphyráí, Iolkos, the land of Eumelos, son of Admetos and Alkestis. Pindar, *Pyth.* 3. 34, has the form Βοιβιάς, found also in the later writers, the lake having a long literary record. The town Boibe (*Il.* 2. 712) is located on the SW. shore. The identification with the modern Lake *Karla* is indubitable. The lake drains into another to the north (Nassonia; Strabo 430 makes it larger than Boibeis, probably in error), and so into Peneios. Hdt.'s knowledge here too seems at fault.

- 20 λίμνην, οὔτε ὀνομάζεσθαι κατὰ περ νῦν ῥέειν τε οὐδὲν ἦσσαν
 ἢ νῦν, ῥέοντας δὲ ποιέειν τὴν Θεσσαλίην πᾶσαν πέλαγος.
 αὐτοὶ μὲν νυν Θεσσαλοὶ φασὶ Ποσειδέωνα ποιῆσαι τὸν
 αὐλῶνα δι' οὗ ῥέει ὁ Πηνειός, οἰκότα λέγοντες. ὅστις γὰρ
 25 νομίζει Ποσειδέωνα τὴν γῆν σείειν καὶ τὰ διεστῶτα ὑπὸ
 Ποσειδέωνα ποιῆσαι· ἔστι γὰρ σεισμοῦ ἔργον, ὥς ἐμοὶ
 130 φαίνεται εἶναι, ἢ διάστασις τῶν ὀρέων. οἱ δὲ κατηγεόμενοι,
 εἰρομένου Ξέρξω εἰ ἔστι ἄλλη ἔξοδος ἐς θάλασσαν τῷ
 Πηνειῷ, ἐξεπιστάμενοι ἀτρεκέως εἶπον " βασιλεῦ, ποταμῷ

21 ἢ νῦν del. van H.
 ἐφαίνετο B, Holder

22 αὐτὸν Naber

24 διεστῶτα B

27

21. τὴν Θεσσαλίην πᾶσαν πέλαγος: the theory or tradition of a time when 'all Thessaly was under water' appears to be scientifically acceptable, subject perhaps to some reservations or corrections. Hdt. treats 'Thessaly' as a single plain, or hollow basin, rimmed round with mountains, and filled with water, until the formation of the cuttings (τέμνεα) drained the waters off. The structure of Thessaly is not quite so simple as that (cp. notes *supra*), and the history of the landscape is also more complicated. That at any date worth thinking of, in an historical connexion, the whole of Thessaly was under water is hardly credible, but the eastern portion was liable to floods at all times, and the lakes there no doubt represent a diminished survival of the primitive condition. The myth of Deukalion and Pyrrha may be located in Thessaly, but is there specially associated with Phthiotis (Hdt. I. 56), while the actual flood (ὁ καλούμενος ἐπὶ Δευκαλίωνος κατακλυσμός) is by Aristotle *Meteor.* I. 14=352a fixed at Dodona on the Acheloois—perhaps in connexion with his theory of the proper site of ἡ Ἑλλάς ἢ ἀρχαία. The story of the flood, unfortunately, in any form now recoverable is late (Apollod. *Biblioth.* and Ovid). In the *Iliad* (20. 478) one Deukalion is a Trojan, slain by Achilles; another (13. 451) is a Kretan, son of Minos, and father of Idomenus (cp. *Od.* 19. 180 f.). Had Hdt. been acquainted with a story associating his Thessalian Deukalion with the flood, he would hardly have omitted all reference to it.

22. αὐτοὶ μὲν νυν Θεσσαλοὶ φασὶ:

this formula cannot be taken to prove (a) an actual visit of Hdt.'s to Thessaly (for he might have discussed the matter with Thessalians elsewhere); nor (b) an actual discussion with a Thessalian or Thessalians anywhere (for Hdt. might report 'Thessalian' theories on the authority of non-Thessalian informants); nor even (c) an oral source at all (for the formula is applicable to written sources). Cp. Introduction, § 10.

23. ὅστις γάρ. The 'Posidonian' origin of the Tempe gorge refers it to seismic action. Seism, or volcano, may perhaps have started the crack, but, as in other river gorges, however narrow and however high, the greater part of the result is, presumably, the work of erosion and of the river's action.

26. ὥς ἐμοὶ φαίνεται εἶναι by no means asserts Hdt.'s autopsy, which is rather suggested by ἐκείνῳ ἰδῶν just before. ἐφαίνετο or ἐφάνη would have been more difficult to explain away, for which reason the change has been made in the inferior class of mss. Cp. App. Crit. What "appears to Hdt. to be" is obvious: τὰ διεστῶτα ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ φαίνεται τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου ἔργα εἶναι.

27. ἢ διάστασις, 'the standing apart,' separation: φάραγες καὶ δ. τῆς γῆς Aristot. *Meteor.* I. 13=350b. 36. Cp. διεστῶτα just above.

130. 1. οἱ δὲ κατηγεόμενοι=οἱ κατηγεόμενοι τῆς ὁδοῦ c. 128 *supra*; κατηγῆσμαι c. 8 *supra*, in a different sense.

2. εἰρομένου κτλ.: not a very wise question under the circumstances! perhaps only asked for sake of the answer. The king, however, was accustomed to rivers with many mouths.

τούτῳ οὐκ ἔστι ἄλλη ἐξήλυσις ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκουσα, ἀλλ' ἤδε αὐτή· ὅρεσι γὰρ περιεστεφάνωνται πᾶσα Θεσσαλῆ." 5
 Ξέρξην δὲ λέγεται εἰπεῖν πρὸς ταῦτα "σοφοὶ ἄνδρες εἰσὶ Θεσσαλοί. ταῦτ' ἄρα πρὸ πολλοῦ ἐφυλάξαντο γνωσι-
 μαχέοντες καὶ τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι χώρην ἄρα εἶχον εὐαίρετον τε
 καὶ ταχυάλωτον. τὸν γὰρ ποταμὸν πρῆγμα ἂν ἦν μόνον
 ἐπεῖναι σφέων ἐπὶ τὴν χώρην, χῶματι ἐκ τοῦ αὐλῶνος 10
 ἐκβιάσαντα καὶ παρατρέψαντα δι' ὧν νῦν ῥέει ῥέεθρων,

130. 5 αὐτή Abresch: αὐτῇ codd.: ἀλλ' ἢ αὐτῇ Matthiae: 'haud
 peius ἀλλ' ἢ δὴ αὐτῇ' Stein¹ 7 ἐφυλάσσοντο B 11 ῥέεθρων CP:
 ῥέεθρον

4. ἐξήλυσις ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκουσα: ἐξήλυσις is used in 3. 117, in a passage which might, perhaps, have suggested this criticism on Thessaly and its possibilities as a colossal reservoir; cp. ἀποκεκλημμένου δὲ τοῦ ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐξόδου τὸ πεδῖον τὸ ἐντὸς τῶν ὁρέων πέλαγος γίνεται ἐνδιόδοτος μὲν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ἔχοντος δὲ οὐδαμῇ ἐξήλυσιν: the passage on Thessaly and this anecdote of the king belonging to the second or third draft of this book; cp. Introduction, § 9.

κατήκουσα: cp. ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκον of Mount Athos, c. 22 *supra*, and κατήκουσα of an ἀκτὴ, c. 33 *supra*.

ἀλλ' ἤδε αὐτή, "nisi hic solus," Baehr; cp. αὐτὰ 5. 68, αὐτὸν 5. 86.

5. περιεστεφάνωνται: "tanquam montium corona," Baehr.

6. λέγεται: by whom? (cp. λέγεται, c. 129 *supra*). Is this really a genuine anecdote (from Demaratos, or some of the Greeks in the king's train, or from αὐτοὶ Θεσσαλοί), or is it a *façon de parler* introducing a critique by Hdt. himself, suggested to him, perhaps, by the hydraulic works described in 3. 117?

σοφοί, 'no fools,' 5. 23.

7. ταῦτ' ἄρα . . ταχυάλωτον: a sentence not devoid of obscurity; to what do ταῦτα and τᾶλλα exactly and respectively refer? Stein takes ταῦτα as equivalent to the sentence ὅτι χώρην ἄρα κτλ., viz. "the natural disadvantages of their country," and τᾶλλα, "my power." Sitzler takes ταῦτα to cover καὶ τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι κτλ., meaning "on this account" (*deshalb*), τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι meaning "on all other grounds as also because . ."

πρὸ πολλοῦ, sc. χρόνου. The 'Thessalians' as such had only declared

for the king a short time before (c. 172 ff. *infra*); Hdt. has therefore to explain subsequently that the king fell on this occasion into the mistake of supposing that the Aleuadae had been speaking (c. 6 *supra*) in the name of the Thessalians as a whole. But this inconsequence, by which a fact not recorded till c. 172 *infra* is yet necessary to the comprehension of this passage, helps to mark this passage as a later insertion. The inconsequence would not be removed by understanding πρὸ πολλοῦ *præterit*.

γνωσιμαχέοντες is a disputable word. Stein takes it to mean "coming to a better mind," "changing their mind for the better" (*sich eines Besseren besinnend*), and cps. 3. 25; so too Rawlinson, "to change their minds in time"; and Schweighauser, "laudat eos quod mutassent sententiam et melius sibi consuliassent"; others (e.g. L. & S.), there and here, take it simply to mean 'submit,' 'give way.' But in 8. 29 *infra* it appears to have the sense of 'admit,' 'confess,' 'recognize,' constructed with infin. It might therefore here go with what follows: γν. καὶ τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι (that). ταῦτα in that case would go with ἐφυλάξαντο and refer not to ὅτι, nor to καὶ τᾶλλα καὶ ὅτι κτλ., but to what has gone before, οὐκ ἔστι ἄλλη ἐξήλυσις ἐς θάλασσαν, or if to what follows, then to what follows in the next sentence, τὸν γὰρ ποταμὸν κτλ.

9. πρῆγμα ἂν ἦν μόνον, 'one would merely have had to . .': πρῆγμα εἶναι (slightly different), c. 12 *supra*.

10. ἐπεῖναι: cp. c. 176 *infra*, 9. 49. Aristoph. *Frogs* 133 τόθ' εἶναι καὶ σὺ σαυτὸν.

- ὥστε Θεσσαλίην πᾶσαν ἔξω τῶν ὀρέων ὑποβρυχία γενέσθαι." ταῦτα δὲ ἔχοντα ἔλεγε ἐς τοὺς Ἀλεῖναι παῖδας, ὅτι πρῶτοι Ἑλλήνων εὐντες Θεσσαλοὶ ἔδοσαν ἑαυτοὺς βασιλεῖ, δοκέων
 15 ὁ Ξέρξης ἀπὸ παντός σφεας τοῦ ἔθνεος ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι φιλίην. εἶπας δὲ ταῦτα καὶ θεησάμενος ἀπέπλεε ἐς τὴν Θέρμην.
 131 Ὁ μὲν δὲ περὶ Πιερίην διέτριβε ἡμέρας συχνάς· τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὅρος τὸ Μακεδονικὸν ἔκειρε τῆς στρατιῆς τριτημορίς, ἵνα ταύτῃ διεξίη ἅπαντα ἡ στρατιὴ ἐς Περραιβοὺς. οἱ δὲ δὴ κήρυκες οἱ ἀποπεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπὶ γῆς αἴτησιν
 132 ἀπικατο οἱ μὲν κεινοί, οἱ δὲ φέροντες γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ. τῶν

12 ἔσω Schaefer || ὑπόβρυχα B, Holder, van H.: ὑποβρύχια Kallenberg
 14 ὄντες Ἑλλήνων B 15 ὁ Ξέρξης del. van H. || ὑπὸ B, Holder
 131. 3 διεξίη B: διεξι α || πᾶσα B || δὴ om. α

12. ἔξω is not locative but exceptional; cp., however, App. Crit.

ὑποβρυχία: ὑποβρυχίης, an Hapax-
 legomenon. L. & S. do not recognize
 this form at all. Abicht reads ὑπόβρυχα,
 and understands it as adverbial neut.
 from ὑπόβρυχος, as in Homer. (So too
 L. & S.) Cp. App. Crit.

13. ἔχοντα . . . ἐς, 'referring to'; cp.
 α. 143.

τοὺς Ἀλεῖναι παῖδας: cp. 6 *supra*,
 9. 58, 5. 49. Rather epic than logo-
 graphic style.

15. ἀπό, 'on behalf of . . '

ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι, α. 1 *supra*.

131. 1. Πιερίην: cp. α. 177 *infra*.
 It seems here to equal Μακεδονίς (or
 nearly), α. 127 *supra*, the country from
 which the Πίερες (α. 112 *supra*) had been
 expelled. Methone, Pydna, Dion were
 the principal towns (Forbiger, iii. 1062).
 It seems odd that the king should be
 spending his time in Pieria (under
 Olympos) when he has just sailed back
 to Therme. The inconsequence, or
 hiatus, is fresh evidence that cc. 128-30
 are an insertion.

διέτριβε ἡμέρας συχνάς: the
 Hellenes meanwhile occupied Artemision
 —Thermopylai, α. 177 *infra*.

τὸ . . ὅρος τὸ Μακεδονικόν: a
 rather vague term, which might here
 cover all the Kambunian range at least,
 though that is hardly the Makedonian
 mountain proper (Bermios? 8. 138, or
 the mountains further up the Haliakmon
 and the Erigon).

2. τῆς στρατιῆς τριτημορίς: the signi-
 ficance of this 'third' Hdt. himself does

not appear to appreciate, but incidentally
 he enables us to do so; cp. α. 121 *supra*.

It is quite absurd to suppose that the
 whole army (ἅπαντα ἡ στρατιή) crossed
 into Thessaly by one pass, especially if
 it was an army counted by myriads;
 it is uncritical to cite this statement as
 proving that the army must have been
 a small one, or that only one column
 penetrated Thessaly and Central Greece.
 If the tripartition of the forces obtained
 throughout, as is probable, the three
 columns doubtless crossed by the three
 main passes (cp. α. 128 *supra*) which
 would all equally lead ἐς Περραιβοὺς
 (*ibid.*), and particularly the Petra and
 Volustana.

3. οἱ δὲ δὴ κήρυκες: cp. α. 32 *supra*.
 ἀπικατο: the pluperfect has little proper
 temporal force. κεινοί: Stein happily
 quotes *Il.* 2. 298 αἰσχρὸν τοι δηρὸν τε
 μένειν κενὸν τε νέεσθαι.

132. 1. τῶν δὲ δόντων, 'of those
 who gave.' The list which follows, then,
 does not profess to be complete. It does
 not, for example, contain the 'Argives,'
 nor the 'Delphians,' though the tribes
 it does contain are all members of the
 Amphiktyonic League, the twelve con-
 stituents of which, excepting the
 Dorians, Ionians, and Phokians (who
 finally medized), are all in this list here.
 Nor is it clear how Hdt. came by these
 names. Was there a complete list of
 'traitors' from which he made a
 selection, with due regard to the
 susceptibility of time and place? Or
 did he draw up this list himself, as an
 inference from the story of the campaign?
 Or is it a list of those tribes against

δὲ δόντων ταῦτα ἐγένοντο οἶδε, Θεσσαλοὶ Δόλοπες Ἐνιήνες
Περραιβοὶ Λοκροὶ Μάγνητες Μηλιέες, Ἀχαιοὶ οἱ Φθιώται

132. 2 διδόντων δ || ἐγένετο β || αἰνιήνες β 3 μάγνητες β

whom the vow of vengeance was afterwards declared by the patriotic Greeks (ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔταμον ὅρκιον) and whose names were officially specified at the time? Or was there a list of tribes against which the 'Amphiktyons' issued a bill of pains and penalties after the war? (cp. Plutarch, *Themist.* 20). The tense and the order of the narrative suggests that these surrenders were announced by the heralds to Xerxes in Pieria. This implication can hardly be correct for all the tribes, notably for the Thebans, who can scarcely have openly medized before Thermopylai. Diodoros 11. 3 professes to know that the Aeginians, Dolopes, Malians, Perrhaiboi, and Magnetes had joined the 'barbarians' before the abandonment of Tempe by the Greeks, while the Achaeans, Lokrians, Thessalians, Boiotians, 'inclined to' the 'barbarians' after its abandonment. On the date of the patriotic oath see below. The chronology here as a whole is far from clear or consistent. The passage seems to belong to the insertions at second or third hand; cp. Introduction, § 10. The actual list of medizers given makes it improbable that the heralds despatched ἐπὶ γῆς αἰτησιν had been sent forth from Sardes. If sent at all, they had perhaps only been sent forward from Therme; cp. c. 32 *supra*.

2. Θεσσαλοὶ: not here of all the inhabitants of Thessaly, nor in the official sense of τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Θεσσαλῶν (which might include some of the other names mentioned), but of the 'Thessalians' in the stricter sense; cp. c. 176 *infra*.

Δόλοπες reappear c. 185 *infra*, with Perrhaiboi, Eginians, Magnetes, and Achaeans, as furnishing contingents to the infantry; but are not otherwise definitely placed by Hdt. In the *Iliad* 9. 484 they are located ἐσχατὴν Φθίης. (Δόλοψ appears among ἡγεμόνας Δαναῶν slain by Hektor 11. 302, and another Δόλοψ on the Trojan side, 15. 525 ff.) Thucyd. 1. 93. 2 places Δόλοπες in Skyros; in 2. 102. 2 Δολοπία appears to be on the upper course of the Acheloe, and under Pindos; in 5. 51, 1 they are associated with Αἰνιᾶνες, Μηλιῆς, Θεσσαλοὶ (just as in this passage, cp. c. 185 *infra*).

Ἐνιήνες (Ion. for Αἰνιᾶνες) in the

Homeric Catalogue (B 749) associated with the Περραιβοὶ (cp. c. 185 *infra*), and more definitely located upon the upper Spercheios, c. 198 *infra*.

3. Περραιβοὶ: cp. c. 128 *supra*.
Λοκροὶ. The geographical order of the list is here disturbed, and also its merely ethnical character modified. The folks hitherto named are all north of Othrya, but the same observation holds of the Magnetes and Achaeans to come. The Lokrians may also signify a more distinct political, or military, union than the other peoples named. Thus c. 203 Λοκροὶ δ' Ὀπουντία appear on the national side, πανστρατίῳ, and in c. 207 resolved on resistance, while in 8. 1 they furnish a contingent to the Greek fleet at Artemision. Hdt. does not distinguish 'Epiknemidian' from 'Opuntian' Lokrians (any more than Thucydides); but he once mentions the Ozolai (8. 32 *infra*). It appears, therefore, that where he speaks of Lokroi simply, he lumps the Opuntian and Epiknemidian Lokrians (c. 216 *infra*, 8. 66, 9. 31). They must here be in view, and obviously they did not 'medize' until after Thermopylai (cp. 8. 66). 'Lokris' as so conceived (the term is not used by Hdt.) succeeds 'Malis' and begins at Alpenoi; cp. c. 216 *infra*.

Μάγνητες takes us back to Thessaly, in the general sense. Μαγνητικὴ χώρα is located cc. 176, 183, 188, 193, as the strip of coast under Ossa and Pelion (from Tempe to Cape Sepias); cp. *Il.* 2. 756 f. (Only in 1. 161, 8. 90, 122, 125 does Hdt. happen to mention Magnesia and Magnetes in Asia.)

Μηλιέες. Their territory (Μηλις γῆ) is nicely located in c. 198 *infra* (between Achaia and Lokroi), as generally by the story of Thermopylai; cp. also 4. 38. They only joined the king's army after Thermopylai. 8. 66. Thuc. 8. 92. 2 divides the Μηλιῆς into three parts, Παράλια Ἰρίης Τραχινία.

Ἀχαιοὶ οἱ Φθιώται, 'the Achaeans of Phthia,' no doubt to distinguish them from the Achaeans in Peloponnese (cp. c. 94 *supra*); their territory located cc. 173, 196-198 *infra*, cp. 1. 56; they, if any, should be Hellenes of the Hellenes, Homer *passim*.

καὶ Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Βοιωτοὶ πλὴν Θεσπιδέων τε καὶ
 5 Πλαταιέων. ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ Ἕλληες ἔταμον ὄρκιον οἱ τῷ
 βαρβάρῳ πόλεμον ἀειράμενοι· τὸ δὲ ὄρκιον ὧδε εἶχε, ὅσοι

4 πλὴν α: τῶν R: τὴν V
 ἀράμενοι R: εὐράμενοι V: ἀνταειράμενοι Naber appr. van H.

6 ἀειράμενοι CPd: αἰράμενοι αS:
 ἀράμενοι R: εὐράμενοι V: ἀνταειράμενοι Naber appr. van H.

4. Θηβαῖοι κτλ.: cp. 8. 66, from which, as from the story of Thermopylai, it is clear that Thebes and Boiotia only 'medized' after the abandonment of Central Greece by the 'Hellenes.'

5. ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ Ἕλ. ἔταμον ὄρκιον. ἐπὶ *adversus* Baehr; cp. c. 148 *infra*. The phrase τάμειν ὄρκιον (ὄρκια) is Homeric: *Il.* 2. 124 ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες, etc. ὄρκιον is best taken as an adjective, to which *τερεῖον* (or such a word) must be supplied. The slaying or cutting of the sacrificial victim marks the act of solemn agreement; cp. 9. 26 *infra*, 4. 201, and especially 4. 70 (where ταμνομένων is middle). The words might imply that the names previously specified were actually documented in the sworn agreement. The terms of the oath which follow are more general, and do not quite bear out this impression. The exact date of the drafting of this oath is also open to discussion. Even if the list above given were official, not historical, the covenant might be of one date, the black list of another. Stein argues that the tense ἔδοσαν in the formula itself implies that the vow was retrospective, not prospective (δοσεῖν ἂν δῶσι): but the historian might here be accountable for a change of tense, and the terms of the oath are in *oratio obliqua*, and not exactly quoted. Hdt. does not clearly mark either time or place of the oath, but the earliest occasion on which such a solemnity could have taken place was at the meeting of the πρόβουλοι at the Isthmos in 481 B.C., cp. c. 146 *infra*, where Diodoros (i.e. Ephoros) seems to place it, 11. 3 (though after relating the evacuation of Tempe). The latest date at which it could be supposed to have taken place would be on the field of Plataia. It is placed there and then by Lykourgos c. *Leokrat.* 80, before the battle, as an article in a more general oath (ταύτην πίστιν ἔδοσαν αὐτοῖς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς πάντες οἱ Ἕλληες ὅτε ἐμελλον παραταξάμενοι μάχεσθαι πρὸς τὴν Ξέρξου δύναμιν), but the words of the oath, § 81, are certainly spurious, and Lykourgos is after a very

convincing authority for the place and time.

Such, indeed, was the view of Theopompus, *Fr.* 167 Ἕλληες δὲ ὄρκος καταφύδεται ἐν Ἀθηναίοις φασιν ὁμοῦ τοὺς Ἕλληας πρὸς τῆς μάχης τῆς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους. Spartans, or others, might also take one-sided views of this oath; the Akarnanian orator in Polybios 9. 39. 5 treats it as an oath taken against the Thebans alone by the Lakedaimonians. Diodor. 11. 29 repeats this oath, locates it at the Isthmos on the way to Plataia, and omits the titling clause!

Suidas (*sub v.* δεκατεύειν) gives no indication of place or time (except the words εἰ νικήσειαν). Rawlinson (*ad l.*), whose note is not free from inaccuracies, seems to think the story of the oath grew up in consequence of the punishments inflicted by the Amphiktyonic Council afterwards (c. 213 *infra*). But the oath is required to justify setting the Council in motion: and what folk did the Council punish? See further, Appendix III. § 5.

οἱ τῷ βαρβάρῳ πόλεμον ἀειράμενοι, one of Hdt.'s many titles for the confederate Greeks (cp. c. 148), implies the formation of the Alliance. The story is plainly 'proleptic,' and is somewhat out of place here. It belongs to a highly composite passage (cc. 128-37) which was inserted, perhaps not all at the same date, into the previous draft of the work. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

6. τὸ δὲ ὄρκιον ὧδε εἶχε: the words of the solemn vow of vengeance follow in *orat. obl.* (δοσεῖν . . θεῷ). Hdt. seems to regard this agreement as a separate and subsequent act, distinct from the original or general agreements of the Confederates, a point on which, of course, he may easily be mistaken. Diodoros, 11. 3. 3, gives the terms as a resolution (ψήφισμα) of the Syneidion: τοῖς μὲν ἐθελοντοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλομένοις τὰ Περσῶν δεκατεύσαι τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῷ πολέμῳ κρατήσωσι. The omission of Delphi here speaks for the date, and is in other obvious ways significant; otherwise the

τῷ Πέρσῃ ἔδοσαν σφέας αὐτοὺς Ἕλληνες ἔοντες μὴ ἀναγκασθέντες, καταστάντων σφι εὖ τῶν πρηγμάτων, τούτους δεκατεῦσαι τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖσι θεῷ. τὸ μὲν δὴ ὄρκιον ὧδε εἶχε τοῖσι Ἕλλησι.

10

8 σφίσι? van H.

oath is substantially the same. Lykurgos gives it as a clause in a more extensive oath: καὶ κρατήσας τῷ πολέμῳ τοῖς βαρβάροις τῶν μὲν μαχασαμένων ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πόλεως οὐδεμίαν ἀνάστατον ποιήσω, τὰς δὲ τὰ τοῦ βαρβάρου προελομένης ἀπάσας δεκατεύσω: but the oath as given by him is open to grave suspicion as to form and substance. Diodoros 11. 29. 3 gives substantially the same oath as taken at Plataia, but without this clause. The Herodotean form is in *oratio obliqua*: Hdt. in fact does not profess to give the exact terms of the oath (ὧδε εἶχε, not τόδε ἦν or simil.). The oath is remarkable *inter alia* as implying (1) a test of Hellenism; (2) a test of 'necessity': Thessalians and others might plead the latter (cc. 139, 172 *infra*); perhaps Makedonians, and others, the former!

7. ἔδοσαν, 'had given'; but not necessarily before the date of the oath, for (1) it is in *oratio obliqua*; (2) the penalty would not be confined to those who had medized before the outbreak of hostilities; (3) if the oath was taken by the Probonioi at the Isthmos, to whom could it apply, if merely retrospective? Not certainly to all the names above given.

8. καταστάντων σφι εὖ τῶν πρηγμάτων: is this an Atticism? cp. 6. 105.

9. δεκατεῦσαι. (a) Abicht follows Baehr in taking as 'to tithe' for a god, a tenth being handed over, but no further penalty exacted, and cites 1. 89 in favour of this interpretation. This view is supported by the Scholiast to Aristeides, p. 224 τὸ δέκατον μέρος ἀνελείν. A further problem would arise, whether the dedicated tithe was to be handed out once for all, or was to be a periodical rent-charge; *ihre Grundstücke sinespflichtig zu machen*: so Baehr, following Boeckh (*Staatshaush.* i.² 444=i.³ 399). Cp. Xen. *Anab.* 5. 3. 9 καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν δὲ αὐτὸ δεκατεύων τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ ὥραϊα θεοῖσιν ἐστέλει τῇ θεῷ. But that was not a case of penalty; αὐτὸ is expressed, and everlasting punishments are hard to enforce in this world. (b) Stein understands δεκατεῦσαι to be used as

equivalent to καθιεροῦν (Harpokration *καὶ v.*), and to mean here that the medizers were to become *mit Leib und Gut*, the god's property. But Harpokration (*ibid.*) also interprets δεκατεῦσαι as simply τὴν δεκατὴν ἐλαττύνεσθαι, and the cases where it is equivalent to καθιεροῦν (as of a virgin, ἀρατεῦσαι or μνησθαι) are not cases of penal action. (c) The simple and obvious meaning of δεκατεῦσαι is to tithe, to dedicate a tenth; it retains this meaning in this place, and implies, not wholesale dedication, but wholesale apoliation; a tenth of the spoil is to be given to the god, but what of the nine-tenths? They are to remain in the hands of the spoilers. This is the sense which suits the anecdote, 1. 89. Thus the word is used as a *meiosis*, euphemistic or ironical.

τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖσι θεῷ: the most suspicious feature of the whole story. It is significant that in Diodoros (11. 3), where this oath is recorded, τοῖς θεοῖς is substituted; so too Polyb. 9. 39. 5. At the Isthmus-meeting at which Diodoros (Ephoros) dates the oath, a promised dedication to Delphi was not yet quite out of the question: was Delphi still hesitating? was the vow a bid for the favour of the Oracle? or was not Delphi itself 'medizing,' or soon to medize; cp. c. 140 *infra*, and Appendix III. § 7. It is still more doubtful whether, at Plataia, the Greeks would have promised dedications to Delphi; the rehabilitation of the national Holy of Holies had hardly yet begun. This phrase might therefore be cited as evidence of the fictitious character of this oath, and the whole story in which it is embedded. But is it necessary to carry scepticism so far? The form in which Hdt. reports the oath may belong to the period of Delphi's rehabilitation, and exhibit the tendency of the time, but the form is not strictly authentic, and need not be taken to discredit the fact of a solemn vow of vengeance, registered by the Greek representatives at the Isthmos prospectively, and repeated, it may be with express enumeration of the culprits, at Plataia.

- 133 Ἐς δὲ Ἀθήνας καὶ Σπάρτην οὐκ ἀπέπεμψε Ξέρξης ἐπὶ γῆς αἰτησὶν κήρυκας τῶνδε εἵνεκα· πρότερον Δαρείου πέμψαντος ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο, οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν τοὺς αἰτέοντας ἐς τὸ βάραθρον οἱ δ' ἐς φρέαρ ἐμβαλόντες ἐκέλευον γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ ἐκ τούτων φέρειν παρὰ βασιλέα. τούτων μὲν εἵνεκα οὐκ ἔπεμψε Ξέρξης τοὺς αἰτήσοντας. ὃ τι δὲ τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ταῦτα

133. 1 ξέρξης SV, Valla, ap. Gaisf.: πέρσης (ὁ Πέρσης Schaefer)
2 κήρυκας om. S: 'fortasse recte' Kallenberg 3 αὐτέων α 4
ἐμβαλόντες α, Holder || τε om. β 6 τοῖσι om. α

whether before or after the battle. In connexion with this covenant was undertaken the siege of Thebes (which lived on in men's minds as the special fulfilment of the vow; cp. Xen. *Hell.* 6. 3. 20, 6. 5. 35; Polyb. 9. 39), as also the campaign against the Thessalians, the disastrous conclusion of which (6. 72) helped no doubt to stay further attempts to fulfil the vow, to which perhaps opposition on political grounds was added; cp. Plutarch, *Themist.* 20.

133. 2. πρότερον Δαρείου πέμψαντος: cp. 6. 48, where, however, not a word is reported of the outrage on the Persian heralds, much less of the wrath of Talthybios. The whole story (cc. 133-7) must be an addition, and, at least the end of it, one of the latest from the author's hand; cp. notes *infra* to c. 137, and Introduction, § 9.

It is remarkable that in 6. 48 nothing is said even of heralds having been sent to Athens, or to Sparta. It is possible that heralds were sent to Sparta by Dareios; as to their treatment cp. my notes to l.c. But were any heralds ever sent by Dareios to Athens? Certainly not. (1) Artaphrenes (son of Hystaspes) had demanded earth and water of Athenian ambassadors in Sardes, c. 509 B.C., 5. 73; and (2) again—if the story be not a doublette—the Athenians having sent ambassadors to Sardes warning Artaphrenes to give no heed to Hippias, Artaphrenes had demanded the tyrant's restoration, 5. 96. After that (3) the Athenians had declared war (!) against the Persians, *ibid.*, and (4) went to Sardes, in 498 B.C., and burnt it. (5) This act greatly angered the Persians, 5. 102, and Dareios, who took a solemn vow of vengeance, 5. 106. This story, and indeed the whole sequence of events, is inconsistent with the notion that Dareios, in 492 B.C., afterwards despatched heralds

to Athens, of whom moreover (6) nothing is said in 6. 48. Further, (7) the idea is inconsistent with the story of the mission of Mardonios in 492 B.C., 6. 44, 45; and (8) if Dareios sent heralds to Athens, against whom was he at the same time levying a fleet? 6. 48. Lastly, (9) the occurrence of the record here, instead of in 6. 48, is very unfortunate for its historical character, showing, as it does, that (a) when Hdt. wrote 6. 48, either he did not know this story about throwing Persian heralds into the Barathron in 491 B.C., or he had already inserted it, or the major part of it, in this place, or he preferred, for some reason, to insert it here; (b) the story is a rider on the *Wrath of Talthybios*. It is possible that we should never have heard of Persian heralds thrown into the Barathron in 491 B.C. but that Spartan heralds were put to death in Athens in 430 B.C. We must, therefore, conclude that no Persian heralds were ever sent to Athens by Dareios, much less thrown into the Barathron.

Why, then, was such a crime fathered on the Athenians? Herald's had been sent to Sparta; they had, perhaps, been badly treated, outraged, possibly even slain (though that seems unlikely), but the Spartans certainly had something on their conscience in this matter, or we should hardly have had the story of the *Wrath of Talthybios*. It was desired, then, to tar Athens with the same brush. The rough jest has quite a laconic ring in it! But critics should not swallow so easily the notion that heralds had been sent to Athens and thrown into the Barathron, if they would have us believe that Persian heralds at Sparta had been thrown into a well.

6. 6 τι δὲ τοῖσι Ἀθ. . . συνέταξε ἀνεθελῶτον γενέσθαι. Pausanias (3. 12. 7) supplies Hdt.'s omission, and explains

ποιήσασι τοὺς κήρυκας συνήνεικε ἀνεθέλhton γενέσθαι, οὐκ ἔχω εἶπαι [τι], πλὴν ὅτι σφέων ἡ χώρα καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐδηιώθη. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐ διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίην δοκέω γενέσθαι. τοῖσι 134 δὲ ὦν Λακεδαιμονίοισι μῆνις κατέσκηψε Ταλθυβίου τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος κήρυκος. ἐν γὰρ Σπάρτῃ ἐστὶ Ταλθυβίου ἱρόν, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἀπόγονοι Ταλθυβίου Ταλθυβιάδαι καλεόμενοι, τοῖσι αἱ κηρυκῆλαι αἱ ἐκ Σπάρτης πᾶσαι γέρας δέδονται. 5 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι Σπαρτιήτησι καλλιεργῆσαι θυομένοισι οὐκ

8 εἶπαι τι Stein¹²: τι om. B || ἡ <τε> van H.
van H. || Ταλθυβίου om. α 5 δίδονται B

134. 2 ἐγκατέσκηψε
6 ταῦτα secl. van H.

that in the case of Athens the vengeance fell on Miltiades, author of the proposal. Was this an original hypothesis on the part of Pausanias, or had Miltiades been already made the scapegoat in 430 B.C.? Hdt. has another crime to punish Miltiades for, cp. 6. 135, and could not have endorsed it. Hdt. will not see the *τίσις* or *δίκη* in the case of Athens in the destruction of the city and the devastation of the country, perhaps for two reasons: (i.) a want of congruity between the supposed offence and the punishment; (ii.) the congruity of those sufferings with the crime at Sardes, though he does not actually or expressly relate the two together (but cp. 6. 102).

7. ἀνεθέλhton: cp. c. 88 *supra*.

9. αἰτίην might be translated 'cause,' or 'reason,' but has not at all the full force of αἰτιον, c. 125 *supra*.

134. 1. τοῖσι δὲ ὦν Δ. For the force of the particles cp. Madvig, § 266.

2. μῆνις κατέσκηψε Ταλθυβίου: the manifestation of 'the wrath' appears to have been that all sacrifices proved unfavourable; but Hdt. does not say how it was known to be the wrath of Talthybios. If the existence of the wrath, and the occurrence of prior manifestations, are anything more than inferences from the fate of the Spartans in 430 B.C. (c. 137 *infra*), it may be that something untoward occurred in the temple of Talthybios in Sparta, or, as Stein suggests, that Delphi interpreted a sign. Hdt. indeed seems to discriminate the first manifestation from the unfavourable sacrifices (μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα); but this may be simply stylistic inconsequence. It is, however, remarkable that a long while elapses (χρόνον συχνόν) between the unfavourable sign and the first attempt at reparation. What the exact

date of the latter, and what the interval between the outrage and the first sign of wrath, are points left uncertain.

3. Ταλθυβίου ἱρόν: Pausan. 3. 12. 6 apparently mentions this temple (Ταλθυβίου μῆμα) near the 'Hellenion' (cp. p. 196a *infra*). It affords a clear instance of hero- and ancestor-worship, and of the adoption, or tolerance, by 'Dorian' Sparta, of the prae-Dorian cults and traditions; cp. c. 159 *infra*. Hdt. may or may not have seen this Heroon; but the end of the *menis* must date after his visit to Sparta.

4. Ταλθυβιάδαι . . τοῖσι αἱ κηρυκῆλαι κτλ. Doubtless in Sparta there were many families of prae-Dorian extraction enjoying full privileges (so too the Αἰγείδαι, 4. 149), the Royal Houses themselves, or the elder one (cp. 5. 72). It is curious that Hdt. when describing the hereditary heraldry of Sparta (6. 60) has not given the name of the clan. (6. 59 f. looks like an addition, but perhaps when Hdt. made it he was not acquainted with the clan names.)

5. δέδονται: from δέδομαι: an anomalous perf. pass. in general use. For the use of the tense in this connexion cp. 6. 56 γέρας . . δεδώκασιν.

6. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα: the ταῦτα is vague, and hardly requires us to distinguish the *dies irae* (μῆνις κατέσκηψε) from the unfavourable sign (καλλιεργῆσαι οὐκ ἐδύνατο), yet the stylistic inconsequence, like the inarticulate chronology, marks the desperate straits of the story-teller. It may be that we have here some dim adumbration of the troubles in Sparta after the battle of Marathon (cp. 6. 74, 75, and Appendix III. § 3), which Hdt. there records, without reference to 'the wrath of Talthybios.' The construction καλλιεργῆσαι θυομένοισι οὐκ ἐδύνατο is

ἐδύνατο· τούτο δ' ἐπὶ χρόνον συχρὸν ἦν σφι <γινόμενον>. ἀχθομένων δὲ καὶ συμφορῇ χρεωμένων Λακεδαιμονίων, ἀλῆς τε πολλάκις συλληγομένης καὶ κήρυγμα τοιόνδε ποιευμένων, 10 εἰ τις βούλοιο Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἀποθνήσκειν, Σπερθίης τε ὁ Ἀνηρίστου καὶ Βούλις ὁ Νικόλεω, ἄνδρες Σπαρτιῆται φύσι τε γεγονότες εὖ καὶ χρήμασι ἀνήκοντες ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, ἐβελονταὶ ὑπέδυσαν ποιῶν τείσαι Ξέρξη τῶν Δαρείου κηρύκων τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἀπολομένων. οὕτω Σπαρτιῆ- 135 ται τούτους ὡς ἀποθανευμένους ἐς Μήδους ἀπέπεμψαν. αὕτη

7 ἐδύνατο: ἐγίνετο Valckenaer, van H. || δ' om. B || <γινόμενον> Stein³ 8 δὲ: δέ <τε> van H. 12 φύσι Stein: φύσει 13 τείσαι Stein³: τίσαι α, Stein¹²: τίσειν B: τείσειν van H. || τῶν Reiske: τῷ

observable; καλλιρέειν is used (a) of the person sacrificing: Xenoph. *Agrop.* 6. 4. 12 ὡς δ' ἐκαλλιρέει μὲν ὁ Κῶρος κτλ. Also in the middle voice, cp. c. 113 *supra*; and though Hdt. does not use the active with a personal subject, he uses the passive with neuter subject 9. 19 *infra*. (b) Hdt., however, uses the active with the neuter subject, expressed or understood, as in 9. 19 καλλιερῶντων τῶν ἱρῶν, 9. 38 οὐκ ἐκαλλιρέει τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι ὥστε μάχεσθαι (cp. 6. 76). It will, therefore, be best to take καλλιερῶσαι here as in neuter construction, and supply τὰ ἱρα with οὐκ ἐδύνατο. Cp. also 9. 61 τῶν σφαγίων οὐ γινόμενων (sc. καλῶν).

8. συμφορῇ χρεωμένων: cp. συμφορὴν ποιεῖσθαι cc. 117, 118 *supra* (*calamitatis loco aliquid habere*, Baehr).

Λακεδαιμονίων: Hdt. does not in this passage appear to intend any marked distinction between Α. and Σπαρτιῆται, yet perhaps Σπ. above might refer to Spartan citizens, even in their individual capacity, while Α. as usual may connote official or corporate action. Cp. ἄνδρες Σπαρτιῆται just below, but Σπαρτιῆται lower again = Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

ἀλῆς: an official word for the Assembly in some Dorian states, e.g. Korkyra (cp. *C.I.G.* 1841 ff.), but not at Sparta. As Hdt. has not used the Ionic term (*ἀγορά*) nor the Attic term (*ἐκκλησία*), it is curious that he has not used the technical Spartan term ἀπέλλα (cp. Plutarch, *Lyk.* 6, Hesych. *sib v.*). But Hdt. uses this word (ἀλίη, ἀλία) elsewhere of meetings in Miletos (5. 29),

in Thebes (5. 79), and even in Persia (1. 125).

9. The κήρυγμα will presumably have been cried by a Talthybiad. It implies that the cause of the wrath has been ascertained, and invites a *devotio*.

10. πρὸ, 'on behalf of'; cp. 9. 72, and also, not perhaps without some local force, 8. 74, 9. 48.

11. Σπερθίης τε ὁ Ἀν. καὶ Βούλις ὁ Ν.: names alternate in houses from father to son at Sparta as at Athens to a certain extent; cp. 3. 55; not, however, in the Royal Houses, for obvious reasons. These men were Talthybiads, as the story shows. Whether there were two chief heralds (corresponding to the two kings) we cannot say, but it looks not improbable. The description of these men (φύσι τε γεγονότες εὖ καὶ χρήμασι ἀνήκοντες ἐς τὰ πρῶτα) points to recognized distinctions of birth and wealth even at Sparta. As the twain are sent to 'Xerxes,' this first act of reparation falls *ex hypothesi* at the earliest into the year 485 B.C., and may well fall a year or two later, even if the heralds went to Susa, as alleged in the next c. (If the story is but a duplicate of the mission of the ἐπίσκοποι, cc. 146 f. *infra*, the date would be the winter of 481-80 B.C. Cp. notes *ad l.*)

15. ἐς Μήδους: an unusual expression for Hdt., who is generally more precise in his Asiatic *termini*; perhaps significant here of his source. Hdt. knows well that Susa is not in Media, but the phrase here has a political rather than a strict geographical significance.

τε ἡ τόλμα τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν θώματος ἀξίη καὶ τάδε πρὸς
τούτοισι [τὰ ἔπεα]. πορευόμενοι γὰρ ἐς Σοῦσα ἀπικνεύονται
παρὰ Ἑδάρνεα· ὁ δὲ Ἑδάρνης ἦν μὲν γένος Πέρσης, στρατηγὸς
δὲ τῶν παραθαλασσίων ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ· ὃς σφεας 5
ξείνια προθέμενος ἰστία, ξεινίζων δὲ εἴρετο τάδε. "ἄνδρες
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τί δὴ φεύγετε βασιλεῖ φίλοι γενέσθαι; ὁρᾶτε
[γὰρ] ὡς ἐπίσταται βασιλεὺς ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τιμᾶν, ἐς ἐμέ

135. 3 τὰ ἔπεα deleverim 5 ἀνθρώπων . . Ἀσίῃ secl. Cobet,
van H. 6 λέγων τάδε B 7 τί δει B 8 γὰρ del. Stein,
dissent. van H. || βασιλεὺς secl. Cobet, van H.

135. 2. τάδε πρὸς τούτοις, 'what follows in addition to what precedes.'

3. ἐς Σοῦσα: if they were going to 'Susa' the adventure would have to be placed between the accession of Xerxes and the arrival at Sardes in 481 B.C. But were these men, perhaps, going to Sardes? In the story of Demokedes 3. 129 ff. Susa has almost certainly been substituted for Sardes (cp. my Hdt. IV.-VI. vol. ii. p. 60); so too here perhaps.

4. ὁ δὲ Ἑδάρνης: the article follows naturally on the immediately preceding occurrence of the same name. This Hydarnes can hardly be other than H., son of Hydarnes, the commander of the 'Immortals,' c. 83 *supra*, unless indeed he is the father. The absence of the patronymic here and the different position apparently occupied by this Hydarnes favour the latter hypothesis; not but what there would have been time for a promotion between this episode and that, while the father would have been rather an old man in 484-481 B.C. (cp. 3. 70). Blakesley, indeed, argues that Hdt. regards this Hydarnes as a third person; but the failure to describe him fully, perhaps the error in his description, may be due to the source.

στρατηγὸς δὲ τῶν παραθαλασσίων ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ: Otanes, son of Sisamnes, appears (5. 25) as στρατηγὸς τῶν παραθαλασσίων ἀνθρώπων, and therein διάδοχος γενόμενος Μεγαβιάδῳ τῆς στρατηγίας (5. 26), in which capacity he takes Byzantion, Kalchedon, Antandros, Lampouion, Lemnos, and Imbros, after the expedition of Darius into Europe.

The question is whether this title represents a satrapy, or simply a military post. Rawlinson understands it in the latter sense as "the command of the

Persian troops (ἀνθρώπων) in the satrapy of Lydia, and perhaps also in that of Bithynia." Krumbholz, *de Asiae minoris satrap. Pers.* (1883), 23 sqq., argues in favour of the other view. This anecdote decidedly reinforces that hypothesis: Spartan heralds to Asia would hardly escape a visit to the satrap in *loco*. But I am disposed to think that the satrapy here in question is not the 'third' (as Krumbholz assumes) but the 'first' or Sardian, which may very well have been held by Hydarnes (the elder) in succession to Artaphrenes (the elder). The phraseology is not against this suggestion; it is not in either case technically correct, would apply to one or other satrapy equally well, and something like it is indeed predicated of Artaphrenes in 5. 30 (τῶν ἐπιθαλασσίων τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ ἀρχεῖ πάντων). It will hardly be contended that the παραθαλάσσιοι are in the Hellespont, and the ἐπιθαλάσσιοι in the Lydian satrapy! (Rather perhaps ἐπιθαλάσσιοι might even cover both.) Thus though the στρατηγὸς τῶν παραθαλασσίων ἀνθρώπων here may be the satrap of Sardes. The worst thing to do with the phrase is to delete it. Cp. App. Crit.

6. ξείνια προθέμενος ἰστία, 'set a banquet before them for their entertainment'; cp. ξείνια προθεῖναι c. 29 *supra*, καὶ σφεας ἐπὶ ξείνια καλεῖ 5. 18, etc. ἰστιᾶν Ion. for ἰστιᾶν.

ξεινίζων, 'in the course of the banquet,' 'while at table.'

7. τί δὴ ἐν lively questions; cp. 2. 48. φεύγετε . . γενέσθαι: cp. φεύγουσι χρᾶσθαι 2. 91, 'avoid,' 'refuse.'

8. ἐς ἐμὶ: Hydarnes makes much of ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί: the example would not come so badly from one of 'the Seven,'

τε καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ πρήγματα ἀποβλέποντες. οὕτω δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς
 10 εἰ δοίητε ὑμέας αὐτοὺς βασιλεί, δεδοξάσθε γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοῦ
 ἄνδρες εἶναι ἀγαθοί, ἕκαστος ἂν ὑμέων ἄρχοι γῆς Ἑλλάδος
 δόντος βασιλέως." πρὸς ταῦτα ὑπεκρίναντο τάδε. "Τδάρνες,
 οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου γίνεται ἡ συμβουλή ἢ ἐς ἡμέας τείνουσα. τοῦ
 μὲν γὰρ πεπειρημένος συμβουλευείς, τοῦ δὲ ἄπειρος ἐὼν· τὸ
 15 μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος εἶναι ἐξεπίσται, ἐλευθερίας δὲ οὐκ ἔπειρήθης,
 οὐτ' εἰ ἔστι γλυκὺ οὐτ' εἰ μὴ. εἰ γὰρ αὐτῆς πειρήσαιο, οὐκ
 ἂν δόρασι συμβουλευοῖς ἡμῖν περὶ αὐτῆς μάχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 136 πελέκεσι." ταῦτα μὲν Ἵδάρνεα ἀμείψαντο. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ ὥς
 ἀνέβησαν ἐς Σοῦσα καὶ βασιλεί ἐς ὄψιν ἦλθον, πρῶτα μὲν
 τῶν δορυφόρων κελευόντων καὶ ἀνάγκην σφί προσφερόντων
 προσκυνεῖν βασιλέα προσπίπτοντας, οὐκ ἔφασαν ὠθεόμενοι

10 δεδοξάσθε et ἑκάτερος vult Naber 13 συμβουλὴ van H. || ὑμέας α
 14 τοῦ μὲν δούλου B 136. 2 βασιλέως SV: βασιλέως R 4
 προσπίπτοντας secl. van H. || οὐδ' ὠθεόμενοι Valckenaer

cp. 3. 70; but it might have been more effective if references to some of the Greek instances (Hippias, Demaratos, Metiochos, etc.) had been added.

10. δοίητε: on this form cp. T. L. Agar, *Class. Rev.* x. (1896) 329.

Δεδοξάσθε: cp. 8. 124, 9. 48; the statement looks a little like a reference to Demaratos' reports (cc. 101-3 *supra*), but very unlike what was to be expected if the Spartans had maltreated and slain Persian heralds.

11. ἕκαστος ἂν ὑμέων ἄρχοι γῆς Ἑλλάδος, not ἑκάτερος (says Abicht), because ὑμεῖς covers all Spartans. But in that case how much must Hydarnes diminish the number of ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι or multiply the number of γένοι Ἑλλάδες! The whole address is in the plural, not in the dual; Sperthias and Boulis are not to be supposed the only Lakedaimonians at table; the personal reference is very strong (ἐς ἐμέ); the offer of 8000 governorships (c. 234 *infra*) would be an absurdity, and Hdt. does not appear to be making Hydarnes ridiculous; in the reply of the Spartans the 'we' (ἡμέας· ἡμῖν) seems to refer to those present and speaking.

13. τοῦ μὲν: sc. τὸ δοῦλος εἶναι. τοῦ δέ: sc. εἰ ἔστι γλυκὺ (sic) ἐλευθερίῃ.

17. ἂν... συμβουλευοῖς: Hydarnes had not advised them to fight, but to surrender. The full thought seems to be: 'if you were to taste liberty you would

advise us to fight, and to fight to the last gasp, in defence of it.' πελέκει (an Assyrian word, *peleg*) cannot properly be 'a battle-axe' (spite of *Il.* 15. 711), or this proverbial expression would be pointless (cp. L. & S.).

136. 1. ταῦτα... Ὑδάρνεα ἀμείψαντο: double acc. as in 2. 173, 3. 52.

ἐνθεῦτεν: the omission to specify the exact locality of the interview with Hydarnes is a weak spot in the story. Perhaps the whole scene should be laid in Sardes.

3. ἀνάγκην: something more than the κτελεσμα and less than the ὠθισμὸς ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ. The σφί... προσπίπτοντας is an apparent rather than a real *Anakoluthon*; vid. App. Crit.

4. προσκυνεῖν βασιλέα: ἄνθρωπον: the verb takes a direct accusative. On the importance of the προσκύνῃς (*kou-tono*) cp. Arrian, *Anab.* 4. 10. 12. Cp. also c. 14 *supra*, 8. 118 *infra*. There are similar stories of English and other merchants in China, and one such of a Chinese official in Berlin; cp. Brinkley, *Japan and China*, x. 182, 184 f., 191, 199, 273.

The Greeks practised the προσκύνῃς to gods or holy places; Soph. *O. K.* 1654 f. ὁρῶμεν αὐτὸν γῆν τε προσκυνεῖν θ' ἅμα | καὶ τὸν θεῶν Ὀλυμπον ἐν ταύτῳ λόγῳ. Aischyl. *Pers.* 497 ff. might be quoted, though the speaker is *ex hypothesi* a Persian. But even to gods and holy

ὕπ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ποιήσῃ ταῦτα οὐδαμά· οὔτε γὰρ 5
σφίσι ἐν νόμῳ εἶναι ἄνθρωπον προσκυνέειν οὔτε κατὰ ταῦτα
ἡκεῖν. ὥς δὲ ἀπεμαχέσαντο τοῦτο, δεύτερά σφι λέγουσι τάδε
καὶ λόγου τοιοῦδε ἐχόμενα "ὦ βασιλεῦ Μήδων, ἔπεμψαν
ἡμέας Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντὶ τῶν ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἀπολομένων κηρύ-
κων ποιήνῃ ἐκείνων τέσσοντας," λέγουσι δὲ αὐτοῖσι ταῦτα 10
Ξέρξης ὑπὸ μεγαλοφροσύνης οὐκ ἔφη ὁμοῖος ἔσεσθαι Λακεδαί-
μονίοισι· κείνους μὲν γὰρ συγχέαι τὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων
νόμιμα ἀποκτείναντας κήρυκας, αὐτὸς δὲ τὰ ἐκείνοισι ἐπιπλήσσει
ταῦτα οὐ ποιήσῃ, οὐδὲ ἀνταποκτείνας ἐκείνους ἀπολύσειν
Λακεδαιμονίους τῆς αἰτίας. οὕτω ἡ Ταλθυβίου μῆνις καὶ 137

6 σφίσι Stein: σφι 7 τούτω ACs: τούτω BPd 10
τέσσοντας van H., Stein^s || δέ: δὴ Krueger 13 ἀποκτείνοντας α:
ἀνταποκτείναντας β

places the use of the word by Greeks is mainly metaphorical; there was little or no 'kissing,' whether of hands, garments, feet, or ground, with or without 'prostration' (*turpe solum tetigere mento!* Horace, *Od.* 2. 7. 12). The practice was rather Oriental than Hellenic, rather servile or barbarous than worthy of freemen and republicans (cp. Sittl. *Gebäude der Gr. u. Röm.* (1890) cap. ix.).
ἀποκτείναντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν might be (a) narrative, by the historian; (b) part of the *oratio obliqua*. The latter seems preferable, and would be made inevitable by the insertion of οὐδέ, cp. App. Crit.

6. κατὰ ταῦτα, 'for that.' κατὰ, 'on account of'; cp. 6. 44 νέειν οὐκ ἐπιστάτο καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο διεφθείροντο.

7. ἀπεμαχέσαντο, 'fought off,' i.e. got off by fighting; cp. 1. 9.

8. καί, 'or'; ἐχόμενα, 8. 142.

10. ποιήνῃ, c. 134 *supra*.

11. Ξέρξης ὑπὸ μεγαλοφροσύνης: another example of the king's μεγαλοφροσύνη, above c. 24, seems rather to condemn the characteristic. Though the word is not used, a more exact parallel may be found c. 146 *infra*: so exact, indeed, as to rouse a suspicion that this anecdote and that may after all refer to the same incident. Cp. c. 134 *supra*.

12. συγχέαι τὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων νόμιμα: cp. Eurip. *Suppl.* 311 νόμιμα πάσης Ἑλλάδος συγχέειν, Thuc. 5. 39. 3 συγχέαι τὰς σπονδάς. Something more than the 'germs' of international law

was involved in the sacrosanctity of heralds (*jus fœdiale*).

13. αὐτὸς δὲ . . . οὐ ποιήσαν. Xerxes borrows, *totidem sentis*, the maxim of Maiandrios 3. 142 ἐγὼ δὲ τὰ τῷ πέλας ἐπιπλήσω, αὐτὸς κατὰ δύναμιν οὐ ποιήσω. It looks like the reverse side of the Christian medal: πάντα οὐκ ἔσθ' ἂν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὕτως καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιείτε αὐτοῖς· οὕτως γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται 8. Matth. 7. 12; cp. 8. Luke 6. 31. κείνους μὲν . . . αὐτὸς δὲ is of course nothing but the strict Greek idiom (as in the stock example Thuc. 4. 28. 2 οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν).

14. ἀνταποκτείνειν, 'to slay' (not 'instead of' but) 'in return for.'

15. τῆς αἰτίας: *crimenis, culpas*.

137. 1. οὕτω . . . καὶ ταῦτα ποιήσαντων: cp. α. 230 οὕτω . . . καὶ διὰ πρόφασιν τοιήδε. It is not, however, obvious what οὕτω here implies beyond the Spartans' action just narrated, nor there apart from the πρόφασις fully understood (but cp. notes *ad l.*). In c. 164, on the other hand, τοῦτον δὲ . . . τὸν Κἄδμωσιν καὶ τοιοῦτω τρόπῳ ἀπικόμενον, though the καὶ is apparently redundant, yet there is at least the distinction between the person and the mode. The interpretation of ταῦτα depends on the previous question whether Σπαρτιῆται refers only to Sperthias and Boulis, or covers the whole action of the state: Σπαρτιῆται is used plainly c. 134 *ad f.* for the state, and that sense best suits the argument here.

ταῦτα ποιησάντων Σπαρτιητέων ἐπαύσατο τὸ παραντίκα, καίπερ ἀπονοστησάντων ἐς Σπάρτην Σπερθιῶ τε καὶ Βούλιος. χρόνῳ δὲ μετέπειτα πολλῷ ἐπηγέρθη κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννησιῶν 5 καὶ Ἀθηναίων πόλεμον, ὡς λέγουσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι. τοῦτό μοι ἐν τοῖσι θειότατον φαίνεται γενέσθαι. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ κατέσκηψε ἐς ἀγγέλους ἡ Ταλθυβίου μῆνις οὐδὲ ἐπαύσατο πρὶν ἢ ἐξῆλθε, τὸ δίκαιον οὕτω ἔφερε· τὸ δὲ συμπεσεῖν ἐς τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων τῶν ἀναβάντων πρὸς 10 βασιλέα διὰ τὴν μῆνιν, ἐς Νικόλαν τε τὸν Βούλιος καὶ ἐς

137. 2 σπαρτιητέων λακεδαιμονίων B || τὸ S: τὸ <μὲν> van H.: τοῦ 5 τε καὶ conj. Stein¹ approb. van H. 8 οὕτω. ἐφέρετο δὲ αCδ 9 ἔς τε τοὺς α

2. ἐπαύσατο τὸ παραντίκα: the ceasing of the wrath was only temporary; yet with a god who took the will for the deed (cp. 6. 86) more perhaps might have been hoped. The score finally lies with Xerxes and the lower morality. Hdt. does not come very well out of this story: nowhere does he apply the doctrine of *τίσις* (poινή), *δίκη*, *νέμεσις* (μῆνις), *φθόνος* to actual affairs in a more trivial or jejune spirit: the austere silence of Thucydides, who tells the same story in his own fashion, is here Hdt.'s condemnation. Cp. Introduction, § 11.

4. χρόνῳ δὲ μετέπειτα πολλῷ: in 430 B.C., some fifty-one years after, or it may be a year or two more, Thuc. 2. 67.

ἐπηγέρθη Stein takes as medial: as ἐξηγέρθη in 1. 34, 209 (of rising from sleep). κατὰ is here chronological; cp. 3. 131, 153, 1. 67 etc.

5. ὡς λέγουσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι: what exactly is it that the Lakedaimonians say? Perhaps no more than that the fate of the men in 430 B.C. was due to the *menis* of Talthybios; possibly that this manifestation of the *menis* was not unprecedented, not the first of its kind. Lakedaimonians may even have told the story of the *devotio* of Sperthias and Boulis: may even have connected it with a real or supposed outrage on Persian heralds or envoys in the days of Kleomenes. Hdt. appears at least to take credit to himself for the perception of the divine moral of the facts, especially as lying in the parentage of the two Spartans executed at Athens in 430 B.C. But was he really left to himself to draw this moral, if all the rest of the story was reported to him by Lakedaimonians, in the form above given? It

seems hardly credible. If the moral is all his own, the facts have not, perhaps, escaped manipulation by him. The transaction in 430 B.C. is somewhat differently reported by Thucydides, and in a way somewhat to obscure or spoil the Herodotean moral. Still more perhaps have the earlier 'facts' been transfigured in the interest of an immoral morality: the 'fable' has ever been the product of the 'moral,' which it is supposed to generate.

8. τὸ δίκαιον οὕτω ἔφερε. As *kḗrukes* had been outraged justice demanded that *ἀγγελοι* (ambassadors) should be visited—somewhat of a *non-sequitur*, except that *ἀγγελοι* may be taken as the generic term covering *kḗruξ* and *πρεσβευτής* (though generally in Hdt. equivalent to the latter, cp. c. 1 *supra*). By the previous story it appears that any Spartans might have volunteered for the *devotio*: the men sent might have been *ἀγγελοι* but not *kḗrukes*. In any case, unless the final victims were *kḗrukes*, could the justice of heaven, and Herodotus, have been satisfied?

But again, as the wrath had long ceased, and divination had been restored, a fresh outbreak of wrath seems to require a fresh crime. Hdt. has to explain the expiation of 430 B.C. as traceable to the crime of 491 (odd): surely a flaw in the divine justice, on his own principles. The statement οὐδὲ ἐπαύσατο πρὶν ἢ ἐξῆλθε is not true; it is contradicted by ἐπαύσατο τὸ παραντίκα above (ἐξῆλθε, cp. 6. 82, 107).

It is not contrary to those principles that the involuntary scapegoats of 430 B.C. are the sons of the voluntary scapegoats of 480 B.C., but it seems a weak

Ἀνήριστον τὸν Σπερθίεω, ὃς εἶλε Ἀλίας τοὺς ἐκ Τίρυνθος ὀλκάδι καταπλώσας πλήρει ἀνδρῶν, δῆλον ὦν μοι ὅτι θείον ἐγένετο τὸ πρῆγμα [ἐκ τῆς μήνιος]. οἱ [γὰρ] πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἄγγελοι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην, προδοθέντες δὲ ὑπὸ Σιτάλκεω τοῦ Τήρεω Θρηκῶν βασιλέος καὶ Νυμφοδώρου τοῦ 15

11 τοὺς ἐκ Τίρυνθος suspecta mihi γὰρ Stein¹: om. B: cancellos p. Stein²

13 ἐκ τῆς μήνιος del. Gomperz ||

spot in the system that vengeance overtakes the Spartans without any satisfaction or benefit to the Persians—rather, indeed, the reverse.

Nor is it obvious, on Herodotean principles, where Aristes son of Adeimantos comes in. *Que diable fait-il dans cette galère?* He rather spoils the concinnity of the moral. If he is in, why not the others? (Is it possible that the sentence μετὰ δὲ . . . ἀνὴρ is not from the hand of Hdt.? Cp. *infra*.)

11. ὃς εἶλε Ἀλίας . . . ἀνδρῶν. The Tirynthians, on the destruction of their city by the Argives (468 B.C. † cp. 6. 83 and my note) occupied Ἀλεις (Ἀλῖαι, Ἀλία, Ἀλική), a small town in the territory of Hermione, opposite the island of *Spetzia*: Strabo 373. (Steph. B. *sub* v. places it in Laconia, and cites Ephoros for an oracle given to the Tirynthians in explanation of the name: *sub* v. *Tiryns* he says that the former name of that city was Ἀλεις.) Ἀλεις is the scene of an Athenian defeat by Korinthians and Epidaurians in 458 B.C., Thuc. 1. 105; Ἀλεις is ravaged by the Athenians in 430 B.C., Thuc. 2. 56. 5; the Haliaeans must therefore at that time be reckoned among the allies of Sparta; and again in 425 B.C. (4. 45. 2). Blakesley (reading Ἀλίας) thought the exploit here referred to was merely one of those piratical proceedings at the opening of the Archidamian war recorded by Thuc. 2. 67. 4 (where the ὀλκάδες, by the way, belong to the sufferers not to the aggressors). Stein would date it during the time when Argos was in alliance with Athens (463–45 should be 462–51 B.C.); but why should a Spartan raid the Tirynthians at Halieis then? They would be no friends either of Argos or of Athens. Spartans would have been more likely to help the Tirynthians to the possession of Halieis than to harry them, when there established. Is it possible that τῶν ἐκ Τίρυνθος is a gloss?

12. ἀνδρῶν, fighting men, who had no business on a ὀλκάς!

δῆλον ὦν: Hdt. has become somewhat excited over the supernatural coincidence (*συμπεσού*): the result is a slight *Anacoluthon*.

13. οἱ: Thucyd. 2. 67 mentions three Spartan *πρέσβεις*, Aneristos, Nikolaos and Pratodamos (*sic*), without patronymics (which would not have suited Hdt.). The third Spartan is quite *de trop* from Hdt.'s point of view, and is here omitted. There were three other men in the same boat: Timagoras of Tegea, 'Aristeus' of Korinth, and an Argive by name Pollis, who had no public mission (184). The Athenians apparently put all six men to death (*ἀπέκτειναν*) and threw their bodies, perhaps not into the Barathron but into a rocky cleft (*καὶ ἐς φάραγγα ἐσέβαλον*) on the very day they arrived. Of these six summary executions Hdt. mentions three: cp. *infra*.

15. Σιτάλκεω τοῦ Τήρεω Θρηκῶν βασιλέος καὶ Νυμφοδώρου τοῦ Πίθου ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδηρίττω: does Hdt. forget that he has introduced Sitalkes before (4. 80)? That passage can hardly be subsequent to this; but the fortuitous and excursive character of this whole passage may easily excuse the absence of a cross reference. Thucydides treats more fully the Thracian agency in the matter; Nymphodoros is not mentioned in this connexion: elsewhere indeed (2. 29) he plays an important rôle when (summer of 431 B.C.) as a power at the court of Sitalkes (who had his sister to wife), and *proxenos* of Athens, he brought about the Atheno-Thracian alliance, and procured 'the freedom of the city' for Sadokos. It is Sadokos who with Thuc. 2. 67 plays the part here assigned to Nymphodoros, urged thereto by two Athenian *πρέσβεις* whose names and patronymics are given: the omission of Nymphodoros by Thucyd. is marked, and must be a deliberate correction of Hdt. (though Rawlinson

Πύθειω ἀνδρὸς Ἀβδηρίτεω, ἤλωσαν κατὰ Βισάνθην τὴν ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ, καὶ ἀπαχθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀπέθανον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ Ἀριστέας ὁ Ἀδεϊμάντου Κορίνθιος ἀνὴρ. ταῦτα μὲν νυν πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι ὕστερον 20 ἐγένετο τοῦ βασιλέως στόλου, ἐπάνειμι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον.

138 Ἡ δὲ στρατηλασίῃ ἡ βασιλέως οὐνομα μὲν εἶχε ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαύνει, κατίετο δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. πυνθανόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα πρὸ πολλοῦ οἱ Ἕλληνες οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ πάντες

16 Πυθίω Bekker, Holder
τοῦτ' cum os supra sc. V

18 δειμάντου B

20 τοῦ τοῦ RS :

would away with it by supposing that "Sadoeus may well have acted under the influence of Nymphodorus"). Only in one respect is the story as told by Hdt. more precise than that in Thuc., viz. in naming the place where the arrest was effected.

16. κατὰ Βισάνθην τὴν ἐν Ἑλλ. The preposition is locative. Was there any other Bisanthe except the one known to Steph. B. as πόλις Μακεδονίας κατὰ Θράκην, Ἑλληνίς, ἀποικία Σαμίων! Alkibiades built a castle there (ἐν Θράκῃ περὶ Βισάνθην, Plutarch 36), and in 400 B.C. Seuthes made a very attractive proposal to Xenophon: σοὶ δέ, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, καὶ θυγατέρα δώσω καὶ εἰ τις σοὶ ἐστὶ θυγάτηρ ὠήσσομαι Θρακίῳ νόμῳ, καὶ Βισάνθην οἰκήσιν δώσω, ὅπερ ἐμοὶ κάλλιστον χωρίον ἐστὶ τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ (Anab. 7. 2. 38, cp. 7. 5. 8). There is no doubt of the practical identity of Bisanthe with Rodosto on the sea of Marmora (cp. Oberkummer, *ap.* Pauly-Wissowa, iii. 504), a place with an excellent harbour.

18. Ἀριστέας ὁ Ἀδεϊμάντου Κορίνθιος ἀνὴρ: though the introduction of a third party rather spoils the closeness of the moral, yet it may be explained by the subsequent prominence of Adeimantos in the *Logoi* of Hdt., and of Aristaeas himself in the politics and operations of the time. The sentence μετὰ δὲ—ἀνὴρ might be a gloss; but a glossator would probably have introduced all the names of the victims from Thucydides.

20. ἐπάνειμι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον marks the story just told very clearly as a digression, an excursus, a possible addition: but where exactly has the *πρότερος λόγος* been interrupted? Is the digression confined to c. 137? Or does it extend from cc. 133-7? Or should

its beginning be carried back to c. 131, or even to c. 128? The problem of the composition of the whole passage cc. 128-137 is, indeed, a perplexing one; for its discussion cp. Introduction, § 9.

It is not, however, the mere *πρότερος λόγος* that is here resumed, except vaguely in the sense of the main theme, or story: rather there is a new departure: time, place, persons change, and the second chief part of this Book begins. Cp. Introduction, § 3.

138. 1. στρατηλασίῃ = στόλος just above. Cp. *ἑλασις* and *στρατηλασίῃ* c. 106 *supra*. *ἔλαν στρατὸν* c. 8 *supra*.

οὐνομα μὲν εἶχε. Stein well cp. Plato, *Apol.* 34 *δρομα ἔξετε* . . . ὡς Σωκράτῃ ἀπεκτόνατε. With οὐνομα cp. *πρόφασις* 5. 33, *λόγος* 5. 20, *πρόσχημα* c. 167 *infra*, all contrasting with *ἔργον* or some similar word. The contrast here is, however, effected by the change of verb: *ἐλαύνει* (μὲν) *κατίετο* δέ: 'had the name of being led against Athens, but was directed against all Hellas.' On the objective of the expedition cp. cc. 1, 5, 8, 11, 17, etc.

3. ταῦτα πρὸ πολλοῦ, 'that, long before.' Cp. c. 130 *supra*. How did they know it? From Demaratos? cp. c. 239 *infra*; through Argos? c. 148 *infra*; or from the many sources of information open to Athens in her transmarine connexions? Themistokles at least required no prompting from Sparta; cp. c. 144 *infra*.

οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ . . . ἐποιεῦντο, "non eodem modo adfecti erant," Baehr; "non idem secum statuerunt, accipiebant," Stein. Or, rather, 'took (were for taking) the matter very differently,' cp. 8. 109 *infra*.

ἐποιεῦντο. οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν δόντες γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ τῷ Πέρσῃ εἶχον θάρσος ὥς οὐδέν πεισόμενοι ἄχαρι πρὸς τοῦ βαρβάρου· οἱ δὲ οὐ δόντες ἐν δείματι μεγάλῳ κατέστασαν, ἅτε οὔτε νεῶν ἐουσέων ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἀριθμὸν ἀξιομάχων δέκεσθαι τὸν ἐπιόντα, οὔτε βουλομένων τῶν πολλῶν ἀντάπτεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, μηδικοῦντων δὲ προθύμως. ἐνθαῦτα ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέρ- 139 γομαι γνώμην ἀποδέξασθαι ἐπίφθονον μὲν πρὸς τῶν πλεονούν

138. 4 <τε> καὶ H. Stephanus, van H.

6 κατέστησαν B

139. 2 τῶν om. B

4. οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ οὐ δόντες: this passage has nothing to say to the passage cc. 131 f. *supra*, for the surrenders there are not πρὸ πολλοῦ. The discrepancy is evidence of that note being an insertion in the earlier draft, in which this passage already stood. These surrenders may date back to 491 B.C. (8. 48), or the passage may simply have stood thus, 'without prejudice,' before c. 131 was written, or the sentence in c. 32 (ἀττή-σοντας γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ καί) added to pave the way therefor. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

5. ἄχαρι: cp. ἀνεθέλγον c. 133, and for the word itself c. 36 *supra*.

6. ἐν δείματι μεγάλῳ κατέστασαν, 'were in a state of (mighty) terror.' This description of the mental state of the patriotic Greeks is surely an exaggeration. It accords ill with the utterances of Demaratos concerning the Spartans, c. 102 *supra*; and if stress is to be laid on νεῶν, hardly less ill with the resolution of Themistokles and of Athens, c. 144 *infra*. To exaggerate the cowardice of the Hellenes generally and particularly (cp. notably 8. 1-23) is a defect in Hdt.'s methods for which, perhaps, Delphi and Delphic influences are partly responsible: is not Delphi chiefly lurking under the shelter of τῶν πολλῶν?

139. 1. ἐνθαῦτα . . . οὐκ ἐπισχίσω. This passage, and indeed the whole chapter, is polemical, argumentative, apologetic, a brief on behalf of Athens: generally supposed to have been written about the time of the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war (so Baehr, Rawlinson, Stein *et al.*) and certainly well suiting the circumstances of that time. In that case, however, it must be regarded as among the passages last added to these Books, by the author's hand, unless we endorse the theory of Kirchhoff, which assumes that such notices of contemporary events mark just the points

respectively reached, at the time of their occurrence, by the author, in the single and continuous composition of the work. It would also probably in that case have been composed at Athens, and for an Athenian audience. An insertion the whole chapter might be; for though the next chapter grows apparently out of the argument and conclusion of this one, that appearance might be a result of clever dove-tailing and revision. The tone of the chapter, however, seems addressed rather to a non-Athenian than to an Athenian public—unless we suppose Hdt. to be trying to win a very cheap cheer from his audience; and the positive ascription of the passage to the date of the Archidamian war assumes that the unpopularity of Athens dated only from the 'thirties,' and was a growth of 'the years of Peace.' Such a view implies a complete misreading of the history of the *Pentekontaëteris*. This passage might have been written opportunely any time between the breach with Sparta in 462 B.C. and the Thirty Years' Peace, as well as in the 'thirties.' It might belong to the first draft of the work; or, if an addition, it may have been added in the second period of composition, either in Greece or even at Thurii. Least of all need we locate its composition and publication in Athens: Hdt. is addressing a hostile world, not a jury packed in his favour. Cp. the Apology for the Argives, c. 152 *infra*, and Introduction, § 9.

ἐνθαῦτα: here, 'at this point of my work'; cp. Plato's ἐνταῦθα τοῦ λόγου, *Krat.* 412 E, *Theait.* 177 c.

ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέργομαι: cp. c. 96 *supra*.

2. ἐπίφθονον, 'unpopular,' 'calculated to give offence,' cp. Cicero, *ad Att.* 8. 3. 6 (nonne) accipere (sc. triumphum) invidiosum ad bonos!

ἀνθρώπων, ὅμως δὲ τῇ γέ μοι φαίνεται εἶναι ἀληθὲς οὐκ ἐπισχῆσω. εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι καταρρωδήσαντες τὸν ἐπιόντα κίνδυνον 5 ἐξέλιπον τὴν σφετέρην, ἣ καὶ μὴ ἐκλιπόντες ἀλλὰ μέιναντες ἔδοσαν σφέας αὐτοὺς Ξέρξῃ, κατὰ <γε> τὴν θάλασσαν οὐδαμοὶ ἂν ἐπειρῶντο ἀντιοῦμενοι βασιλεῖ. εἰ τοῖνυν κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μηδεὶς ἠντιοῦτο Ξέρξῃ, κατὰ γε ἂν τὴν ἡπειρον τοιάδε ἐγίνετο· εἰ καὶ πολλοὶ τειχέων κιθῶνες ἦσαν ἐλλη- 10 μένοι διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθοῦ Πελοποννησίοις, προδοθέντες ἂν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἐκόντων ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης, κατὰ πόλιν ἀλίσκομένων ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ

3 ἀνθρώπων: 'Ελλήνων Naber || γ' ἐμοὶ Schaefer, van H. 4 οἱ
'Ἀθηναῖοι = 6 γε Stein³ 7 ἀντιοῦμενοι B, Holder 8 ἠντιώτο
Naber || ἂν om. B 9 ἐγίνοντο C: ἐγένετο dz || χιτῶνες B 12
πόλεις BCd

πρὸς τῶν πλείων ἀνθρώπων: πρὸς, 'in the eyes of,' cp. c. 138 *supra*, and especially 4. 205 πρὸς θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι. The φθόνος here is of the earth, earthy. ἀνθρώπων is not complimentary, and might suit 'barbarians,' Ionians, and such like, without excluding Spartans and other Dorians.

3. οὐκ ἐπισχῆσω, sc. τὴν γνώμην, or ἀποδέσσει τὴν γνώμην. Either Hdt. is a hypocrite, or for this passage he deserves an echo of Heine's praise of Luther: *er konnte Alles für die Wahrheit thun, nur nicht lügen!* This formal and judicial utterance on Athens shows Hdt. in the most favourable light, whether as regards heart or head. The *asyndeton* (οὐκ ἐπισχῆσω. εἰ κτλ.) gives it an added gravity.

4. εἰ . . . ἐξέλιπον τὴν σφετέρην: but they did evacuate their land and city. What, then, does Hdt. mean? That Salamis was theirs, so that they did not clear completely out? Or is *καταρρωδήσαντες* the real predicate? It was not fear (but policy, strategy) that caused them to abandon their country. Or has Hdt. started by saying a little too much? He at once proceeds to qualify: ἣ καὶ μὴ ἐκλιπόντες, which implies the evacuation! What was in his mind, perhaps, was not so much the evacuation of Athens and Attica, as the complete abandonment of the Greek cause, and the departure to seek a new home elsewhere (cp. 8. 62, and here just below *ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν Ελλάδα*). The excitement of the moment produces some clumsiness, or inadequacy of thought

and expression, as not seldom with Hdt. Cp. Introduction, § 11.

τὸν ἐπιόντα: line 28 *infra*, and c. 138 *supra*; once or twice too often.

7. ἐπειρῶντο ἀντιοῦμενοι. Hdt. constructs *πειράσθαι* with participles, e.g. cc. 148, 172 *infra*.

9. τειχέων κιθῶνες, perhaps a technical, not merely an Herodotean metaphor. We say not 'tunic' but 'mantle' or 'curtain.' Stein thinks it is a purely poetical phrase "perhaps out of an oracle." The ἄλσος χιτῶν with which Hektor threatens Paris, *Il.* 2. 57 (not, surely, a 'Steingrab' but 'death by stoning'), is a purely poetical metaphor. So, too, Xenoph. *Sym.* 4. 38 (ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ) πάνν μὲν ἄλσειοι χιτῶνες οἱ τοῖχοι μοι δοκοῦσιν εἶναι, πάνν δὲ παχείαι ἐφειστριδὲς οἱ ὄροφοι. Bashr also quotes 1. 181 τὸ τεῖχος θώρηξ ἐστὶ. Athenaeus 99 d preserves a phrase of the orator Demades: τὸ δὲ τεῖχος "ἐσθῆτα τῆς πόλεως." 'If the Isthmus had been clothed (dressed, curtained, mantled) with a multitude (καὶ πολλοί) of walls built right across it . . .'; τεῖχος ἐλαύνειν 9. 9.

10. προδοθέντες ὑπό, not quite of the same sense as in c. 137 *supra* (except as we might say, *vulgo*, 'given away').

11. οὐκ ἐκόντων ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης: cp. c. 132 *supra*.

12. κατὰ πόλιν . . . στρατοῦ: κατὰ distributive. The Athenian orator *ap.* Thuc. 1. 73. 4 puts exactly the same point: it is strange that a point so obvious should seem to have required so much insistence.

τοῦ βαρβάρου, ἐμουνώθησαν, μουνωθέντες δὲ ἂν καὶ ἀποδεξάμενοι ἔργα μεγάλα ἀπέθανον γενναίως. ἡ ταῦτα ἂν ἔπαθον, ἡ πρὸ τοῦ ὀρώντες ἂν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας 15 μηδίζοντας ὁμολογῇ ἂν ἐχρήσαντο πρὸς Ξέρην. καὶ οὕτω ἂν ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἢ Ἑλλάς ἐγίνετο ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι. τὴν γὰρ ὠφελίην τὴν τῶν τειχέων τῶν διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ ἐληλαμένων οὐ δύναμαι πυθέσθαι ἥτις ἂν ἦν, βασιλέος ἐπικρατέοντος τῆς θαλάσσης. νῦν δὲ Ἀθηναίους ἂν τις λέγων σωτήρας γενέσθαι 20 τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἂν ἀμαρτάνοι τὸ ἀληθές. οὗτοι γὰρ ἐπὶ ὁκότερα τῶν πρηγμάτων ἐτράποντο, ταῦτα ῥέψειν ἔμελλε· ἐλόμενοι δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιεῖναι ἐλευθέρην, οὕτω τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πᾶν τὸ λοιπὸν, ὅσον μὴ ἐμήδισε, αὐτοὶ οὗτοι

13 τῶν βαρβάρων S, Schaefer 15 πρὸ τούτου Plutarch. Mor. 864
16 ξέρξαι BPz, Stein¹ 18 τὴν om. Sd 21 τὸ ἀληθές α: τάλῃθές
BPz: τοῦ ἀληθείος αὐτ λέγων τάλῃθές Reiske: τάλῃθές Schaefer, Holder
23 οὕτω τὸ Valckenaer, Stein²: τοῦτο τὸ α, Stein¹²: τοῦ, τὸ β: τὸ simpliciter Cobet, Holder 24 ὃν πᾶν Paria. 2933 || αὐτοῦ β

13. καὶ ἀποδεξάμενοι ἔργα μεγάλα: καὶ not a copula, but an intensive; *vel*, Baehr; *quasi*, Stein. The sentence is a homage to Thermopylai, but the suggestion that, not merely a given body of Spartans on the battle-field, but the whole number of able-bodied citizens would have died the death, is so extreme that it naturally suggests the alternative of a conditional submission, which follows.

15. πρὸ τοῦ, chronological, cp. 8. 108 πρὸ τούτου, yet has the force of a logical alternative, which really excludes the preceding supposition.

16. ὁμολογῇ ἂν ἐχρήσαντο contradicts flatly the words of Demaratos c. 102, and also spoils the effect of the heroic alternative just formulated; but it curiously anticipates the speech put into the mouth of Eurybiades 8. 108, and the action threatened by the Athenians themselves, 9. 11. Chileus too, 9. 9, repeats or anticipates points in this passage.

17. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα is ambiguous, and may mean (a) 'in both cases alike,' 'in either case,' i.e. whether they died to the last man, or made terms with Xerxes, cp. 9. 97, 3. 87 (Sitzler and others); (b) 'on both elements,' 'by sea and by land': thus Stein; cp. c. 10 *supra*. Or (c), coming much to the same thing in sense as (b), though derived

from the sense of (a), 'both as respects the case of the Athenians and as respects the case of Lakedaimonians.' (b) or (c) would be quite consistent with regarding the sentence ἡ ταῦτα . . . πρὸς Ξέρην as a later insertion.

ἐπὶ with dat., 'in subjection to.' τὴν γὰρ ὠφελίην . . . τῆς θαλάσσης only repeats the point already made above *ei τῶν κτλ.* The argument is also put into the mouth of Chileus the Tegeatan, 9. 9 *infra*, and is virtually conveyed in the advice of Demaratos, c. 235 *infra*.

21. ἀμαρτάνοι τὸ ἀληθές. The accusative is peculiar, cp. App. Crit. Stein defends it on the analogy of ὁδὸν ἠμέλησε, c. 163 *infra*, *ei simi.*, where a word is anomalously constructed by the analogy of a synonym; and the number of such anomalies in Hdt. is altogether not inconsiderable. A substituted accusative is especially easy to forgive, and is here especially forcible.

22. τῶν πρηγμάτων, 'sides,' 'interests.' ῥέψαν, of course metaphorical, from the balance; cp. II. 22. 43.

23. ἐλόμενοι . . . ἐπεγείραντες. Blakeley wished to rewrite this passage; the readings are doubtful, *τοῦτο* and *αὐτοὶ* being the chief cruxes, cp. App. Crit. Hdt. was undoubtedly somewhat excited when writing this chapter, and the order, or disorder, of his words shows it.

τὸ Ἑλληνικόν: cp. 8. 144.

25 ἦσαν οἱ ἐπεγείραντες καὶ βασιλέα μετὰ γε θεοὺς ἀνωσάμενοι. οὐδὲ σφέας χρηστήρια φοβερὰ ἐλθόντα ἐκ Δελφῶν καὶ ἐς δαῖμα βαλόντα ἔπεισε ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀλλὰ καταμεινάντες ἀνέσχοντο τὸν ἐπίοντα ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν δέξασθαι.

140 Πέμψαντες γὰρ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς Δελφοὺς θεοπρόπους χρηστηριάζεσθαι ἦσαν ἔτοιμοι· καὶ σφι ποιήσασι περὶ τὸ ἱρὸν τὰ νομιζόμενα, ὥς ἐς τὸ μέγαρον ἐσελθόντες ἵζοντο, χρᾶ ἢ Πυθίῃ, τῇ οὐνομα ἦν Ἀριστονίκη, τάδε.

25 ἀνωσάμενοι H. Stephannus, van H.

140. 3 ἐλθόντες B

25. μετὰ γε θεοὺς: "post deos quidem," Baehr, 'next after'; cp. c. 168 *infra*. Not 'if only the gods would let them.' The victory of the Greeks is to Hdt. primarily a work of special intervention from above; cp. 8. 109.

26. οὐδὲ σφέας . . , 'it was not they that . . .'

χρηστήρια φοβερὰ . . . καὶ ἐς δαῖμα βαλόντα. If φοβερὰ is taken in the active sense, then ἐς δαῖμα β. is tautologous. A stronger sense seems gained by viewing the responses as effects and causes of fear: panic-stricken and panic-striking. The description of the oracular responses, ἐλθόντα ἐκ Δελφῶν, not, as it turns out, spontaneously, but in answer to inquiries, and their calculated effect (ἔπεισε ἐκλ. γ. 'Ελ.) seems to show an unusual detachment on Hdt.'s part, as though, when he wrote this passage, the glamour of Delphi had somewhat faded. (Is he regretting that he himself had been persuaded ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν Ἑλλάδα for a home in the west?)

28. ἀνέσχοντο . . . δέξασθαι: ἀνέχεσθαι with infin. (or partic. 5. 19 ἀνέχεν ὀρίων) in the sense of εἰσῆναι, *sustinere* (eine sehr seltene Bedeutung, Stein).

140. 1. πέμψαντες γὰρ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι: the article, perhaps only as resuming Ἀθηναῖοι, c. 139.

The date of this mission is a matter of moment. Hdt. unfortunately gives no precise indication, but appears to date it before the assembling of the Congress at the Isthmus (c. 145 *infra*). As that may be dated to 481 B.C. (summer or autumn) the *theoria* would not be later than the spring. Stein even dates it back to 482 B.C. Such an early date is out of the question, from a historical and psychological point of view. Even Delphi was not shaking with fear at that time. These oracles cannot be dated

before the disaster at Thermopylai; and the second one was obviously obtained with especial reference to the impending battle at Salamis. Cp. further on the question, Appendix III. § 7.

θεοπρόπους = θεωροί, as in 1. 67, etc. They were two in number (cp. ἱκον last line of response) but their names are not on record.

2. χρηστηριάζεσθαι: used here absolutely (to obtain oracular advice, to consult the oracle); in c. 178 *infra* with τῷ θεῷ. There is a slight confusion between οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι and their envoys; at least the σφι which follows can only refer to the θεοπρόποι. This confusion runs through the response itself.

3. τὰ νομιζόμενα: (1) lustration, with holy water from the Kastalian spring; (2) coronation with laurel; (3) prayer and sacrifice (Baehr *ad* l. Schoemann-Lipsius, *Gr. Alterth.* ii. 1902, 322); all performed at the altar in the precinct (περὶ τὸ ἱρὸν) before entering τὸ μέγαρον, where the consultants took seat (ἵζοντο), after handing in their question in writing to the προφῆτης, who gave it to the Pythia in the ἄδυτον. Generally speaking, the utterance of the Pythia was inarticulate and required interpretation, redaction by the Delphic prophet (8. 36 *infra*) or prophets; how long this process may have occupied it is impossible to say. Upon occasion, the response (no doubt previously prepared) came articulate, and versified, apparently, from the lips of the Pythia, or required no more editing than could be given by the experts in the ἄδυτον. In the present and following chap. we seem to have genuine responses, but evidently very carefully composed and redacted: "Homeric" (Baehr).

4. Ἀριστονίκη ("Sieghild," Baehr): this name of good omen counts for nothing in these responses; perhaps Hdt. records it a little ironically. The

ὦ μέλεις, τί κάθησθε; λιπὼν φύγ' ἐς ἔσχατα γαίης 5
 δώματα καὶ πόλιος τροχοειδέος ἄκρα κάρηνα.
 οὔτε γὰρ ἡ κεφαλὴ μένει ἔμπεδον οὔτε τὸ σῶμα,
 οὔτε πόδες νέατοι οὔτ' ὦν χέρες, οὔτε τι μέσση
 λείπεται, ἀλλ' ἄζηλα πέλει· κατὰ γὰρ μιν ἐρείπει
 πῦρ τε καὶ ὄξυς Ἄρης, Συριηγενὲς ἄρμα διώκων. 10
 πολλὰ δὲ κάλλ' ἀπολεῖ πυργώματα κοῦ τὸ σὸν οἶον,

5 φύγ' ἐς Reiske, van H., Stein³: φεύγ' codd., Stein^{1,2}, Holder
 (λοιπὸν φεύγετ' d: πόλιν φύγετ' Oenomaus ap. Euseb. praep. ev. 5. 24)
 7 μένει CP: μενεί 9 ἀίδηλα Blomfield, van H. || ἐρείπει α 10
 ἀσιηγενὲς ε 11 τὸ σὸν οἶον CP: τόσον οἶον

name is grammatically constructed in apposition to *οἶον*, not to *τῇ*.

5. μέλεις, τί κάθησθε: the plural, as the singular which follows (φύγ'), is addressed to the Athenian state, not merely to the two *theopropoi*; the sitting still is not merely that in the temple, but that in their native land. μέλεις in Homer means 'vain,' 'useless,' but in later Greek, as here, 'wretched' (Aeschyl., Soph., Eurip. all used it thus). The change is traced to Hesiod, *Theog.* 563.

ἔσχατα γαίης, '(the) ends of (the) earth.' Stein cps. 8. 62, and thinks 'the Italian coast' is meant; the reference does not seem to be so definite (nor so definite in every direction as *αἱ ἑσχατιαὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης* in 3. 106). Without *ἐς* (cp. App. Crit.) the accusative may be a vague one of motion (this is better than to take it as direct accusative, and understand the words of Attika, and much better than making *ἔσχατα* agree with *δώματα*). Yet the advice probably means merely leaving Attika for the Peloponnesos (cp. 8. 40 f.).

6. τροχοειδέος: suspiciously like an anachronism. Athens was *τροχοειδής* after the Themistoklean walls were built; so in 1. 98 Hdt. cps. the wall of Ekbatana to the Ἀθηνέων κύκλος: but at the date of the oracle Athens was an unwalled city (cp. 8. 51). It may, however, have had a wall round it in earlier (prae-Peisistratidean) days, and the epithet may be traditional.

7. οὔτε γὰρ ἡ κεφαλὴ κτλ.: the passage contains the metaphor or analogy of 'the Body politic'; cp. the oracle in c. 148 *infra*. But the description appears eminently inapplicable to Athens and the Athenians. In a more material sense it might apply to Athens and Attica after the Persian occupation (8. 50-8),

and so help to date the response: μέσση below must agree with πόλιος. But the description of Attica and Athens may be a prediction conjectured from the state of Phokis, cp. 8. 32, 33.

9. ἀζηλα πέλει: Homeric πέλει = ἐστί (or perhaps γίνεται or ἐρχεται). ἀζηλα might be the subject of πέλει or a part of the predicate (in which case the subject πάντα must be supplied out of the context, or what not). ἀζηλος may be ἀ-ζηλος = ἀζήλωτος, or, better (with Stein) = ἀδολος, erroneously derived by the oracle-maker (from Hesiod, *Works* 6 βεῖα δ' ἀρίζηλον μινύθει καὶ ἀδολον δέξει) who assumed that ζήλος = δόλος. Cp. App. Crit.

κατὰ γὰρ μιν ἐρείπει: the tmesis, as in l. 14 *infra*. μιν, sc. τῇ πόλει. The description just suits the situation in 8. 50 ff., but see also note on l. 7 *supra*.

10. Συριηγενὲς ἄρμα διώκων, 'following in the track of a Syrian chariot,' cp. c. 63 *supra*. Aeschyl. *Persae* 84 (Σύριον θ' ἄρμα διώκων) may be a reminiscence of this oracle, unless the text here has been corrupted from Aeschylus; cp. App. Crit. Is the ἄρμα Διὸς ἱππῶν (c. 40 *supra*), or the chariot of the king (*ibid.*), or more generally a war chariot, here in view? It may be doubted whether in the Persian war any chariots of war reached Athens, or even Thebes; the only war-chariots recognized by Hdt. in the army-list are the Libyan and Indian (c. 86 *supra*). But the phrase need not be pressed; it may be conventional. The oriental chariot was familiar in Greece in Minoan and Mykenian days, was not forgotten in Homeric times, and in the age of Hdt. was still used in Kypros, cp. 5. 113.

11. πολλὰ δὲ κάλλ' ἀπολεῖ: a prediction, perhaps in the very act, or on the very eve of fulfilment; cp. 8. 32, 33. But Delphi had no fear for itself; 8. 35-39.

- πολλοὺς δ' ἀθανάτων νηοὺς μαλερῷ πυρὶ δώσει,
οἳ πού νῦν ἰδρῶτι βρούμενοι ἐστήκασι,
δείματι παλλόμενοι, κατὰ δ' ἀκροτάτοις ὀρόφοισι
15 αἷμα μέλαν κέχυται, προῖδόν κακότητος ἀνάγκας.
ἀλλ' ἔτον ἐξ ἀδύτοιο, κακοῖς δ' ἐπικίδνατε θυμόν.
141 ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεοπρότοποι συμφορῇ τῇ
μεγίστῃ ἐχρέωντο. προβάλλουσι δὲ σφέας αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ
κακοῦ τοῦ κεχρησμένου Τίμων ὁ Ἀνδροβούλου, τῶν Δελφῶν

12 ναοὺς α 14 δέμασι β || ὀρόφοισιν α, Holder 15
ἀνάγκης α: ἀνάγκην Cd 16 κακοῖσι αC: κακοῖσι νῦν d: κακοῖς α ||
ἐπικίδνατε: ὑποπίντατε? van H. 141. 3 κεχρησμένου β: 'forma
fortasse ubiquae revocanda' van H.; cp. Weir Smyth, § 615 p. 512

12. μαλερῷ: in Homer always an epithet of fire (μάλα).

13. οἳ: why not the Ἀθάνατοι (on the Greek side), i.e. their statues? This is more forcible than to refer the relative to νηοῖς. βρούμενοι for βέμενοι, cp. μαχοῦμενοι. Clemens Alexandr. (728) read here βεβούμενοι (βεέω). Rawlinson and Blakesley *ad l.* give a list of sweating statues; cp. Cicero, *Div.* 1. 74, 98, 2. 58 etc.; Diodor. 17. 10. 4.

ἰδρῶτι: they sometimes exuded blood. δέματι παλλόμενοι, cp. *Hymn to Demeter* 293. For πάλλεσθαι cp. 9. 140.

14. κατὰ is of course in *imesi*=κατακέχυται. A bloody roof was to be seen at Delphi itself on a later occasion, Diodor. 17. 10. 5 (335 B.C.).

15. προῖδόν κακότητος ἀνάγκας: can blood 'fore-see' inevitable woe, or is 'foresee' confusion for 'fore-show' (so Stein, *solltamt für προφαίνον*)? For the interpretation of the signs cp. Diodor. i.e. τὸν δὲ τῶν ἀνδριάντων ἰδρῶτα ὑπερβάλλουσαν κακοπάθειαν, τὸ δ' ἐν πλείοσι τόποις φαινόμενον αἷμα φόνον πολλὸν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐσόμενον (σημαίνειν ἔφασαν).

16. ἔτον ἐξ ἀδύτοιο: the dual here (followed by the plural) might tempt us to regard the whole response as addressed primarily to the two θεοπρότοποι, and through them to all and every Athenians. If ἀδύτον is used strictly, they had no right therein; but see below, next c.

κακοῖς δ' ἐπικίδνατε θυμόν: a much debated phrase. It seems quite out of keeping with the context, if interpreted to be an encouragement, as by Stephanus, Larcher, Miot, Schweighaeuser, Lange, Baehr, L. & S. It does not even seem ambiguous ("prepare your soul for evil," Schoell), but definitely discour-

aging. θυμός is simply the mind (cp. c. 51 *supra*). ἐπικίδναται is used only in the passive by Homer; here 'spread your mind on evils,' or 'bespread your mind with evils,' is equivalent to saying, 'all hope abandon'; van Herwerden does not like the word here: cp. App. Crit.

141. 1. συμφορῇ τῇ μεγίστῃ ἐχρέωντο: a literal and prompt obedience to the behest: κακοῖς δ' ἐπικίδνατε θυμόν. For the expression cp. c. 134 *supra*.

2. προβάλλουσι δὲ σφέας αὐτοὺς: with this expression cp. Soph. *O. T.* 745 f. οἱμοὶ τάλας· εἰκ' ἐμᾶντὸν εἰς ἀράς δεινὰς προβάλλων ἀρτίως οὐκ εἰδέναι; Eurip. *Rhes.* 182 χρὴ δ' ἐπ' ἀξίους πονεῖν ψυχὴν προβάλλοντ' ἐν κόβοισι δαίμονος. Though neither is exactly parallel to the use of the word here, all three have the note of 'abandonment' in them, "giving themselves up for lost" ("res suas desperantibus," Stein). Cicero, *Tusc.* 2. 54 qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, abjiciunt se, atque ita afflicti et exanimati jacent. . . sunt enim quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore. Schweighaeuser, indeed, takes the word here materially, "humum se prostraverunt." (The present participle is rather against that.)

ὑπό: they are abandoning themselves to despair "under the influence of, or the effects of the evil, which has been oracularly revealed"; cp. ὑπὸ δέουσι τε καὶ κακοῦ ἔρρηξε φωνήν 1. 85, ὑπὸ τοῦ παρεόντος κακοῦ ὁ Δαρείος ἀγρυπνήσει εἰχερο 3. 129.

3. κεχρησμένου might seem to be the Herodotean form from χράω: not to be confused with κέχρημαι, κεχρημένος. Van Herwerden would recall the latter form everywhere. But cp. App. Crit. and c. 145 *infra*.

ἀνὴρ δόκιμος ὅμοια τῷ μάλιστα, συνεβούλευέ σφι ἱκετηρίην λαβοῦσι δεύτερα αὐτὶς ἐλθόντας χρᾶσθαι τῷ χρηστηρίῳ ὥς 5 ἱκέτας. πειθομένοισι δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι καὶ λέγουσι “ὦναξ, χρήσον ἡμῖν ἄμεινόν τι περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, αἰδεσθεὶς τὰς ἱκετηρίας τάσδε τὰς τοι ἤκομεν φέροντες, ἢ οὐ τοι ἄπιμεν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδύτου, ἀλλ’ αὐτοῦ τῇδε μένομεν ἔστ’ ἂν καὶ τελευτήσωμεν,” ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι ἢ πρόμαντις χρᾶ δεύτερα 10 τάδε.

οὐ δύναται Παλλὰς Δί’ Ὀλύμπιον ἐξιλάσασθαι
λίσσομένη πολλοῖσι λόγοις καὶ μήτιδι πυκνῇ.

4 ἱκετηρίαν B, Holder, van H. 5 χρᾶσθαι B || ὥς ἱκέτας del. van H.
9 μενέομεν B, Stein¹ 2, Holder, van H. et al. 10 δὲ erasum in A (‘forsan recte’ van H.): om. Bz

Τίμων ὁ Ἀνδροβούλου: neither the propitiously named father, nor the son, is otherwise known to fame. ὅμοια τῷ μάλιστα (δοκίμῳ), cp. c. 118 *supra*.

4. ἱκετηρίην . . ὥς ἱκέτας: on the previous occasion, though they had observed the proper ritual of ‘consultants,’ they had not presented themselves as ‘suppliants’ (e.g. they had taken seats in the *megaron*). Now they were to arm themselves with the suppliant’s olive or laurel branch, filleted with wool (ἱκετηρίην, sc. *ράβδον*; cp. *λευκοστεφεῖς ἱκτηρίας*, Aischyl. *Suppl.* 192); cp. Hermann-Stark, *gotlead. Alterth.* (1858) p. 138.

6. τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι: Hdt. doubtless understands the term of the *θεοπρόνοι*, and supposes them not to have left Delphi or reported to the Athenians at home the doleful response obtained. The exact interval between the two responses Hdt. does not indicate: was it hours, or days, or longer? Was the first response not conveyed to Athens, or perhaps to Salamis, before the second was emitted? Or had the two *Theoroi* directions (from Themistokles) to move heaven and earth in order to obtain a Delphic sanction for the plan of remaining at Salamis and there doing battle? The first response supports the plan, afterwards ascribed to the Peloponnesians, of the complete evacuation of Attica and Salamis, and the transfer of the Athenians to the Peloponnese; the second favours the plan of those in Athens who were determined to make a stand at Salamis (and even perhaps upon the mainland). These responses can only be dated in reason to the days or weeks when that

strategic question was the dominant and urgent one. It is conceivable that Delphi delivered two contradictory directions on two successive days; but it seems not unlikely that a more considerable interval separated the two responses, during which Themistokles contrived, by one means or another, to adjust the wires at Delphi. It is a frappant inconsequence in the story of Salamis that Themistokles is not represented as making any use of these responses in his arguments with Euribiades and the Peloponnesians (8. 60). The proper inference therefrom is, not that these are mere *vaticinia post eventum*, and the whole story of the Athenian *theoria* to Delphi a later fiction, but that Hdt. follows in different parts of his narrative different sources, without troubling to consider their mutual bearings.

9. αὐτοῦ τῇδε μένομεν ἔστ’ ἂν καὶ τελευτήσωμεν: the supplication on behalf of Athens and Attica (περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, not of course ‘Hellas’) contains a threat of “sitting *dharna*,” which apparently is effectual; cp. Maine, *Early Institutions*, pp. 40, etc. Orestes cp. Eurip. *Iphig. in Taur.* 972 ff. applies the same method of compulsion: *πρόσθεν ἀδύτων ἐκταθεὶς, νῆστις βορᾶς, ἐπώμοσ’ αὐτοῦ βίον ἀπορρήξειν θανάων, εἰ μὴ με σώσει Φοῖβος, ὅς μ’ ἀπώλεσεν*. The present is more forcible than the future (cp. App. Crit.). Stein cps. cc. 235, 236, 9. 17, 46, etc.

10. ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι resumes καὶ λέγουσι: cp. c. 136 *δεύτερά σφι λέγουσι τάδε* . . λέγουσι δὲ αὐτοῖσι ταῦτα.

12. ἐξιλάσασθαι: the preposition is emphatic. Whether the intercessory

- 15 σοὶ δὲ τόδ' αὖτις ἔπος ἐρέω ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας.
 τῶν ἄλλων γὰρ ἀλικομένων ὅσα Κέκροπος οὖρος
 ἐντὸς ἔχει κευθμῶν τε Κιθαιρῶνος ζαθέιο,
 τείχος Τριτογενεῖ ξύλινον διδοῖ εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς
 μῶνον ἀπόρθητον τελέθειν, τὸ σὲ τέκνα τ' ὀνήσει.
 20 μῆδ' ἐσὶ γ' ἵπποσύνην τε μένειν καὶ πεζὸν ἰόντα
 πολλὸν ἀπ' ἡπείρου στρατὸν ἥσυχος, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρεῖν
 νῶτον ἐπιστρέψας· ἔτι τοί ποτε κἀντίος ἔσση.
 ὦ θεή Σαλαμῖς, ἀπολεῖς δὲ σὺ τέκνα γυναικῶν
 ἣ που σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος ἣ συνιούσης.

21 νότον B || ἔτι οἱ? Stein² approb. van H.

prayer of Pallas is merely metaphorical, or whether the goddess is believed to be truly interceding on behalf of Athens, is open to question; at any rate Olympian Zeus is regarded at Delphi as omnipotently, or at least supremely, directing the course of human affairs.

14. ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας: Blakesley takes Ἀδάμας as an epithet of Zeus, 'having approached the inflexible One.' Apollo in any case is speaking (masc. πελάσσας), but, *inter alia*, this rendering presents, or exaggerates, a rivalry between Apollo and Athene not probable in a response. (Blakesley's paraphrase suppresses this point.) πελάσσειν is as frequently causal as intransitive, specially in poetry, and may also be used metaphorically; e.g. Pindar, *Ol.* 1. 80 (78): κρᾶτε δὲ πέλασον (sc. ἐμέ), *fac compotem* (Rumpel, *Lexicon*, *sub v.*). So here: ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας (sc. τόδ' ἔπος), 'that I have made as of steel, that shall never be broken.'

15. Κέκροπος οὖρος: Lange, Stein, and others make οὖρος=ὄρος, and understand simply the Akropolis, a view not taken by any of the Athenians of the time, cp. c. 142 *infra*; Rawlinson and others, οὖρος=ὄρος, so that K. δ.=Attica, and Kithairon simply resumes the chief feature of the Attic boundary on the land-side. Or better still, perhaps, K. οὖρος (=ὄρος) might stand generally for the πόλις, the whole city; cp. Philochoros ap. Strabon. 397 Κέκροπα πρῶτον εἰς δώδεκα πόλεις συνοικίσαι τὸ πλῆθος ὧν ἄνθρωπα Κεκροπία Τετράπολιν Ἐπακρία κτλ. Cp. *Etym. M.* 352 τὴν τῶν πολιτῶν ἐποικίαν ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ Κεκροπίαν προσηγόρευσε.

16. κευθμῶν: recessus, vallis, Pind. *Py.* 9. 34 ὀρέων κευθμῶνας ἔχει σκιοέντων: *fr.*

101.(70.) 4 καὶ ποτε τὸν τρικάρνου Πρωτὸν κευθμῶνα κατέσχεθε (Rumpel, *Lex. Pindar.*).

Κιθαιρῶνος: cp. 9. 19 *infra*.

17. Τριτογενεῖ: i.e. Athens, cp. 4. 180. The epithet here might be not merely a poetic or metrical convenience, for the word probably meant 'born of water' (see L. R. Farnell, *Cults of the Greek States*, i. 266), though it must be admitted that Themistokles makes no use of this etymology in his exegesis.

18. τό: demonstrative? or relative? the fact ἀπόρθητον τελέθειν? or the actual τείχος?

19. ἵπποσύνην: the abstract for the concrete; in Homer, 'horsemanship.' Baehr remarks that this oracle imitates the Epic style, but is destitute of the native colour of the Epos.

22. ὦ θεή Σαλαμῖς κτλ.: these two celebrated lines follow immediately and naturally upon the promise ἔτι τοί ποτε κἀντίος ἔσση, and so are probably an authentic part of the original response, which, therefore, can only have been framed at a time when the possibility of an engagement at Salamis was evident, and the plan was being pressed; i.e. after Thermopylai-Artemision. *Sc.*: its position is justified by the projection of the vocative.

23. ἣ που σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος ἣ συνιούσης, generally interpreted 'either in the time of sowing, or gathering in the harvest.' Baehr observed, however, that the exact meaning of the line is far from clear. σκιδνασθαι is frequent in *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, but never used of scattering seed, but of crowds dispersing, *Il.* 1. 487 etc.; of spray, ὑψόσθ' δ' ἀχρη σκιδναται, *Il.* 11. 308; of dust, ὕψι δ'

ταυτά σφι ἡπιώτερα γὰρ τῶν προτέρων καὶ ἦν καὶ ἐδόκεε 142
εἶναι, συγγραφάμενοι ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ὥς δὲ
ἀπελθόντες οἱ θεοπρόποι ἀπήγγελλον ἐς τὸν δῆμον, γινῶμαι
καὶ ἄλλαι πολλαὶ γίνονται διζήμενων τὸ μαντήιον καὶ αἶδε
συνεστηκυῖαι μάλιστα· τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἔλεγον μετεξέτεροι 5
δοκέειν σφίσι τὸν θεὸν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν χρῆσαι περιέσεσθαι.
ἡ γὰρ ἀκρόπολις τὸ πάλαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ῥηχῶ ἐπέφρακτο.

142. 2 ἀπήϊσαν ἐς ἀθήνας B 3 οἱ θεοπρόποι secl. van H.
4 ἐγίνοντο Ba 6 σφίσι Stein, van H.: σφι codd., Holder 7
τῶν Ἀθηναίων del. Cobet

ἀελλα Σκιδναται, *Il.* 16. 375; of a fountain, or well, in a garden, ἀνὰ κήπον *ἄπαντα Σκιδναται*, *Od.* 7. 130. In the *Hymn to Demeter* 277, from the garments of the goddess herself ὁμῇ δ' ἡμερέσσα . . . Σκιδνατο. In all these cases there is a sense of dispersion, diffusion, dissipation. Still more strained is the interpretation of Δημήτερος συνείσεως of the gathering in of the harvest. Even if Δημήτηρ σκιδναται could mean 'the seed is being sown,' could Δημήτηρ σύνεισι (or συνέρχεται) mean 'the harvest is being gathered'? (On σκιδνασθαι cp. 8. 23.)

At least it may be worth while to suggest that the reference in the line is not generally to springtime and autumn, but definitely to the date of the Eleusinian Mysteries, which coincided with the battle of Salamis. Perhaps the allusion in the line is to something in the ritual; or, if 'Demeter' might stand for the 'Demeter-worshipper' or the *Mystai*, the line might simply mean that the battle should take place either when the worshippers were assembling or dispersing. Cp. 8. 65.

142. 2. συγγραφάμενοι might seem to imply that the response was audibly delivered, and subsequently written down at the request of the consultants; but what then of the previous response, of the same length? If not written, how was it preserved? The word here cannot be pressed, least of all in the interests of a meticulous chronology.

3. τὸν δῆμον: i.e. the *Ekklesia*. The first report would inevitably have been made to the *Boule*, which is here, perhaps, included, or presupposed.

4. διζήμενων, 'of persons trying to interpret.' *διζησθαι*, a not uncommon word in Hdt. (c. 103 *supra*), found also in Herakleitos, Demokritos, Lucian, retains the long penultimate vowel

throughout (cp. *δημαι*, *κίχημαι*). Weir Smyth, *Ionics*, p. 483, regards it as the prose and *δίζωμαι* as the poetic form. Cp. *δίζω* (in the oracle), Hdt. 1. 65.

5. συνεστηκυῖαι, 'in conflict,' 'opposed,' a metaphor from battle, or wrestling. Cp. 8. 142 *ἐστ' ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε συνεστήκη*: 8. 79 *συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν*: 132 *συνεστήκει δὲ ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἡ Γοθρόω*: 6. 108 *τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔχειν πόνους συνεστεῶτας Βαιωταῖσι*: 1. 208 *γινῶμαι μὲν αὐταὶ συνέστασαν*.

τῶν πρεσβυτέρων: the younger men do not appear to have had any say in the matter. It was not usual at Athens for a man under thirty to address the *Ekklesia*. Cp. Telfy, *C. J. A.* 88 138-9.

7. ῥηχῶ ἐπέφρακτο: at what date exactly does Hdt. mean to say that the Athenian Akropolis was (had been) protected by a 'wood' or 'thorn'? Is τὸ πάλαι relative to the occasion described, or to the date of composition? Is the pluperfect of the verb to be interpreted strictly, and in relation to the recorded occasion, or loosely and in relation to the (time of) record? Is it assumed that the ῥηχός was a thing of the past, at the time of Salamis, or only in the days of Hdt.? Do the verb and tense refer simply to the original act of fortification, or to a continued state, or condition of defensibility? It seems rather to be implied that the ῥηχός was in existence at the time of Salamis (even if out of repair, 8. 51, but cp. note *ad l.*), and was interpreted to be τὸ ξυλινδὸν τεῖχος. The elder men in 480 B.C. could remember the sieges of the Akropolis in 511-8 B.C. (cp. 5. 64, 72). This remark, then, is the historian's own; but the *ἔδλα* is in contrast, not merely to the writer's present, but to the date of the response, though the pluperfect

- οἱ μὲν δὴ [κατὰ τὸν φραγμὸν] συνεβάλλοντο τοῦτο τὸ
ξύλινον τεῖχος εἶναι, οἱ δ' αὖ ἔλεγον τὰς νέας σημαίνειν τὸν
10 θεόν, καὶ ταύτας παραρτέεσθαι ἐκέλευον τὰ ἄλλα ἀπέντας.
τοὺς ὧν δὴ τὰς νέας λέγοντας εἶναι τὸ ξύλινον τεῖχος
ἔσφαλλε ἔπεα δύο τὰ τελευταῖα ῥηθέντα ὑπὸ τῆς Πυθίης,
ὦ θεῖη Σαλαμῖς, ἀπολεῖς δὲ σὺ τέκνα γυναικῶν
ἣ που σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος ἢ συνιούσης.
15 κατὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἔπεα συνεχέοντο αἱ γινώμαι τῶν φαμένων τὰς
νέας τὸ ξύλινον τεῖχος εἶναι· οἱ γὰρ χρησμολόγοι ταύτη
ταῦτα ἐλάμβανον, ὥς ἀμφὶ Σαλαμίνα δεῖ σφεας ἐσσωθῆναι
143 ναυμαχίην παρασκευασαμένους. ἦν δὲ τῶν τις Ἀθηναίων
ἀνὴρ ἐς πρώτους νεωστὶ παριών, τῷ οὐνομα μὲν ἦν Θεμι-

8 κατὰ τὸν φραγμὸν secl. Gomperz, Stein² || συνεβάλλοντο B 12
ἔπεα δύο τὰ Stein⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾: τὰ δύο τὰ codd., Stein¹, Holder: τὰ δύο ἔπεα τὰ
van H. 143. 1 ἔην codd.

does not signify that the ῥηχός was no longer in existence in 480 B.C. The exact meaning of ῥηχός (= ῥαχός) is not certain. Is it 'thorn' or 'wild olive'? In any case it evidently suggests some kind of fortification, palisade, of wood. Just as the outer door of a student's rooms at Oxford is called "an oak" (Blakesley), so ῥαχός might at Athens = φραγμός, σταύρωμα (cp. Rawlinson). But what was its relation to the Πελασγικὸν (Πελαργικὸν) τεῖχος (cp. 5. 64)? Was the 'palisade' distinct from the 'wall,' or a part of it, or identical with it (a name from a still older time for it)?

8. συνεβάλλοντο, 'conjectured'; cp. 1. 6. 107, cc. 24 *supra*, 184, 187 *infra*.

9. οἱ δ' αὖ: sc. τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, but perhaps of νεώτεροι were with them.

10. παραρτέεσθαι: c. 20 *supra*.

12. ἔσφαλλε, 'tripped up,' 'upset,' 'disturbed.' Why? The lines appeared to foretell a defeat at Salamis, while the 'wooden wall' was to remain intact. Why the τέκνα γυναικῶν should have been assumed to be Greeks, and Athenians, is not quite obvious. Perhaps it was only argued that they might be.

15. συνεχέοντο, 'were confounded,' 'were put to confusion.' Cp. 8. 99, and for a more literal use c. 115 *supra*, and 4. 127. The mental metaphor is as old as Homer; cp. *Il.* 9. 612, 24. 358; *Od.* 8. 139.

16. The χρησμολόγοι, the experts, 'took,' i.e. 'understood,' the oracle; cp.

λαμβάνειν φρενί, 9. 10. The imperfects here might be emphasized.

17. ἀμφὶ with accus. of place is perhaps rather vaguer than περί (cp. c. 140), and with a sense of motion thither. (Salamis is not Athens, nor Attica.) Cp. with the dative next c.

143. 1. ἦν δὲ τῶν τις Ἀθηναίων ἀνὴρ: ἀνὴρ is emphatic, predicative (cp. 1. 51 τῶν τις Δελφῶν).

2. ἐς πρώτους νεωστὶ παριών: the temporal adverb is relative to the date of the event, not of the record. In c. 148 *infra* νεωστὶ is used of an event which had taken place ten to fifteen years previously. This man had been Ἀρχων in 493 B.C., while the Archontate was still an elective office; cp. Thuc. 1. 93. 3, Ἀθ. π. 22. 5. ἐς πρώτους, 'to the front rank' (of citizens), a sense found in Homer: *Il.* 15. 643 ἐν πρώτοισι Μυκηναίων, *Od.* 6. 60 μετὰ πρώτοιςιν ἔοντα Βουλὰς βουλευέειν.

τῷ οὐνομα μὲν . . ἐκαλέετο: there is no real antithesis intended between οὐνομα and ἐκαλέετο, much less between ἐκαλέετο and ἦν. The redundancy of style is perhaps designed to make the first introduction of Themistokles, son of Neokles, more elaborate and signal, and not to suggest a γραφὴ ξενίας. Themistokles was already gathered to his fathers, or rather buried as to his mortality in the market-place of Magnesia (Thuc. 1. 138. 4), when this passage was first written (aye, well before Hdt. began his literary career). Hdt.

στοκλέης, παῖς δὲ Νεοκλέος ἐκαλέετο. οὗτος ὤνῃρ οὐκ ἔφη πᾶν ὀρθῶς τοὺς χρησμολόγους συμβάλλεσθαι, λέγων τοιάδε· εἰ ἐς Ἀθηναίους εἶχε τὸ ἔπος εἰρημένον ἔόντως, οὐκ ἂν οὕτως μιν δοκέειν ἡπίως χρησθῆναι, ἀλλὰ ὧδε “ὦ σχετλίη Σαλαμῖς” ἀντὶ τοῦ “ὦ θεΐη Σαλαμῖς,” εἴ πέρ γε ἔμελλον οἱ οἰκῆτορες ἀμφ’ αὐτῇ τελευτήσῃν· ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους τῷ θεῷ εἰρησθαι τὸ χρηστήριον συλλαμβάνοντι κατὰ τὸ ὀρθόν, ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἐς Ἀθηναίους. παρασκευάζεσθαι ὦν αὐτοὺς ὡς ναυμαχίᾳ 10 σοντας συνεβούλευε, ὡς τούτου ἔοντος τοῦ ξυλίνου τείχεος. ταύτῃ Θεμιστοκλέος ἀποφαινομένου Ἀθηναῖοι ταῦτα σφίσι ἔγνωσαν αἰρετώτερα εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ τῶν χρησμολόγων, οἱ οὐκ ἔων ναυμαχίην ἀρτέεσθαι, τὸ δὲ σύμπαν εἰπεῖν οὐδὲ

5 ἔπος α: πάθος β || ἔόντως Reiske: ἔόν κως || οὕτως ἡμῖν β: οὕτω μοι z 7 ἀντὶ . . Σαλαμῖς del. Cobet approb. Holder, van H. 12
θεμιστοκλέους α || ἀθηναίους β || σφίσι Stein: σφι 13 μᾶλλον om. β
14 εἰπεῖν Stein²⁵: εἴπαι Gompertz, Holder, van H.: εἶναι codd., Stein¹

does not preserve the name of Themistokles' mother (as of Perikles', 6. 181), whether she was Thracian, or Halikarnassian (Plutarch, *Them.* 1), or, it may be, Athenian. Neither does Hdt. represent him as a *novus homo*. This passage is in no way to the discredit of Themistokles; on the contrary, he is introduced with a flourish of trumpets. Hdt. has but just entered on his account of the Greek preparations with a report of the Delphic responses to Athens, and brings Themistokles upon the scene as a brilliant and sagacious diviner (*μάντις δ' ἀριστος ὅστις εἰκάζει καλῶς* Eurip. *ap.* Plutarch. *Mor.* 432 = *Frag.* 963 Nauck), putting the experts to shame, and as author previously of the self-denying ordinance which gave the silver surplus for a patriotic experiment.

3. οὐκ ἔφη πᾶν. They were right about there being a ναυμαχίη, but wrong about its being a defeat (*ἔσσησθαι*).

4. συμβάλλεσθαι: not very different from λαμβάνειν *supra* and συλλαμβάνειν *infra*; cp. c. 142 ll. 8, 16 *supra*.

5. ἐς Ἀθηναίους εἶχε τὸ ἔπος εἰρημένον ἔόντως. Stein takes εἶχε εἰρημένον as simply a periphrasis for εἰρητο (i.e. εἶχε = ἦν), quoting in support 3. 48 ὁβρισμα ἐς τούτους εἶχε γενόμενον. The adverb perhaps enforces this rendering. Cp. App. Crit. But the order of the words here is noticeable (*ἔχειν ἐς*, cp. c. 180 *supra*), and the point would be clearer without the participle.

6. μιν cannot refer to Themistokles as subject of δοκέειν (*Abicht*), for that construction would require *αὐτός*. It must stand for τὸ ἔπος, however harsh the construction, which goes rather beyond 6. 82 (even if μιν there is right, and rightly referred to τὸ Ἄργος). But cp. App. Crit.

7. οἰκῆτορες, 'settlers,' 'occupants,' cp. 2. 103, 4. 9, 35, Thuc. 1. 2. 3, 2. 27. 1, 3. 92. 5. The uses in Aischyl., Soph., Eurip. gain point from seeing that οἰκῆτωρ means not 'inhabitant' in the ordinary sense, but 'settler.' The Athenians in Salamis were 'klerucha' (L. & S. does not understand this.)

8. ἀμφ' αὐτῇ. The preposition, though primarily locative, may be taken (Stein points out) as causal too.

10. ὡς ναυμαχῆσοντας, 'at Salamis,' a rather important supplement, for a battle off Euboea would not be ἀμφὶ Σαλαμῖνα or Σαλαμῖνι: a fresh proof that this response cannot have been procured before the evacuation of Artemision.

14. τὸ δὲ σύμπαν εἰπεῖν: cp. App. Crit. It is plain that there was a party in Athens, headed or supported by the χρησμολόγοι, in favour of following the precedent of Teos and Phokaia in 546 B.C. (cp. 1. 164-8), abandoning their country (ἢ πατρίς c. 141 *supra*) and finding a new home beyond the seas. Such a project is practically inconceivable in 482 B.C. (where Stein dates the oracles), or even in 480 B.C. before the

15 χεῖρας ἀνταΐρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ ἐκλιπόντας χώρην τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 144 ἄλλην τινὰ οἰκίειν. ἐτέρη τε Θεμιστοκλεί γνῶμη ἔμπροσθε
 ταύτης ἐς καιρὸν ἡρίστευσε, ὅτε Ἀθηναίοισι γενομένων χρη-
 μάτων μεγάλων ἐν τῷ κοινῷ, τὰ ἐκ τῶν μετάλλων σφι
 προσήλθε τῶν ἀπὸ Λαυρείου, ἔμελλον λάξεσθαι ὀρχηδὸν
 5 ἕκαστος δέκα δραχμάς. τότε Θεμιστοκλῆς ἀνέγνωσε Ἀθη-
 ναίους τῆς διαιρέσεως ταύτης παυσαμένους νέας τούτων τῶν
 χρημάτων ποιήσασθαι διηκοσίας ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν πρὸς

144. 3 ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν B^{Pz}
 d || ὀρχηδὸν B A²B²: ὀρχιδὸν A¹B¹:
 van H. 6 διαιρέσεως B
 πόλεμον B

4 λαυρίου B || λάξεσθαι B: λάξεσθαι
 ἡβηδὸν d 5 ἕκαστος del. Cobet,
 7 διηκοσίας vide comment. infra || ἐς

collapse of the defence at Artemision-Thermopylai. Themistokles himself kept that plan in reserve to force a battle in the Straits; cp. 8. 62 *infra*; and it may be that the idea had been formulated long before as a possibility, if the worst came to the worst. It might even be older than the days of Marathon. But that it was seriously proposed in Athens before a blow had been struck in 480 B.C. is (*me iudice*) incredible.

144. 1. ἔμπροσθε ταύτης: but not so very long before, if we may date the γνῶμη to the same year as the ψήφισμα and accept from 'Aristot.' *Ἀθ. πολ.* 22. 7 the year 483-2 B.C. as the year of the 'Naval Law.' Themistokles had, however, been working for years, probably, to carry his point. Baehr, indeed, dated this proposal back to 493 B.C. in connexion with the archonship and the harbour-project (Thuc. 1. 93. 3). But Thucydides does not mention it there (nor elsewhere), and in 1. 14. 3 rather favours a date after Marathon. On the ἀπιστία of this γνῶμη cp. B. Bosanquet, *Philosophical Theory of the State* (1899), pp. 114 f.

4. προσήλθε: a financial term, cp. πρόσδοσις.

τῶν ἀπὸ Λαυρείου looks rather like a gloss: τὰ (χρήματα) ἀπὸ Λ. would have been less curious; Plutarch, *Them.* 4 has Laureion; *Ἀθ. πολ.* 22. 7 has τὰ μέταλλα τὰ ἐν Μαρωνείᾳ. That this 'Maroneia' was in Attika (not in Thrace) is clear from Harpokration *sub v.* There had been apparently an extension of the mining; cp. Kenyon *Ἀθ. π.*³ (1892) *ad l.c.* On the mines at Laureion generally cp. J. J. Binder, *Laureion*, Laibach, 1895.

ἔμελλον δέκα δραχμάς. It had been the practice of the Siphnians to divide annually the income from their mines, 3. 57. A similar practice may have obtained at Athens (*παυσαμένους infra*, but cp. note). If the number of Athenian citizens was (conventionally) reckoned at 30,000 (5. 97) and each man was to receive 10 drachmai, the total sum to be divided was 50 talents. Whether that was mere surplus or full income does not clearly appear. *Ἀθ. πολ.* l.c. περιεγένετο τῇ πόλει τάλαντα ἑκατὸν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων. That may represent the accumulation of two years. 100 talents would only provide 100 ships, which is, in fact, the number given by the *Ἀθην. πολ.* But the Athenians had a (standing) fleet of 50-70 vessels already in the Aeginetan war.

λάξεσθαι: Ionic δ = Attic η, Weir-Smyth, p. 135.

ὀρχηδὸν, apparently a *παρὰ λεγ.*, cp. *ὄρχος, ὀρχέομαι*, etc., obviously means *virilitas*, and enforces ἕκαστος.

6. νέας τούτων τῶν χρημάτων ποιήσασθαι: *genitivus pretii*. *Ἀθ. π.* 22. 7 gives a somewhat suspicious account of the agency employed in the matter, as if 100 ships could be built without any one's knowing. The figure διηκοσίας here is suspicious. It is Hdt.'s total for the Athenian contingent in 480 B.C., but he seems here to make it a specific item in the psephism of Themistokles, which was probably a *προβούλευμα* laid before the ἐκκλησία in due form. 200 talents would have been necessary to provide 200 ships, which, on Hdt.'s own figures above, would have taken four years. See further, Appendix III. § 4 and note l. 11 *infra*.

7. τὸν πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Αἰγινήτας

Αἰγινήτας λέγων. οὗτος γὰρ ὁ πόλεμος συστάς ἔσωσε ἐς τὸ τότε τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀναγκάσας θαλασσίους γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους. αἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ μὲν ἐποιήθησαν, οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν, ἐς δέον 10 δὲ οὕτω τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐγένοντο. αὐταί τε δὴ αἱ νέες τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι προποιοιθεῖσαι ὑπῆρχον, ἐτέρας τε ἔδεε προσναυπηγέσθαι. ἔδοξέ τε σφί μετὰ τὸ χρηστήριον βουλευομένοισι ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὸν βάρβαρον δέκεσθαι τῇσι νηυσὶ πανδημί, τῷ θεῷ πειθομένους, ἅμα Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βουλομένοισι. 15

Τὰ μὲν δὴ χρηστήρια ταῦτα τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ἐγεγόνεε. 145 συλλεγομένων δὲ ἐς τὸν τὸν περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα [Ἑλλήνων

8 λέγω *ds* || *ἐς* τὸ om. *SP* approb. Holder, van H. 11 οὕτω *B* :
τούτῳ *α* || ἐγένοντο *S* || αὐταί τε κτλ. vid. comment. infra || νῆες *B* 13
μετὰ : κατὰ conl. Stein² approb. van H. 15 πανδημί *α*, van H., Stein² :
πανδημί *B*, Stein¹ 145. 2 Ἑλλήνων τῶν del. Bekker approb.
Holder, van H., eadem ante περὶ rettulit Schaefer : τῶν tantum secl.
Valckenaer, Stein² : text. intact. reliq. Stein¹

λέγων : cp. App. Crit. Thucyd. 1. 14. 3 Ἀθηναίους Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπεισεν Αἰγινήταις πολεμοῦντας καὶ ἅμα τοῦ βαρβάρου προσδοκίμου ὄντος, τὰς ναὺς ποιήσασθαι αἰσπερ καὶ ἐνανμάχησαν plainly refers to this same occasion, but does more direct justice to Themistokles. Hdt. appears to ascribe to the Aeginetan war an automatic and compulsory causation which it could not possess, except as exploited by the statecraft of Themistokles. Hdt. is badly informed altogether concerning the war between Athens and Aegina. When he wrote this passage he was presumably unacquainted with the stories now preserved in Bks. 5 and 6 (cp. my Hdt. IV.-VI., Appendix VIII.). The absence of any backward reference in this place is a stronger argument than mere silence for the earlier composition of this passage ; and the incoherence of Hdt.'s accounts of the wars makes it the more probable that those passages are of later composition ; see further on the subject Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

8. ὁ πόλεμος συστάς : cp. 8. 142 συνεστήκη, 1. 74 μάχης συνεστρώσης. The phrase is Homeric; *Il.* 14. 96 πολέμοιο συνεσταδὸς καὶ ἀντή. Cp. c. 142 *supra*, Thuc. 1. 15. 2.

11. αὐταί τε . . . προσναυπηγέσθαι. This sentence is a little incoherent in itself, and, if the Athenians had already 200 ships, inconsistent with the records in Hdt. The text may be suspected of some disorganization : this sentence and

the preceding one (αἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ μὲν . . . ἐγένοντο) might change places with advantage, ἑκατὼν (ρ') being substituted for διηκοσίας (σ') above, and τασαύτας inserted here after ἐτέρας τε. The words ἐτέρας τε (τασαύτας) ἔδεε προσναυπηγέσθαι imply of course a dogma of the sovran Demos.

13. ἔδοξέ τε σφί . . . βουλευομένοισι. These words clearly express a formal resolution or act of the Boule and Ekklesia, but the exact point or stage of the proceedings, and the exact purpose of the dogma, are not quite so clear. If this act is the consequence of the oracular responses, and the interpretation of Themistokles, then this resolution (a) is inadequate and inconsequent, for it ought to specify Salamis (ἀμφὶ Σαλαμίνα) as the scene of resistance, and (b) its date would of course be subsequent to the reception of the responses, i.e. after the breakdown at Thermopylai. But the terms of the dogma (ἐπιόντα κτλ.) suit an initial stage in the proceedings and preparations, and constitute the original determination of Athens to resist the invasion ἅμα Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βουλομένοισι. This resolution is taken independently of Delphi, or at least of the responses above reported, which belong, as has been shown, to a later date, on the eve of Salamis. The words δέκεσθαι τῇσι νηυσὶ πανδημί explain the fact that there were no Athenians in the forces at Thermopylai.

145. 2. συλλεγομένων δὲ ἐς τὸν τὸν.

τῶν] τὰ ἀμείνω φρονούντων καὶ διδόντων σφίσι λόγον καὶ πίστιν, ἐνθαῦτα ἐδόκεε βουλευομένοισι αὐτοῖσι πρῶτον μὲν 5 χρημάτων πάντων καταλλάσσεσθαι τὰς τε ἔχθρας καὶ τοὺς κατ' ἀλλήλους ἔοντας πολέμους· ἦσαν δὲ πρὸς τινὰς καὶ ἄλλους †ἐγκεκρημένοι, ὁ δὲ ὢν μέγιστος Ἀθηναίοισι τε καὶ

4 αὐτοῖσι βουλευομένοισι B: αὐτοῖσι del. Kallenberg 5 πάντων om. B 7 ἐγκεκρημένοι codd., Stein: ἐγκεκρημένοι αὐτ' ἐγκεχειρημένοι αὐτ' ἐγκεκριμένοι Reiske, συγκεκρημένοι Cobet, ἐγγεγρημένοι Bekker, ἐνηργ-
μένοι Madvig: quorum ἐγκεκρημένοι approb. Holder, nihil autem van H.

Hdt. does not specify the place, the exact time, the conveners. Tittmann supposed the Amphiktyonic League to be here in session, but its members ill correspond to the description of τὰ ἀμείνω φρονούντες (cp. c. 132 *supra*), and this passage rather suggests the formation of a special league πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην (or ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ, Thuc. 1. 102. 4). Was it in Sparta, in the 'Hellenion'? cp. Pausan. 3. 12. 6 (5) τὸ δὲ χωρίον ὃ καλοῦσιν Ἑλλήνιον, ἐστὶν εἰρημένον ὡς οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ξέρην διαβαίνοντα ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην παρεσκευάζοντο ἀμυνόμενοι, κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον (συνήλθον) βουλευόμενοι τρόπον οὕτινα ἀνθέξουσιν. The words διαβαίνοντα ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην need not be pressed into yielding a later date (in the spring of 480 B.C.) at a time when the Isthmos appears from Hdt. to be the rendezvous and place of meeting (cp. c. 175 *infra*). Stein (and others) take the Isthmos to be the place of meeting here also. The πρόβουλοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος appear as meeting at the Isthmos in c. 172 *infra* (probably in the spring of 480 B.C., cp. notes *ad l.*); but we have here to do with an earlier meeting, probably in the autumn of 481 B.C., and even if alliance between Sparta and Athens had already been formed, or had already subsisted a decade, yet this meeting appears as the constitutive act (διδόντων σφίσι λόγον καὶ πίστιν) and may very well have been held at Sparta in the Hellenion, probably the normal meeting-place for the Lakedaemonian Symmarchy. The meeting here described was something more than an ordinary meeting of that League, of which Athens was not a member (cp. Appendix III. § 5).

περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. The preposition is to be taken as a locative, if the reading of the text is sound, but cp.

App. Crit. In c. 172 *infra* (τῶν πολλῶν τῶν τὰ ἀμείνω φρονούντων περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα) the order of the words leaves no doubt that περὶ is there used causally, though with the accusative.

4. ἐδόκεε . . . πρῶτον μὲν. The first resolution they came to was one in favour of a general amnesty, or pacification all round (ἐχθρῶν καταλλαγῇ): perhaps this first meeting did not get much further; but cp. *infra*. Plutarch, *Themist.* 6 credits the great Athenian with moving, and Cheilon of Tegea with seconding, this motion.

7. ἐγκεκρημένοι might come regularly from ἐγχράομαι, but what could it mean? (i.) 'wanting in or of,' sc. καταλλαγῆς? Or again (ii.) as passive: 'were (had been) in-used, inured, were of long standing'? (cp. the rare ἐχρήσθησαν, c. 144). (iii.) Hesychios has ἐγκεκρημένοι: σπονδὰς ἔχοντες. It might, then, mean here: '(suspended) under truce, for the time'—but not permanently composed: (iv.) L. & S. seem to think it might come from ἐγχράω = ἐγχραῖω (cp. 6. 75) and mean 'there were (had been) wars undertaken,' but approve (like Baehr) of Reiske's conjecture ἐγκεχειρημένοι (ἐγχειρεύειν), which Schweighauser thinks unnecessary, taking ἐγκεκρημένοι to be a syncopated form of that very word. Of the various conjectures (cp. App. Crit.) Reiske's ἐγκεκρημένοι has found more general favour, cp. c. 51 *supra* συνεκράσαντο φίλην, 5. 121 ἐγκεκράμενος πρήγματα μεγάλα.

ὁ δὲ ὢν μέγιστος: δὲ ὢν, cp. 9. 45. Beside the Atheno-Aiginetan, there were long-standing feuds between Sparta and Argos (cp. c. 148), the Phokians and Thessalians (8. 27 ff.), Athens and Thebes, and so forth. Argos and Thessaly were not represented at this meeting; Thebes perhaps was.

Αἰγινήτησι. μετὰ δὲ πυνθανόμενοι Ξέρξην σὺν τῷ στρατῷ εἶναι ἐν Σάρδισι, ἐβουλεύσαντο κατασκόπους πέμπειν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην τῶν βασιλέος πρηγμάτων, ἐς Ἄργος τε ἀγγέλους 10 ὁμαιχμίην συνθησομένους πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην, καὶ ἐς Σικελίην ἄλλους πέμπειν παρὰ Γέλωνα τὸν Δεινομένεος ἕς τε Κέρκυραν κελεύουσας βοηθεῖν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, καὶ ἐς Κρήτην ἄλλους, φροντίσαντες εἴ πως ἔν τε γένοιτο τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ εἰ συγκύψαντες τούτῳ πρήσσοιεν πάντες, ὡς δεινῶν ἐπιόντων 15 ὁμοίως πᾶσι Ἕλλησι. τὰ δὲ Γέλωνος πρήγματα μεγάλα ἐλέγετο εἶναι, οὐδαμῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζω.

Ὡς δὲ ταῦτά σφι ἔδοξε, καταλυσάμενοι τὰς ἔχθρας πρῶτα 146 μὲν κατασκόπους πέμπουσι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην ἄνδρας τρεῖς. οἱ

11 ὁμαιχμίην τε α 12 πέμπειν del. Cobet approb. Holder, van H.
14 φροντίσαντες Stein³: φρονήσαντες codd., Stein^{1,2}, del. Cobet, van H. ||
γενοῖατο β || εἰ αSV: οἱ R: del. Cobet, Holder, van H. 15 πρήξαιεν!
Stein³ 17 τῶν: ὅτεων Cobet ('non male' Baehr), van H.

8. μετὰ 84: how long after Hdt. unfortunately does not specify. It may have been at the same meeting; it may have been at a subsequent meeting, and even perhaps at a meeting held at a different place. The introduction of the fresh synchronism (Ξέρξην σὺν τῷ στρατῷ εἶναι ἐν Σάρδισι) might favour an interval, or might simply be explanatory of the next resolution.

9. κατασκόπους. The story of their adventure follows immediately, c. 146.

10. ἐς Ἄργος: cp. cc. 148-52 *infra*. ἀγγέλους=πρέσβεις, cp. c. 1 *supra*.

11. ὁμαιχμία: a poetical or archaic word for *συνμαχία*, cp. ἡ αἰχμή (= πόλεμος) c. 152 *infra*, αἰχμή 5. 94, τὸ μεταίχμιον 6. 77, 112, 8. 140, αἰχμάλωτος 9. 76.

πρὸς, 'against,' cp. c. 152 *infra*; contr. τὴν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας *συνμαχίην*, c. 149 *infra*.

ἐς Σικελίην ἄλλους: cp. cc. 153 ff., visiting Korkyra *en route*.

13. ἐς Κρήτην ἄλλους, cc. 169 ff. The number of ambassadors is not stated. In the only case where details are given there appear to be one Spartan and one Athenian; cp. c. 161 *infra*.

14. φροντίσαντες: the aorist marks a particular, and the grandest, instance of their general policy and mental attitude (τὰ ἀμείνω φρονεόντων). But cp. App. Crit.

τὸ Ἑλληνικόν: cp. 8. 144.

15. συγκύψαντες, 'put their heads together'; cp. 8. 82 φίλαι δὲ Ἰσχυραὶ· οἱ γὰρ κακούντες τὰ κοινὰ συγκύψαντες παύσει. The meaning to toil, 'bend double,' is later; as in *S. Luk.* 13. 11, etc. The formula here records the most generous and general effort ever made to unite the whole Hellenic name and nation in one common cause; it was only a partial success, but it served its immediate purpose, and bequeathed a great ideal of pan-Hellenism to subsequent generations; cp. 8. 144 *infra*.

ὡς δεινῶν ἐπιόντων ὁμοίως πᾶσι Ἕλλησι: the words seem to recognize, consciously or unconsciously, that the Western Greeks were being threatened in like manner, and not merely in the long run. Such, indeed, was the case, though the story of the embassy to Gelon, which Hdt. subsequently prefers (cc. 157-62), ignores the point, and treats the danger to the Sikeliotes as purely constructive or consequential. Cp. Appendix II. § 6.

17. οὐδαμῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζω: a rather curious phrase. οὐδαμῶν Ἑλληνικῶν appears to be attracted into the case of τῶν (as if we had οὐδαμὰ Ἑλληνικά ἦν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζω ἐλέγετο εἶναι τὰ Γέλωνος πρήγματα). Or again, οὐδαμῶν τῶν οὐ=πάτωρ, cp. οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ὑπέσχετο, 5. 97. So that Stein observes here τῶν=ὅτεων, and Cobet actually proposed οὐδαμῶν . . ὅτεων οὐ: cp. App. Crit.

146. 2. κατασκόπους . . ἄνδρας τρεῖς:

δὲ ἀπικόμενοί τε ἐς Σάρδεις καὶ καταμαθόντες τὴν βασιλείου
στρατιήν, ὡς ἐπάιστοι ἐγένοντο, βασανισθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν
5 στρατηγῶν τοῦ πεζοῦ στρατοῦ ἀπήγοντο ὡς ἀπολεόμενοι.
καὶ τοῖσι μὲν κατεκέκριτο θάνατος, Ξέρξης δὲ ὡς ἐπύθετο
ταῦτα, μεμφθεὶς τῶν στρατηγῶν τὴν γνώμην πέμπει τῶν
τινας δορυφόρων, ἐντειλάμενος, ἥν καταλάβωσι τοὺς κατα-
σκόπους ζῶντας, ἄγειν παρ' ἑωυτόν. ὡς δὲ ἔτι περιεούτας
10 αὐτοὺς κατέλαβον καὶ ἤγον ἐς ὄψιν τὴν βασιλείου, τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν
πυθόμενος ἐπ' οἷσι ἦλθον, ἐκέλευε σφέας τοὺς δορυφόρους
περιάγοντας ἐπιδείκνυσθαι πάντα τε τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν καὶ
τὴν ἵππον, ἐπεὰν δὲ ταῦτα θηέμενοι ἔωσι πλήρεις, ἀπο-
147 πέμπειν ἐς τὴν ἂν αὐτοὶ ἐθέλωσι χώραν ἀσινέας. ἐπιλέγων

146. 5 ἀπολεόμενοι Stein²³, van H.: ἀπολούμενοι α, Stein¹: ἀπολε-
μενοι β, Holder 7 τὴν γνώμην τῶν στρατηγῶν β 10 ἤγαγον β,
Holder, van H. 11 ἐκέλευσε β, van H. 12 ἐπιδεικνύναι Cobet,
van H. 13 ἐπὶ ἡν α

this story would be more credible had the names and cities of the 'spies' been preserved. Were they all Spartans? Or was there one Spartan with two Athenians? Or were they from three different states? Or how were they describable? The confederate Greeks would surely have had many sources of information open to them in Asia, but they might well have wished to be informed by trustworthy emissaries of their own, and it would doubtless have been easy for European Greeks to have haunted the Persian camp all along, provided that the Greek subjects of the king did not betray them. Such a mission, and more than one, there may have been; but the story of these anonymous spies is given such an obviously characteristic moral that one is tempted to suspect it of being fabulous, but cp. cc. 135 ff. *supra*. Is that story of the 'scape-goats' a doublet of this story of the 'spies,' or *vice versa*? The variation in the figures (2: 3) is not fatal to an affirmative.

3. ἐς Σάρδεις: this item serves to date the Congress, by which the spies had been commissioned, to the winter of 481-80 B.C., or at latest the beginning of spring. Even so, they would not have seen the whole forces of the king (τὴν βασιλείου στρατιήν), cp. cc. 26, 40, 44, 59 *supra*, but only one of the *corps d'armée*; though that of course is not Hdt.'s view. He assumes here, as elsewhere, that the

whole forces of the king were massed at Sardes in the year 481-80 B.C.; cp. πάντα τε τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν καὶ τὴν ἵππον *infra*.

4. ὡς ἐπάιστοι ἐγένοντο: the method of discovery requires statement; who betrayed them? If these 'spies' were Sperthias and Boulis, they made themselves known.

βασανισθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν: Schweighaeuser and Baehr deny 'torture.' In l. 116, 2. 151, the context shows that the word is used without connoting actual torture; but in this passage the circumstances are such that torture was probable. Cp. Thuc. 7. 86. 4, 8. 92. 2. The names of the Persian commanders, c. 82 *supra*. This story gives neither their names nor their number; perhaps only the two in command of the main or mid-column were there (cp. c. 121 *supra*).

7. τῶν τινας δορυφόρων: on the order of the words cp. c. 143 *supra*. The king's behest would have been given perhaps to Hydarnes, who was in command of the Immortals, if not actually satrap of Sardes.

10. ἐς ὄψιν τὴν βασιλείου: cp. c. 136. Were these 'spies' not made to know?

11. σφέας is governed by περιάγοντας: with ἐπιδείκνυσθαι σφίσι may be understood. Cp. note c. 136. 3 *supra*.

147. 1. ἐπιλέγων: in addition to giving an order Xerxes made a speech, which follows (τὸν λόγον τότε . . ὡς

δὲ τὸν λόγον τόνδε ταῦτα ἐνετέλλετο, ὥς εἰ μὲν ἀπώλonto οἱ κατὰσκοποι, οὐτ' ἂν τὰ ἔωvτοῦ πρήγματα προεπύθonto οἱ Ἕλληvες ἔvonta λόγου μέvω, οὐτ' ἂν τι τοὺς πολεμίovς μέγα ἔσιναντο, ἄvδρας τρεῖς ἀπολέσαντες· νοστησάντων δὲ 5 τούτων ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα δοκέειν ἔφη ἀκούσαντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰ ἔωvτοῦ πρήγματα πρὸ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ γινομένου παραδῶσειν σφέας τὴν ἰδίην ἐλευθερίην, καὶ οὕτω οὐδὲ δεήσειν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατηλατέovτας πρήγματα ἔχειν. οἶκε δὲ αὐτοῦ αὕτη ἡ γνώμη τῇδε ἄλλη. ἔων γὰρ ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὁ Ξέρξης 10 εἶδε πλοῖα ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου σιταγωγὰ διεκπλώvonta τὸν Ἑλλή-

147. 2 εἰ α: ἂν ἦν R: ἦν SV
5 ἔσιναντο Baehr, Stein, etc.: ἔσινέατο
|| οὕτω Pz: οὕτως || οὐδεήσειν B
baeuser, Stein⁸: τῇ γε codd., Stein¹²

4 ἂν τι <αὐτοῖ> τοὺς Sitzler
8 <καὶ> τὴν Reiske, van H.
9 ἔοικε αCd 10 τῇδε Schweig-

κτλ.); cp. ἐπιλέγων 5. 70, ἐπιλέγοντες 5. 4.

4. λόγου μέvω just below, not *fama* but *oratione maiora*, Baehr; cp. 9. 37. The speech is carefully but not quite strictly constructed. εἰ μὲν ἀπώλonto and νοστησάντων δὲ are strictly co-ordinate, but the two negative alternatives in the apodosis to the former protasis are not strictly co-ordinate, or at least correct. προεπύθonto ἂν refers to a contingency which did in fact occur, but was still *ex hypothesi* future at the time of speaking (unless the speech of Xerxes is to be postponed until the Hellenes are in possession of the report of the spies, which the apodosis to νοστησάντων δὲ disproves). οὐτ' ἂν ἔσιναντο refers to a contingency which was purely hypothetical: 'if the spies had been put to death, no great harm would have been done to the enemy.' Stein remarks that οὐτ' ἂν τι . . . σινόιατο would have been more correct. The change in the subject of the verbs is also observable. The form ἔσιναντο is aorist from σίνομαι, cp. 8. 31; the imperfect ἔσιναντο, 5. 74. Lower down σφέας is redundant, and the repetition of πρήγματα (with a variation in sense, πρήγματα ἔχειν, to have the trouble . . .) is a little alipshod.

With the politic or 'contemptuous magnanimity' of the king on this occasion the story of Scipio and the spies of Hannibal before Zama is naturally compared, Polyb. 15. 5, Livy 30. 29. In that case the result was a colloquy between the two generals. But what comes of the reports of these Greek spies at

Sardes? They exist simply, these Greek spies, to illustrate a trait in the character of Xerxes, and of despotism, at least so far as Hdt. is concerned; nor can we even trace in the traditions of the Persian war any direct effect of their report, unless it be in the Proclamation of Leonidas, c. 203 *infra*; cp. c. 173.

10. ἔων γὰρ ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὁ Ξέρξης: the article, as c. 127 *supra*: he gets it twice in this c., a very unusual compliment. The eccentricity of this anecdote, so far as time and place are concerned, is significant; it might have come in *supra* cc. 44-54. Hdt. doubtless had hosts of good things in reserve, which he never produced on paper.

11. πλοῖα ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου σιταγωγὰ: the illustration incidentally afforded of the route followed by the corn-trade from the Pontos (Euxine) through the 'Hellespont' (perhaps in the narrowest sense) to Aigina and Peloponnese is welcome; and the *termini ad quos* are especially remarkable. At a later time the Peiraeus would have been the destination; but even in 480 B.C. was the great Pontic trade in the hands of the Aeginetans and Peloponnesians! The bridges were provided with means of passing vessels through, cp. c. 36 *supra*; but that any Greek traders were even attempting to carry on trade between Greece proper and Byzantium, etc., when the king was at Abydos, is hardly credible. Might the anecdote be mis-dated and misapplied? Should it, perhaps, belong to Darius and the date of his European expedition? Or is it simply *ben trovato*!

- σποντον, ἔς τε Αἰγίναν καὶ Πελοπόννησον κομζόμενα. οἱ μὲν δὴ παρέδρου αὐτοῦ ὡς ἐπύθοντο πολέμια εἶναι τὰ πλοῖα, ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν αἰρέειν αὐτά, ἐσβλέποντες ἐς τὸν βασιλέα ὁκότε
 15 παραγγελέει. ὁ δὲ Ξέρξης εἶρετο αὐτοὺς ὁκῃ πλέοιεν· οἱ δὲ εἶπαν “ἐς τοὺς σουὺς πολεμίους, ὦ δέσποτα, σίτον ἄγοντες.” ὁ δὲ ἵπολαβὼν ἔφη “οὐκῶν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πλέομεν ἔνθα περ οὗτοι, τοῖσί τε ἄλλοισι ἐξηρτυμένοι καὶ σίτῳ; τί δῆτα ἀδικέουσι οὗτοι ἡμῖν σιτία παρακομίζοντες;”
- 148 Οἱ μὲν νυν κατὰσκοποι οὕτω θεησάμενοί τε καὶ ἀπο-
 πεμφθέντες ἐνόστησαν ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, οἱ δὲ συνωμόται Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ μετὰ τὴν ἀπόπεμψιν τῶν κατα-
 σκόπων δεύτερα ἔπεμπον ἐς Ἀργος ἀγγέλους. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ

17 ἐκεῖ del. van H.

18 τε om. α || ἐξηρτημένοι α

Or were the corn-ships really in the Persian service? And of what size or tonnage were these vessels? Cp. c. 36. 13.

12. οἱ . . . παρέδρου αὐτοῦ: the ἐπίκληται! Cp. cc. 8, 10, 13, 27, 53, 119 *supra*, 8. 101, 119, etc.

πολέμια, not of war, but simply 'belonging to the enemy.'

15. εἶρετο αὐτοὺς ὁκῃ πλέοιεν is idiomatically = εἶρετο ὁκῃ αὐτοὶ πλέοιεν. Thus Abicht takes αὐτοὺς to refer to the skippers. The reply, however, comes obviously from the king's suite (παρέδρου), and Sitzler boldly takes αὐτοὺς accordingly as = τοὺς παρέδρου, and supplies αὐτοῖς (αὶ πλέοντες) as subject of the verb, while Stein sheers a middle course, and interprets αὐτοὺς nach ihnen, 'after them.' With ὁκῃ cp. ἐκεῖ and ἐνθα below, or the vulgar English 'where' and 'there,' for 'whither' and 'thither.'

17. ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ πλέομεν: ἐκεῖ=ἐκεῖσε. Was Xerxes then going by sea? Did the king perform any part of the journey between Abydos and Thermopylai by ship? There are several unconscious hints to that effect, as (1) here, (2) in c. 128 *supra* ἐσβὰς ἐς Σιδωνίην νέα κτλ., (3) the king's presence at Akanthos, c. 121 *supra*, (4) the recorded visit to Tempe. On the other hand, there are the express statements (1) that he went in a chariot, or carriage, c. 41; (2) that he marched with the middle column, c. 121. The ἡμεῖς here may be 'without prejudice' to the actual conveyance of the king's person.

148. 2. ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην avoids giving us their exact route or addresses!

οἱ δὲ συνωμόται Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ: there is a sworn league and alliance among the Hellenes 'against the Persian'; cp. c. 145 *supra*, Thuc. 1. 102. 4 and Appendix III. § 5.

The narrative goes back in time to the session in c. 145, or 146, the adventure of the spies having been fully told from their departure to their return.

4. δεύτερα: there have been two 'firsts'! in cc. 145 and 146. The whole of c. 146 from πρῶτα μὲν down to the words here, μετὰ τὴν ἀπόπεμψιν τῶν κατασκόπων, looks like an insertion, from a variant source, or sources, by the author, in a second draft. Originally the text might have run, ὡς δὲ ταυτὰ σφί ἐδοξε καταλυσάμενοι τὰς ἐχθρας δεύτερα ἔπεμπον κτλ. This δεύτερα would then have had a natural reference to the πρῶτον μὲν χρημάτων πάντων in c. 145. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

Ἀργεῖοι δὲ λέγουσι: first comes a professedly Argive story, with a strong local bias (cc. 148, 149), which is followed by another *Logos* widely spread in Hellas of a very different complexion (c. 150), and the debate is closed with a verdict by Hdt. as judge and jury, which non-suits all the parties (cc. 151, 152). The last portion refers to events (the mission of Kallias) which cannot long have preceded the thirty years' truce (445 B.C.), and may even fall a year or two later. The passage as a whole (τί περὶ Ἀργείων) may not be all of one date in composition; in particular cc. 151, 152 might be an addition, or even c. 151 alone. This last view would be the

λέγουσι τὰ κατ' ἐωντοὺς γενέσθαι ὦδε. πυθέσθαι γὰρ αὐτίκα 5
κατ' ἀρχὰς τὰ ἐκ τοῦ βαρβάρου ἐγειρόμενα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,
πυθόμενοι δέ, καὶ μαθόντες ὡς σφέας οἱ Ἕλληνες πειρήσονται
παραλαμβάνοντες ἐπὶ τὸν Πέρσην, πέμψαι θεοπρόπους ἐς
Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπειρησόμενους ὥς σφι μέλλει ἄριστον
ποιέουσι γενέσθαι· νεωστὶ γὰρ σφέων τεθνάναι ἑξακισχιλίου 10
ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Κλεομένεος τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδew· τῶν
δὴ εἵνεκα πέμπειν. τὴν δὲ Πυθίην ἐπειρωτῶσι αὐτοῖσι
ἀνελεῖν τάδε.

ἐχθρὲ περικτιόνεσσι, φίλ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν,

148. 6 ἀγειρόμενα Naber 9 εἰρησόμενους B || μέλλοι B 10
ποιέουσι B || γίνεσθαι B, Holder, van H. 11 ὑπὸ <τε> ? Kallenberg ||
<τε> καὶ ? Stein¹ || τῶνδε δὴ BPr

easiest solution of the problem of composition, for except in c. 151 there is little or nothing in the whole passage which might not belong to the first draft, and cc. 151 and 152 may very well be of different dates, the latter chapter being the earlier in composition. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

5. τὰ κατ' ἐωντοὺς: cp. τὰ κατ' ὤμας c. 158 *infra*; τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον l. 31; τὰ περὶ Ἀργείων c. 153 *infra*.

αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς: a closer date would be here acceptable. Is it 481 B.C. ? or 491 B.C. ? or some year between ? νεωστὶ below would favour the earliest possible date, especially as the νεωστὶ may be understood to mean that, when they consulted Delphi, the Argives had just lost 6000 men in the war with Kleomenes, i.e. that the consultation was just after that war (and before the invasion of Datis). The circumstances here would fit the situation in 491 B.C. as well as in 481 B.C., and, indeed, better. Aigina had given earth and water to the Persian in 491 B.C., and doubtless Argos likewise, 6. 49. This anachronism, if accepted, would confirm the hypothesis of the prior composition of Bks. 7-9, as that hypothesis would help to explain the anachronism.

7. οἱ Ἕλληνες πειρήσονται παραλαμβάνοντες: would the Argives have spoken in this detached way of 'the Hellenes,' or is not this rather Hdt.'s own term ? cp. c. 157 *infra*, 8. 87 (Ἕλλησις), 121, 132. πειράσθαι with participle, as in c. 139 *supra*.

8. ἐς Δελφοὺς: the Argive *theoria* takes precedence in time of the Athenian (c. 140 *supra*), of the Spartan (c. 220 *infra*, αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς also), and the others.

10. νεωστὶ γὰρ . . τεθνάναι κτλ.: the adverb is relative to the Delphic *theoria*, not to the application of the Hellenes to Argos, and though Hdt. apparently connects the Delphic response with the events of 481 B.C., yet he admits that the Argives did not wait for the Hellenic embassy before consulting Delphi. The story of the war is told 6. 76-83, and in the main from Spartan sources, the Argive version being entirely unknown to Hdt. (See my notes *ad l.* Bks. IV.-VI. and Appendix VII. § 10.) There is nothing in Hdt.'s work anywhere to show that he ever visited Argos, or studied Argive history *in loco*. His ignorance of the Argive version of the war with Kleomenes, and the absence of any reference here to the Spartan story in Bk. 6, make it legitimate to regard this passage as older in composition than that, and obtained by him elsewhere than in Argos itself. The occurrence of the patronymic here (τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδew) would in itself be of little weight, especially as the passage is in oblique oration. Cp. Introduction, § 7.

13. ἀνελεῖν, of the Pythia, as χρᾶν cc. 140, 141 *supra*.

14. περικτιόνεσσι might refer to Korinthians, Lakedaïmonians, Sikyonians, etc., but may also include the Argive 'perioikoi,' or δοῦλοι (cp. 6. 83, 8. 73).

- 15 εἶσω τὸν προβόλαιον ἔχων πεφυλαγμένους ἦσο
καὶ κεφαλὴν πεφύλαξο· κάρη δὲ τὸ σῶμα σαώσει
ταῦτα μὲν τὴν Πυθίην χρῆσαι πρότερον· μετὰ δὲ ὦ
τοὺς ἀγγέλους ἐς δὴ τὸ Ἄργος, ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ βουλ
καὶ λέγειν τὰ ἐντεταλμένα. τοὺς δὲ πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα
20 κρίνασθαι ὡς ἔτοιμοι εἰσὶ Ἀργεῖοι ποιέειν ταῦτα, τι
ἕτεα εἰρήνην σπεισάμενοι Λακεδαιμονίοισι καὶ ἡγεόμενοι
τὸ ἥμισυ πάσης τῆς συμμαχίας· καίτοι κατὰ γε τὸ
γίνεσθαι τὴν <πᾶσαν> ἡγεμονίην ἐκωτῶν· ἀλλ' ὅμως
149 ἀποχρᾶν κατὰ τὸ ἥμισυ ἡγεομένοισι. ταῦτα μὲν

16 σαώσει : φυλάξει B 17 μετὰ : τότε conl. Stein²
'rectius post ὡς erit' idem || ἐπελθεῖν : ἐσελθεῖν B 21 σπει
23 πᾶσαν suppl. Stein³ || σφίσι Stein : σφι

15. τὸν προβόλαιον : cp. δούρατι δὲ
προβόλαιον ὑπ' ἀσπίδι νῶτον ἔχοντα Ἄνδρὸς
ὀρέξασθαι Theokrit. 24. 123.

16. καὶ κεφαλὴν κτλ. : this line may
(as Rawlinson remarks) refer to the
expediency of preserving what remained
of the Doric blood, the topmost rank in
the state, or 'body politic.' So too
Stein, "κεφαλὴ geht auf die regierende
Gemeinde, die Vollbürger, σῶμα aber
auf die übrige Masse der Bevölkerung."
Cp. the oracle in c. 140. This Argive
response is primarily to be referred to
the problem of the inner condition of
Argos after the Kleomenean war: the
sons of the men who had fallen in that
war were fit for military service in
481 B.C. The response may have been
brought out again in 481 B.C., or even
possibly later, in a purely apologetic and
retrospective interest, when the conduct
of Argos had been violently attacked.
For the subsequent conduct reported of
Argos in 481 B.C. constitutes, on the
showing of the Argives themselves, a
disobedience to the divine warning, had
it been addressed to them at that date
and on that occasion.

17. μετὰ δὲ : in 481 B.C. The force of
the unconscious admission that the oracle
was a good while antecedent to 481 B.C.
is weakened by Stein's conjectural (and
misleading) emendation. Cp. App. Crit.

18. ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ βουλευτήριον :
Argos has a *Boule*, apparently, at the
time, but this fact does not make Argos
a democracy, nor was it a democracy for,
perhaps, another twenty years. Cp. G.
Gilbert, *Gr. Staatsalt.* ii. (1885) 77.

ἐπελθεῖν is, of course, the technical
term ; cp. 5. 97, 9. 7, Thuc. 1. 90. 5, 91.

4, 119. The *Boule* (still under
of a βασιλεὺς, cp. *infra*) has
control of the foreign poli
State. The Argive Bouleuta
offer to join the συμμαχίῃ (c.
145) ἐπὶ τῷ Πύρῳ on two c
(i.) thirty years' truce with Sp
co-ordinate or equal hegemon
with Sparta over the whole S
The conditions prove that th
is not one of joining the
Symmarchy, and therefore he
prove the view that Athens h
become a member of the
Symmarchy. Cp. Appendix II

22. κατὰ γε τὸ δίκαιον : is
the position of 'Argos' and
in heroic times ; cp. 5. 67 τῶν
ἐπέων εἵνεκα, οἳ τ' Ἀργεῖοι τε κα
πολλὰ πάντα ὑμνέεται.

24. ἀποχρᾶν : cp. c. 43 *sup*;
dat. personae 9. 94 etc.

149. 1. λέγουσι : sc. οἱ Ἄργεῖοι
looks a little as if 'the Argive
authority Hdt. professes to fol
passage, wished to relieve the
all responsibility in regard to t
of Argos in the Persian war, a
the whole responsibility on to
Again, on their own show
Council had been willing to
terms with the Confederates, a
to disobey the Oracle. The
give too many good reasons : t
were better advised in shelte
selves simply and solely behi
(c. 169 *infra*). The politic
tions between the Argives
Confederates in 481 B.C. her
discredit the ascription of th
Response to the same date an

τὴν βουλὴν ὑποκρίνασθαι, καίπερ ἀπαγορεύοντός σφι τοῦ χρηστηρίου μὴ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας συμμαχίην· σπουδὴν δὲ ἔχειν σπονδὰς γενέσθαι τριηκοντοετίδας [καίπερ] τὸ χρηστήριον φοβεόμενοι, ἵνα δὴ σφι οἱ παῖδες ἀνδρωθῶσι 5 ἐν τούτοις τοῖσι ἔτεσι· μὴ δὲ σπονδῶν εὐσεύων ἐπιλέγεσθαι, ἣν ἄρα σφέας καταλάβη πρὸς τῷ γεγονότι κακῷ ἄλλο πταῖσμα πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην, μὴ τὸ λοιπὸν ἔωσι Λακεδαιμονίων ὑπήκοοι. τῶν δὲ ἀγγέλων τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Σπάρτης πρὸς τὰ ῥηθέντα ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς ἀμείψασθαι τοῖσιδε· περὶ μὲν 10 σπονδῶν ἀνοίσειν ἐς τοὺς πλεῦνας, περὶ δὲ ἡγεμονίης αὐτοῖσι

149. 4 τριηκονταετίδας Bds ('citra necessitatem' van H.) || καίπερ del. Stein² 5 φοβεόμενοι Stein ('perperam' van H.): φοβεομένους Naber, van H.: φοβεομένοισι codd., Holder || ἀνδρωθῶσι α 8 τὸν λοιπὸν α 9 τοὺς: τῶν α 10 ἐκ βουλῆς β || τοῖσιδε Cd, Stein: τοῖσδε

and support the view that it has here been transferred some ten years down.

2. ἀπαγορεύειν μή, as in c. 11 *supra*.

3. πρὸς, here 'with'; contr. πρὸς τὸν Πέρσιν c. 145.

4. σπουδὴν ἔχειν generally means 'to be in a hurry,' 'to make haste'; cp. 9. 8 (στ. ἐχόντες πολλήν), 9. 89 στ. ἔχω: cp. σπουδῇ ἀπῆλυνε ἰδ. ἡμέρα: cp. also 9. 66 σπουδῆς ἔχοντα. Here the meaning appears to be = σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι 'to be anxious,' 'eager.'

5. ἵνα δὴ σφι . . . ἔωσι: the sons of the men slain by Kleomenes would come to man's estate long before 451 B.C. Argos, indeed, joined the Athenian alliance against Sparta ten years earlier, and had even before that been at war with Sparta, cp. 9. 35. Thirty years in any case would be more than time enough for a new generation of fighting men to grow up. At Athens probably from twelve to fifteen years would have been sufficient to replace a loss of 6000 men: Athens in the fifth century was perhaps not much more populous than Argos; cp. Beloch, *Bevölkerung*, pp. 116-28.

6. μὴ . . . εὐσεύων: the participle is conditional (materially or logically it succeeds ἐπιλέγεσθαι).

ἐπιλέγεσθαι . . . μὴ ἔωσι: Abicht says that ἐπὶ λ. has here the notion of 'fear' in it, cp. 3. 65, hence the construction. Blakesley observed that there is no meaning of fear in the word itself, but fear is implied in the act and circumstances: ἐπὶ λ. is 'to perpend' (contr. ἐπιλέγειν c. 147). The occurrence of πρὸς with dative and again with accusa-

tive (πταῖσμα πρὸς) is noticeable. ἄρα, cp. c. 10 *supra*.

9. τὸν δὲ ἀγγέλιον τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Σπάρτης: the words imply an embassy comprising representatives of other states besides Sparta; but cp. App. Crit.

11. ἀνοίσειν ἐς τοὺς πλεῦνας: K. O. Mueller, *Dorians*, ii. 91 n. (*E.T.*) gives the passages which prove that questions of peace and war at Sparta were decided by the δῆμος or *Apella*. (Cp. my note to 6. 56. 3.)

περὶ δὲ ἡγεμονίης: this question had already been raised at the Congress of Confederates, cp. 8. 3 *infra*; the answer here recorded stands in no relation whatever to the arrangement there reported. Even if the question of the Confederate ἡγεμονία had not been settled before the mission to Argos, the reply here put into the mouth of the Spartans is entirely inconsistent with the Spartan institutions of the period. The offer to let the Argive 'king' have one vote against the 'two votes' of the two Spartan kings implies that the two Spartan kings possess a joint *Hegemonia*, not to say, vote together as one man! Stein is surprised that Hdt. should have overlooked the contradiction between the statement here (οὐκ ἔστι δυνατόν . . . καλέειν οὐδέν) and the law recorded 5. 75 (upon which cp. my notes *ad l.c.*): as if Hdt. were not constantly overlooking contradictions between one statement and another, drawn from different sources, used in different connexions, belonging to different periods of composition! (Moreover, this story was prob-

ἐντετάλλθαι ὑποκρίνασθαι, καὶ δὴ λέγειν, σφίσι μὲν εἶναι δύο βασιλέας, Ἀργείοισι δὲ ἓνα· οὐκ ὄντως δυνατόν εἶναι τῶν ἐκ Σπάρτης οὐδέτερον παῦσαι τῆς ἡγεμονίης, μετὰ δὲ δύο τῶν σφετέρων ὁμόψηφον τὸν Ἀργεῖον εἶναι κωλύειν οὐδέν. οὕτω δὴ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι φασὶ οὐκ ἀνασχέσθαι τῶν Σπαρτιητέων τὴν πλεονεξίην, ἀλλ' ἐλέσθαι μᾶλλον ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχεσθαι ἢ τι ὑπεῖξαι Λακεδαιμονίοισι, προειπεῖν τε τοῖσι ἀγγέλοισι πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἐκ τῆς Ἀργείων χώρας, 20 εἰ δὲ μή, περιέψεσθαι ὥς πολεμίους.

12 σφίσι S: σφι P: σφι ceteri 13 τῶν: τὸν B 16 οἱ om. A
17 τῶν om. A 18 τε om. B || τε: δὲ B 19 δύνοντος B

ably of earlier composition in the genesis of Hdt.'s work than that passage.) Abicht avoids Stein's surprise by a still more innocent suggestion: the Spartan ambassadors forgot the law in question of set purpose. The real point to observe is that we have here not a Spartan but merely an Argive account of the transaction. If any discussion on the question of the *ἡγεμονία* took place in 481 B.C. we may be sure that Sparta made no such offer as this. But it is possible that the absurd Argive story may have some basis in fact long previous, and that at some date, when the two Spartan kings still went out to war together (an arrangement which only came to an end after the Argive war of Kleomenes and Demaratos; see my notes l.c.), there may have been negotiations between Sparta and Argos, the terms of which served as a precedent for this Argive story of the negotiations in 481 B.C.

If ever such an offer was made to Argos, the Argives were shortsighted in not accepting it: they might fairly have counted on their one king being able, as a rule, to divide the Spartan twain.

That the Argives had a real 'king' in 481 B.C. is not credible; but they may have had, as the Athenians had, a titular magistrate, possibly with an annual tenure, bearing the title of *βασιλεύς*. The position of such a republican magistracy would indeed be still weaker against the two Spartan kings (if acting together); but this reference to the Argive king also serves somewhat to antiquate the story.

17. ἐλέσθαι μᾶλλον . . . Λακεδαιμονίοισι: one of the most characteristic confessions of Greek particularism on record, and its most significant note

is neither the protest against Spartan greed (*πλεονεξία*) nor the exhibition of Argive pride, but the tacit assumption that the common-sense of Hellas would fully endorse an *αὐτονομία* purchased by surrender to the 'Barbarian,' yea, that subjection to the foreigner was better than concession to the Hellene. This spirit of uncompromising self-assertion, the dogma in fact of the individual immortality of the Greek city-state, was at once the strength and the weakness of Hellas. It long helped to make Greece unconquerable, but it helped also to make her liberties a prey to any foreign power, which could divide the Greeks, city from city, clique from clique: a policy inaugurated by Persia, matured by Macedon, consummated by Rome.

18. προειπεῖν, 'to proclaim,' 'order'—such an order addressed to the envoys or ambassadors (*ἀγγελοι*) of the Confederate Greeks is almost incredibly harsh, not to say insane; it is more credible as a reminiscence of the treatment of Spartan envoys, or heralds, on this or that occasion. Cp. the treatment of Diakritos by Perikles and the Athenians in 431 B.C. (*ἐκτὸς ὅρων εἶναι αὐθημερὸν* Thuc. 2. 12. 2). But on that occasion the Spartans were known to be actually on the war-trail (*ἐξστρατευμένοι*): here *ex hypothesi* the application to Argos is purely friendly, and comes from the whole Greek Confederacy.

20. περιέψεσθαι: cp. 2. 115. L. & S. say this future may be either active (middle?) or passive; but it seems more pointed when taken as passive; also the active future occurs Xenoph. *Κυρον.* 5. 4. 12 τοῦτον ἡμεῖς ὡς εὐεργέτην καὶ φίλον οὐχ ὡς δοῦλον περιέψομεν: cp. *Il.* 21. 588 (σὺ δ' ἐνθάδε πότμον ἐρέψεις).

Αὐτοὶ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τοσαῦτα τούτων πέρι λέγουσι· ἔστι 150
 δὲ ἄλλος λόγος λεγόμενος ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὡς Ξέρξης
 ἔπεμψε κήρυκα ἐς Ἀργος πρότερον ἢ περ ὀρμήσαι στρατεύε-
 σθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· ἐλθόντα δὲ τοῦτον [λέγεται] εἰπεῖν
 “ἄνδρες Ἀργεῖοι, βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης τάδε ὑμῖν λέγει. ἡμεῖς 5
 νομίζομεν Πέρσῃν εἶναι ἀπ’ οὗ ἡμεῖς γεγόναμεν, παῖδα Περσέος
 τοῦ Δανάης, γεγονότα ἐκ τῆς Κηφέος θυγατρὸς Ἀνδρομέδης.
 οὕτω ἂν ὦν εἴμεν ὑμέτεροι ἀπόγονοι. οὔτε ὦν ἡμέας οἰκὸς
 ἐπὶ τοὺς ἡμετέρους προγόνους στρατεύεσθαι, οὔτε ὑμέας
 ἄλλοισι τιμωρέοντας ἡμῖν ἀντιξόους γίνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ παρ’ ὑμῖν 10
 αὐτοῖσι ἡσυχίην ἔχοντας κατῆσθαι. ἣν γὰρ ἔμοι γένηται

150. 1 τοιαῦτα? van H. || περὶ τούτων α 3 ὀρμήσθαι van H.,
 vel ὀρμήσαι delete στρατεύεσθαι idem 4 λέγεται del. Cobet approb.
 van H., Holder, Stein⁸ 7 γεγονότα <δὲ> Kallenberg 9 ἐκστρα-
 τεύεσθαι B, Stein¹, Holder 10 ἀντίξους α 11 ἔχοντας: ἄγοντας
 conl. van H.: ἔχοντες κατῆσθε Naber: καθῆσθαι B

150. 1. τοσαῦτα, '(so much and) no more.'

2. ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα has much the air of an oral tradition; yet (i.) the proclamation, or address of Xerxes to the Argives, involves a document of necessity, was in fact, if it was anything, a written communication, and (ii.) its contents, the legendary and mythical connexion between the Persians and Argos, is not popular tradition or oral communication, but learned doctrine, no doubt long since committed to letters, but to Greek not to Persian letters. (Cp. next note.) This story has an Athenian tone about it (e.g. the iniquity of ἀπόγονοι who make war upon their πρόγονοι, cp. 8. 22); but this might very well be an 'Ionian' view, especially among the 'atticizing' party.

5. ἡμεῖς νομίζομεν . . Ἀνδρομέδης: this statement is flatly contradicted by 6. 54, where Hdt. says that, ὡς ὁ παρὰ Περσέων λόγος λέγεται, Perseus himself was an Assyrian, and became a Greek, and therefore was not the son of Danaë, and ultimately an Egyptian, which is there given as the Hellenic version of the legend, and is here tacitly assumed as the Persian. This contradiction shows, as Blakesley pointed out, that this story of the Xerxean embassy to Argos is a fiction, and a Greek fiction. It shows also how easily Hdt. allows himself to report conflicting and contradictory views

and traditions; but the present instance is easier to understand on the hypothesis that this passage is of early composition, than on the hypothesis that Hdt. composed the elaborately argumentative passage 6. 54, and then wrote down this story, 7. 150, in flat contradiction, without wincing, without a reference back or qualification. This instance goes to swell the evidence in favour of the earlier composition of this section of the work. Cp. α. 61 *supra*, and Introduction, §§ 7, 8. The political play on the words 'Perseus' and 'Perses' may perhaps be traced back to the close of the sixth century, and was utilized in the interests of the medizing Alcæadai, who also claimed descent from Herakles; cp. Pindar, *Pyth.* 10. 81, and 9. 1 *infra*.

It is also worth while observing that this story of the mission of a 'Herald' to Argos by Xerxes πρότερον ἢ περ ὀρμήσαι στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα does not square very well with the report, c. 32 *supra*, of the despatch of heralds to the Greek cities from Sardes in 481 B.C., nor of the return of these heralds, c. 131, and the list of 'medizing' states which there follows—in which the name of Argos does not occur. The ὁρμή of Xerxes dated before that, whether in the psychological sense (cp. c. 19 *supra*, and the δαίμονι ὁρμή in c. 18) or in a mechanical sense (cp. ὁρμηθεῖς, c. 26 *supra*).

10. ἀντίξους: cp. c. 49 *supra*.

κατὰ νόον, οὐδαμὸς μέζοντας ὑμέων ἄξω." ταῦτα ἀκούσαντας Ἀργεῖους λέγεται πρῆγμα ποιήσασθαι, καὶ παραχρῆμα μὲν οὐδὲν ἐπαγγελλομένους μεταίτειν, ἐπεὶ δὲ σφέας παρα-
 15 λαμβάνειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, οὕτω δὴ ἐπισταμένους ὅτι οὐ μεταδώσουσι τῆς ἀρχῆς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, μεταίτειν, ἵνα ἐπὶ
 151 προφάσιος ἡσυχίην ἄγωσι. συμπεσεῖν δὲ τούτοις καὶ τόνδε

12 μέζονος van H. (pluris Valla) || ἔξω B 13 λέγεται damn. van H.
 14 μεταίτειν del. Naber || ἐπειτέ vel ἐπειδὴ? van H. 16 τὰ τῆς B
 17 ἄγωσιν α

12. ἄξω, 'shall consider'; cp. ἤγον, §. 7.

13. πρῆγμα ποιήσασθαι, 'made it no slight matter'; cp. πρῆγμα οὐδὲν ἐποιήσαντο τὸ παραντίκα, §. 63.

14. οὐδὲν ἐπαγγελλομένους μεταίτειν: Schweighauser understood οὐδὲν ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι καὶ οὐδὲν μεταίτειν, or οὐδὲν ἐπαγγελλομένους οὐδὲ μεταίτειν οὐδὲν, which seems acceptable, except that μεταίτειν requires the genitive οὐδενός, cp. 4. 147 τῆς βασιλῆως μ., and this rules out Blakesley's 'at the moment made no demand in their overtures' (which was not very happy anyway). But cp. App. Crit.

ἐπεὶ δὲ . . παραλαμβάνειν: cp. ἐπεὶ γε . . οὕτω νομίζεσθαι, c. 3 *supra*, for the infinitive with the conjunction, and with the infinitive imperfect (*de conatu*, Stein) cp. παρελάμβανον c. 168 *infra*, and πειρήσονται παραλαμβάνοντες c. 148 *supra*.

16. ἐπὶ προφάσιος: predicative, 'that they might have a good excuse for keeping quiet' (ἡσ. ἀγεῖν).

151. 1. συμπεσεῖν: cp. §. 18.

τόνδε τὸν λόγον . . γενόμενον: λόγος is here used not of the narrative, but of the transaction narrated (just as in German, *per contra*, *Geschichte*, or *Geschichtchen*, meaning properly the *γενόμενον*, is used of the λόγος); πάντα λόγον, 1. 21 ('all that had happened'?), is hardly so clear a case. This curious use of λόγος suggests, what the words λέγουσι τινὲς Ἑλλήνων fully bear out, that Hdt. is here following a written authority. The story of the embassy to Kallias to the court of Artaxerxes had been made the subject of actual historiography before Hdt. wrote this passage. By what author, or authors? Stein suggests Hellanikos (presumably ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἔνυγραφῇ: cp. Thuc. 1. 97. 2). May not the authority more probably be put down as the Περσικά of

Dionysios of Miletos? which perhaps carried down the story of the Graeco-Persian wars to the date of the treaty of Kallias. Cp. Introduction, § 10.

In any case this chapter looks like an insertion to be dated some considerable time after the thirty years' peace (445 B.C.), and may very well be among the last additions to the work by the author.

Stein would date these embassies soon after the death of Xerxes and the accession of Artaxerxes, seeing no sense in the Argive question otherwise. But (1) πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι ὕστερον τούτων suits a date about 445 better than a date about 465 B.C. (2) From 462-51 B.C. Argos was in alliance with Athens, and Athens was conducting active hostilities against Persia; there were no such embassies to Persia during that period. (3) These events are not to be connected with the battle of the Eurymedon and abortive peace-negotiations following upon it, the best date for that battle being 468 B.C. (cp. Busolt, iii. 1. 1897, 143 f.), which falls into the reign of Xerxes, and the interval between the establishment of Artaxerxes on the throne and the Atheno-Argive alliance is not worth considering, especially as (4) those events of 465-62 B.C. would hardly have been made the subject of historiography before Hdt. wrote the first draft of his history; whereas, before he laid hand on the last draft of his history, the events of 445 B.C. and the cesser of hostilities might very well have been consigned to a literary record. (5) The next chapter seems to belong to the date of the Atheno-Argive alliance, and to the same date of composition as c. 150, and indeed cc. 148, 149; but this chapter is apparently an insertion, interrupting the natural argument, which goes on from c. 150 to c. 152.

τὸν λόγον λέγουσι τινὲς Ἑλλήνων, πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι ὕστερον
γενόμενον τούτων. τυχεῖν ἐν Σούσοις τοῖσι Μεμνονίοις
έοντας ἑτέρου πρήγματος εἵνεκα ἀγγέλους Ἀθηναίων Καλλίην
τε τὸν Ἰππονίκου καὶ τοὺς μετὰ τούτου ἀναβάντας, Ἀργείους
δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον πέμψαντας καὶ τούτους ἐς Σούσα
ἀγγέλους εἰρωτᾶν Ἀρτοξέρξεα τὸν Ξέρξεω εἰ σφί ἐτι ἐμμένει

151. 2 πολλοῖσι τε β 7 ἀρτοξέρξην β, Holder, van H. || σφί :
σφῶσι van H. || ἐμμένει β : ἐμμένειν ἐθέλουσι α : συμμένει Cobet, Holder,
van H.

3. ἐν Σούσοις τοῖσι Μεμνονίοις :
Stein sees that this title has been
borrowed from Hdt.'s literary authority
(not, however, Hellenikos the Lesbian,
but rather Dionysios of Miletos, where
this title was in vogue; cp. 5. 53, 2. 106).

4. ἑτέρου πρήγματος ἕνεκα : why does
not Hdt. specify this thing? Stein re-
plies : because he did not know what
it was! Blakesley more acutely : "The
reason of Herodotus not mentioning the
business *expressly* in this passage is
obvious." To wit, the business was to
make terms with the Persian; and to
mention that would rather be brushing
the bloom off all the fine stories of war
à outrance to follow! Why, even the
mention of this Athenian embassy to
Susa at all is artistically a mistake,
a sacrifice which the conscientious his-
torian makes to the evidences of Argive
mediocrity in 480 B.C.

Καλλίην τε τὸν Ἰππονίκου καὶ
τοὺς μετὰ τούτου ἀναβάντας : the refer-
ence is plainly to a celebrated occasion.
Concerning the identity of the ambassador
named there can be no doubt; he is
Kallias 'Lakkoploutos' (*Grubenbaron*,
Busolt, iii. 1. 111), the leading millionaire
in Athens of his time, the Eleusinian
Dadouchos, member of the illustrious
Eupatrid House of the Κήρυκες, a former
opponent of Themistokles, the brother-
in-law of Kimon and husband of Elpinike,
Spartan *proxenos*, yet closely connected
with Perikles, and employed in the
negotiation of the peace with Persia,
as also of the thirty years' peace with
Sparta; cp. Petersen, *Quaestiones de hist.*
Gen. Attic. (1880) p. 40; Duncker, *Gesch.*
d. Alterth. ix. (1886) 8 ff.; Dittenberger,
Hermes xx. 1 ff.; Toepfer, *Att. Gen.* pp.
80 ff.; Busolt *l.c. supra*.

5. Ἀργείους δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον
χρόνον : one of the innumerable cases
where the name of the Attic archon

would have settled everything. But
granted a great embassy to Susa, after
the death of Kimon, perhaps after the
conclusion of the peace with Sparta, it
might very well have offered a natural,
and possibly the very first, occasion for
the Argives to join with Athens in
approaching King Artaxerxes. Dahl-
mann, indeed, followed by Baehr, dated
this embassy to 431 B.C., or between
that and 425 B.C. Plutarch, *Kim.* 13,
dated the mission and peace of Kallias
after the battle of the Eurymedon—an
impossible situation; Diodoros 12. 4
preserves undoubtedly the true date,
approximately, by putting it after Salamis
(Kypros). For the ancient texts cp.
Hill, *Sources*, iii. 160 ff. (pp. 123 ff.);
for the modern references, Busolt, op. c.
345-58.

7. εἰ σφί ἐτι . . πολέμοι : with the
change of mood, ἐμμένει . . νομιζέσθαι,
cp. 5. 13 *τινες εἰσι . . καὶ τί ἐθέλοντες*
ἐλθοιεν, 5. 97 *οὐτε δόρυ νομίζουσι εὐπετέες*
τε χειρωθῆναι εἴησαν (in both which cases
there seems to be a stronger reason for
the change than here—where it is,
perhaps, but an act of courtesy!). The
subject of ἐμμένει (cp. App. Crit.) is
φάλη, which has been attracted into the
relative clause and case. ἐθέλουσι is of
course the participle, and thoroughly
idiomatic. It represents here not a
conditional sentence (*εἰ ἐθέλοιεν*) but a
relative predicate (*οἱ ἐθέλουσι*). Its
use here is perhaps facilitated by the
dative preceding (σφί) and the analogy
of *βουλομένη, ἡδομένη, τιμῇ εἶναι* (cp.
Madvig, § 38 c). Stein notes the *treffende*
Kürze of the expression, and cps. 8. 10
(*ἡδομένοισι*), 1. 68 (*παρ' οὐκ ἐκιδόντος*),
6. 47 (*κελεύσαντι*). With φάλην *συνε-*
κεράσαντο cp. 4. 152 *φάλην μεγάλα*
συνεκρήσαν. νομιζέσθαι is passive.
πρὸς with genitive = *ὑπὸ*, or *παρὰ* (with
dat.); cp. cc. 135, 139 *supra*, etc.

ἐθέλουσι τὴν πρὸς Ξέρην φιλήν συνεκεράσαντο, ἣ νομιζοῖατο
πρὸς αὐτοῦ εἶναι πολέμοιο· βασιλέα δὲ Ἀρτοξέρξεα μάλιστα
10 ἐμμένειν φάναι, καὶ οὐδεμίαν νομίζειν πόλιν Ἀργεὸς φιλιω-
152 τέρην. εἰ μὲν νυν Ξέρξης τε ἀπέπεμψε ταῦτα λέγοντα
κῆρυκα ἐς Ἀργὸς καὶ Ἀργείων ἀγγελοὶ ἀναβάντες ἐς Σοῦσα
ἐπειρώτων Ἀρτοξέρξεα περὶ φιλίης, οὐκ ἔχω ἀτρεκέως εἰπεῖν,
οὐδέ τινα γνώμην περὶ αὐτῶν ἀποφαίνομαι ἄλλην γε ἢ τὴν
5 περ αὐτοὶ Ἀργεῖοι λέγουσι· ἐπίσταμαι δὲ τοσοῦτο, ὅτι εἰ

8 Ξέρξεα π 9 αὐτοὺς α || Ἀρτοξέρξην Holder: nomen secl. van H.
10 ἐμμένειν α: ἐπιμένειν B: συμμένειν Cobet, Holder, van H. 152. 1
τε om. B || λέγοντα van H.: ἀγγελέοντα Naber 5 λέγουσι om. B,
Holder, van H. || τοσοῦτο B²Pz: τοσοῦτον B, Holder: τοσοῦτοι α

152. 2. καὶ Ἀργείων ἀγγελοὶ . . .
φιλίης might easily have been inserted
(with the τε after Ξέρξης) in a revision
of the work. This chapter contains
more than one undesigned evidence to
show that it was written originally
before the thirty years' truce. (1) The
apology for Argos has been very gener-
ally taken to refer to a time when the
sins of Argos in the Persian war were in
a fair way to be condoned, and the
alliance of Argos was being courted on
this side or that. After the thirty
years' truce between Argos and Sparta
concluded in 451 B.C. no such situation
recurs until towards the close of the
Archidamian war—which is altogether
too late a date for this passage. The
period between 462-51 B.C. supplies
the most obviously suitable date for this
Apology, and also for the Argive λόγος
above related in cc. 148, 149. (2) Even
more remarkable and characteristic of
an early date for the composition of this
passage is the critical maxim formulated
by Hdt. for his own historiography:
ἐγὼ δὲ ὀφείλω . . . ἐς πάντα λόγον. It
would be rather late in the day for Hdt.
to be announcing so fundamental an
axiom of his composition, if he had
already composed the greater part of his
work, or if all that now precedes this
passage in the work were of earlier date
in production. One expression in the
chapter might admit of a contrary
interpretation, suggesting that the object
here in view is not to whitewash Argos
but to censure Athens; but that ex-
pression also admits of an interpretation
conformable with the previous argument,
cp. note *infra* on αἰσχυρὰ πεποιήται.

3. οὐκ ἔχω ἀτρεκέως εἰπεῖν. It is

almost inconceivable that Hdt. with his
Athenian sources and connexions should
be unable to ascertain whether the
embassy of Kallias to Susa was ac-
companied by Argive ambassadors,
asking friendship of the king. It is
probable, therefore, that originally this
uncertainty only applied to the problem
of the negotiations of the Argives with
Xerxes, and that the words have received
an extension, not originally intended, by
the insertion of the clause τε . . . καὶ
Ἀργείων . . . φιλίης, itself rendered
necessary by the insertion of c. 151 into
the previous draft of the Book. This
suggestion is confirmed by the observa-
tion that the vague αὐτῶν which
immediately follows can only refer
properly to the negotiations between
Xerxes and the Argives, for Hdt. has
not reported any statement or story of
Argive provenience relative to negotia-
tions with Artaxerxes.

5. ἐπίσταμαι δὲ . . . αἰσχυρὰ
πεποιήται. This passage has not (so
far as I know) received a correct inter-
pretation so far. The commentators
are divided in their rendering of κακά.
Baehr and others make it *infortunia*,
mala; and this is certainly right (cp.
for οἰκτῆρα κακά 1. 153, 3. 14, 6. 21).
Stein and others, however, make κακά
here = *aischra*, presumably in the supposed
interests of the argument, and Blakesley,
not apparently prepared for such an
interpretation, yet believing that the
remark "relates to the *crimes* which
people [*sic*] impute to each other, not
to the *troubles* of which they complain,"
regards the passage as spurious, and
brackets all the words from ἐπίσταμαι
down to ἐπινέικαντο (*sic*). The com-

πάντες ἄνθρωποι τὰ οἰκῆα κακὰ ἐς μέσον συνενείκαιεν

6 συνενείκαιαν A¹: συνενείκαι B¹: συνένείκαιαν B²: συνενείκαι C:
συνενείκαιαν d

mentators have not perceived that there is a confusion of ideas in the passage, not unparalleled in Hdt.: (a) the case of men (peoples, folks) who believe themselves to be 'worse off' (more miserable) than their neighbours; (b) the case of men (peoples, folks) who believe their neighbours to be 'worse' (more wicked) than themselves. In the first case a study of their neighbours' case, in comparison with their own, would convince each such set of persons that their neighbours' lot was not really preferable to their own; in the second case, that their neighbours' vices were not worse than their own. These two cases are both alike absolute common-places of the proverbial moralist and satirist. For example, the first is the theme of Horace in *Satire* i. 1 *qui sit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?* The second is to some extent the theme of *Satire* i. 3 *cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, cur in amicorum vitiiis tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius?* The cure for discontent is more knowledge of one's neighbour's lot; the cure for Pharisaism, or censoriousness, more knowledge of one's self. There is a skeleton in every cupboard, and those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and there's no point in the pot calling the kettle black. It is perhaps especially easy for Hdt. to fall into the confusion of thought between κακὰ as wickedness and κακὰ as wretchedness, from his fatal tendency to regard all misery as due to sin, and every misfortune as a divine judgement. But in the present case he may have been misled by a certain delicacy, or courtesy, into substituting in the first instance the οἰκῆα κακὰ for the ἀσχεπῶς πεπονημένα, yet it must be admitted that there are at least two other cases of mere confusion of thought, very like the present one: the one in c. 162 *infra*, *ubi vid.*, the other in 3. 46, where the metaphor of the meal-bag has absolutely no point in the application of the Samian oligarchs. (It really belongs to an application made by the Chians when

famine-stricken, cp. Sext. Emp. *Adv. Math.* 2. 23 ed. Bekker, p. 679.) In fact Hdt. is liable to put a fable (or metaphor) and a moral together which do not strictly belong to each other. The point of the present passage lies, however, not in the οἰκῆα κακὰ and the class of gnomes which those words suggest, but in the ἀσχεπῶς πεπονηταί, and these words, in connexion with the previous chapter and the reference to the embassy of Kallias, might be thought to convey a censure of Perikles and of the policy of Athens in having made peace with Persia; in which case the passage as a whole would all be of one date, and that after the thirty years' truce, and its object would be not so much to whitewash Argos as to censure Athens. For several reasons we may reject this hypothesis. (i.) It would represent a fanatical attitude on the part of Hdt. which is ill in accord with his usual temper. (ii.) Had he desired to point such a moral he must have specified above the object of the mission of Kallias. (iii.) Athens does not escape quite with its 'withers unwrung,' for Athens was responsible in the very first instance, long before Argos or any other Greek state, for something very like 'medism,' cp. 5. 73. The moral of Hdt., in fact, applied pretty well all round at the time it was drawn. There was hardly a Greek state which had not compromised itself at one time or another with Persia; they were all more or less tarred with the same brush. Even Sparta had been compromised to some extent by the medism of Pausanias, though she resisted the blandishments of Megabazos in 457 B.C.; Thuc. 1. 109. 2 (cp. Busolt, iii. 1. 328). 'I am convinced of this much, that if all mankind were to bring each folk its own grievous burden into one place, with a view to exchange with their neighbours: after examining carefully their neighbours' burdens, each would be glad to carry away again home the burden they had brought in. Thus the conduct of the Argives is not so very much worse than that of others.' With Hdt.'s philosophy in this passage cp. Chamisso's poem *Die Kreutzschau*. We

- ἀλλάσθαι βουλόμενοι τοῖσι πλησίοισι, ἐγκύψαντες ἂν ἐς τὰ
τῶν πέλας κακὰ ἀσπασίως ἕκαστοι αὐτῶν ἀποφεροῖατο ὀπίσω
τὰ ἐσενεκαίατο. οὕτω δὲ οὐδ' Ἀργείοισι αἰσχιστα πιπνίηται.
10 ἐγὼ δὲ ὀφείλω λέγειν τὰ λεγόμενα, πείθεσθαι γέ μὲν οὐ
παντάπασι ὀφείλω, καὶ μοι τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος ἐχέτω ἐς πάντα
λόγον· ἐπεὶ καὶ ταῦτα λέγεται, ὥς ἄρα Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν οἱ
ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τὸν Πέρσῃ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπειδὴ σφι
πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους κακῶς ἡ αἰχμὴ ἐστήκεε, πᾶν δὲ
15 βουλόμενοι σφίσι εἶναι πρὸ τῆς παρεούσης λύπης.
153 Τὰ μὲν περὶ Ἀργείων εἴρηται· ἐς δὲ τὴν Σικελίην ἄλλοι
τε ἀπίκατο ἄγγελοι ἀπὸ τῶν συμμάχων συμμίζοντες Γέλωνι
καὶ δὴ καὶ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων Σύαγρος. τοῦ δὲ Γέλωνος
τούτου πρόγονος, οἰκῆτωρ ὁ ἐν Γέλῃ, ἦν ἐκ νήσου Τήλου τῆς

7 ἀλλάξαι B || ἐγκύψαντες α 8 κακὰ del. Naber, van H. || ἕκαστος
malit van H. deleto αὐτῶν ! 9 ἐσενεκαίατο Stein², van H. : ἐσηνεί-
καντο Stein¹, Holder : ἐσενείκοντο = || δὲ Stein² : δὴ α, Stein¹, Holder :
om. B : cancellos circumd. van H. || οὐδ' Krueger, Stein² : οὐκ 10
ὀφείλω <μὲν> van H. || οὐ : ὦν B 11 παντάπασιν αV : πάντα πᾶσι
Dulac, van H. || εἰς B, Holder || πάντα τὸν = 14 τοὺς om B, Holder
15 σφίσι Stein (Plutarch. Mor. 863) : σφι 153. 2 συμμίζαντες α :
συμμίζοντες B, Stein¹ 3 ἀπὸ αB : ἀπὸ τῶν vett. add. 4 ὁ del.
Reiske, ἐὼν Γέλῃ conl. Schaefer, ἐὼν ἐν Γέλῃ van H. : ὁ οἰκῆτωρ γενόμενος
ἐν conl. Stein²

can even suggest a poetic origin for Hdt.'s *mol* : Pausan. 10. 22. 9 καὶ μοι φαίνεται Πίνδαρος ἀληθῆ καὶ ἐν τῷδε εἰπεῖν, διὰ πάντα τινὰ ὑπὸ κακῶν οἰκείων ἔφη πιεῖσθαι, ἐπὶ δὲ ἀλλοτρίοις κήδεσιν ἀπήμαντον εἶναι.

10. ἐγὼ δὲ ὀφείλω . . πάντα λόγον : the significance of this Herodotean *epos* for the problem of composition has been indicated above. It is also one of the 'first principles' of Hdt.'s historiography. παντάπασι may be neuter (sc. τοῖς λεγομένοις) ; but cp. App. Crit.

11. ἔχων ἐς : cp. c. 143 *supra*. πάντα λόγον, 'every story,' or here, with reference to λόγος c. 151, 'every transaction.'

12. ἐπεὶ καὶ ταῦτα λέγεται : an extreme instance of the principle just laid down, λέγειν τὰ λεγόμενα, even when incredible to himself.

ἄρα introduces the improbable ; cp. c. 10 *supra*.

14. πρὸς, 'against' ; cp. c. 145 *supra*. ἡ αἰχμή : cp. δμαχμὴ *ibid*.

15. πρὸ, 'in front of,' 'instead of,' 'in preference to' ; cp. 6. 12, 9. 22.

τῆς παρεούσης λύπης : a very obscure reference to their οἰκῆτον κακόν, the so-called servile régime, 6. 83.

153. 2. ἀπίκατο : pluperfect, but without any very specific time-reference or antecedence.

3. Σύαγρος : Athenaeus, 401 d, gives the word as an epithet of a dog (from Soph. Ἀχιλλέως Ἑρασταί ; cp. Nauck, *Tr. Gr. Fr.* p. 132), but ascribes the name to an Aitolian general as well as to this Spartan. Aelian 14. 21 places a poet of the name after Orpheus and Musaios, and makes him anticipate Homer in singing the Trojan war (cp. Bergk, *Gr. Lit.* i. 406). The Spartan lost his quarry on this occasion.

τοῦ δὲ Γέλωνος τούτου : there is some ground for supposing that the remainder of this chapter with the three following chapters forms a digression inserted by Hdt. in his work after his own visit to the west. The story, τὰ ἀπὸ Σικελίης, is resumed, c. 157. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

4. πρόγονος : his name is given as Deinomenes by Schöll *ap. Stein* ; cp.

ἐπὶ Τριοπίῳ κειμένης· ὅς κτιζομένης Γέλης ὑπὸ Λινδίων τε 5
τῶν ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἀντιφήμεου οὐκ ἐλείφθη. ἀνὰ χρόνον δὲ
αὐτοῦ οἱ ἀπόγονοι γενόμενοι ἱεροφάνται τῶν χθονίων θεῶν
διετέλεον ἐόντες, Τηλίνεω [ἐνός τευ τῶν προγόνων] κτησαμένου
τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. ἐς Μακτώριον πόλιν τὴν ὑπὲρ Γέλης οἰκη-
μένην ἔφυγον ἄνδρες Γελῶν στάσι ἐσσωθέντες· τούτους ὦν 10
ὁ Τηλίνης κατήγαγε ἐς Γέλην, ἔχων οὐδεμίαν ἀνδρῶν δύναμιν
ἀλλὰ ἱρὰ τούτων τῶν θεῶν. ὅθεν δὲ αὐτὰ ἔλαβε ἢ <εἰ>
αὐτὸς ἐκτίησατο, τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν· τούτοισι δ' ὦν
πίσυνος ἐὼν κατήγαγε, ἐπ' ᾧ τε <αὐτὸς τε καὶ> οἱ ἀπόγονοι

5 τριώπew β 6 Ἀντιφήμεου Jos. Scaliger: ἀντιοφήμεου 8
emblemata secl. Stein⁸ || τευ τῶν α: τούτων β || κτισαμένου β: 'num post
vel ante κτισαμένου excidit τοῦτο τὸ γέρας? van H. 10 στάσι (ἐσσω-
θέντες στάσι) Pz: στάσει 12 τούτων Wesseling, Schweighauser,
Krueger || εἰ vel πῇ? Krueger (1856): εἰ coni. Stein¹ (1871), in text. recep.
Stein⁸ (1889) 14 <αὐτὸς τε καὶ> Stein⁸

Etym. M. sub v. Γέλα, Schol. Pindar, *Pyth.* 2. 27, and, though not so recog-
nized, Pauly-Wissowa sub n.; cp. *ibid.*,
sub v. Antiphemos.

οικήτωρ: cp. c. 143 *supra* and
οικητόρων l. 19 *infra*.

Τήλου: Telos, an island lying
close to (ἐπὶ c. dat.) the Triopian pro-
montory; one of the 'Sporades' (Strabo
488 ἐκτίεται παρὰ τὴν Κνιδίαν μακρὰ
ὑψηλὴ στήνῃ τὴν περίμετρον ὅσον ἑκατὸν
καὶ τετταράκοντα σταδίων, ἔχουσα ὄψομον).
Not a very important place! In Pliny's
list of the Sporades (4. 23) it is noted
for an ointment (*unguentio nobilis*).
Perhaps this unguent was the τήλωνος,
cp. Athenaeus 689 a, and the name of
the island may have been taken from
the τήλις (Theophr. *H. Pl.* 3. 17. 2), the
chief constituent of the commodity.

5. κτιζομένης Γέλης: cp. Thuc. 6.
4. 3, there dated forty-five years after
Syracuse (= 690 B.C. ?) The name Thuc.
derives from the river 'Gelas,' no doubt
a Sikel word. Cp. Steph. B. καλεῖται δὲ
ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ Γέλα· ὃ δὲ ποταμὸς, ὅτι πολλὴν
πάχυνον γεννᾷ· ταύτην γὰρ τῇ Ὀσικῶν
φωρῇ καὶ Σικελῶν, γέλαν λέγουσιν. 'A
people who called a stream *Gelas* from
the coldness of its waters leave little
room for further dispute as to their
ethnical kindred,' Freeman, *Sicily*, i. 125,
etc. Thucyd. couples Entimos of Krete
with Antiphemos of Rhodes as *οἰκίστες*,
and preserves *Lindii* as the name of the
fort or akropolis. The institutions were

Dorian. The name was provocative of
punning (as in Aristoph. *Acharn.* 606).

7. ἱεροφάνται τῶν χθονίων θεῶν: i.e.
Demeter and Persephone; cp. 6. 134.
A 'Hierophant' would keep and exhibit
the ἱρὰ, cp. *infra*; Lobeck, *Aglaoph.* 1. 51.

8. Τηλίνης: apparently named from
the old home of his ancestor, Deinomenes.

9. Μακτώριον: one of 'the only two
recorded sites of any interest in the
Geloan territory,' the *Mons Sacer* of Gela,
placed by Freeman (*Sicily*, i. 409) con-
jecturally at Nisocemi, 'looking down on
the whole Geloan land.' Blakeley con-
nects the name with the Sikel (Oscan)
root MAK-; cp. Lat. *mado*, Gk. *μαχ*.

11. ἀνδρῶν δύναμιν: 'viriromanum,'
cp. 4. 155 *τῶν δυνάμει, κατὰ χειρὶ*. There
is a double point in ἀνδρῶν, as the *Theoi*
were female divinities; cp. note on
θηλυδρίης *infra*. ἱρὰ: 'simulacra, vasa,
monumenta, instrumenta,' Baehr.

12. ἔλαβε ἢ <εἰ> αὐτὸς ἐκτίησατο:
according to the scholiast on Pindar, l.c.
supra, Deinomenes had brought the
cult from Triopion; that solution but
puts the problem, how a male came to
be hierophant, one step back!

13. δ' ὦν: resumptive, cp. c. 145
supra.

14. ἐπ' ᾧ τε <αὐτὸς τε καὶ> οἱ ἀπόγονοι:
Stein interprets this condition to mean
that a cult, hitherto a mere private or
personal rite, was elevated into a state
cult, with 'mysteries,' and an hereditary
priesthood. Cp. the proposal of Maian-

15 αὐτοῦ ἱροφάνται τῶν θεῶν ἔσονται. θῶμά μοι ὦν καὶ τοῦτο γέγονε πρὸς τὰ πυνθάνομαι, κατεργάσασθαι Τηλίνην ἔργον τοσοῦτον· τὰ τοιαῦτα γὰρ ἔργα οὐ πρὸς τοῦ ἅπαντος ἀνδρὸς νενόμικα γίνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πρὸς ψυχῆς τε ἀγαθῆς καὶ ῥώμης ἀνδρείης· ὃ δὲ λέγεται πρὸς τῆς Σικελίης τῶν οἰκητόρων τὰ 20 ὑπεναντία τούτων πεφυκέναι θηλυδρίης τε καὶ μαλακώτερος
154 ἀνήρ. οὗτος μὲν νυν ἐκτίησατο τοῦτο τὸ γέρας· Κλεάνδρου

15 ὦν om. B || καὶ: κάρτα Krueger, van H.

16 κατεργάσθαι α

17 τοῦ ἅπαντος codd.: ἅπαντος vel τοῦ πῖοντος Valckenaer (cp. Soph. O.T. 393, O.C. 752): [τοῦ] παντός van H.: τοῦ τυχόντος Cobet: τοῦ ἀπαιτῶντος coni. Stein³

18 νενόμικε Classen || γενέσθαι B

154. 1 οὗτος

Stein: οὕτω

drios, 3. 142. See further Schoemann-Lipsius, *Gr. Alt.* ii. 435. (Modern society offers no such aristocratic privileges as that!)

15. θῶμά μοι ὦν καὶ τοῦτο: if the reading is right (cp. App. Crit.) there are two things astonishing Hdt. What are they? One is clearly that such a man as Telines, an effeminate and soft person, wrought a deed so daring as the restoration of the exiles, or seceders; but what is the other? The nearest thing seems to be, that any one should be able to effect such a result by such means and on such conditions (τούτοις δ' ὦν πλίσυνος . . . ἐπ' ᾧ τε) without any band of warriors (ἐχῶν οὐδεμίαν ἀνδρῶν δύναμιν), and simply relying on the possession and display of the holy treasures. Stein takes the wonder to be, how Telines originally became possessed of the ἱερά, but οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν is an expression of ignorance, not of wonder. The acquisition or possession of such things was not out of the way wonderful; but Hdt. may well be surprised at a great political result based upon a hierophantic display; cp. his remarks on that πρῆγμα εὐθρόστατον, the restoration of Peisistratos by the pseudo-Athene, i. 60.

We may suspect that there was more than appears behind the achievement of Telines also; and that the mere display of the ἱερά, however genuine, was not the whole secret of his success. The softness of the priest is perhaps but a metaphorical transfer from his divinities; cp. below. The priesthood might indeed be a highly advantageous avenue, or appanage, to a tyrannis. Gelon transplanted the cult to Syracuse, and built there a temple for it out of the Punic spoil; Hieron succeeded

him in the priesthood: cp. Pindar, *Ol.* 6. 95 et schol.

The legendary achievement of their ancestor might be connected with a restoration of exiles, or it might conceivably have marked a restriction and diminution of power, which Gelon recovered, and more than recovered, but by purely secular means.

19. δ δὲ λέγεται . . . οἰκητόρων: Blakesley sees (perhaps rightly) in these words evidence of a visit to Sicily on the part of Hdt., but falls into the error of interpreting οἰκητορες of the primitive population the original inhabitants (the Sikels), which is just what the word never means. Cp. l. 4 *supra*. Here, of course, the Greek colonists (the Sikeliotai) are so designated.

20. θηλυδρίης τε καὶ μαλακώτερος: as Hierophant of Demeter and Persephone he may have had, or been credited with having, too much of 'the eternal feminine' about him; or perhaps he may even have donned female attire for the exhibition of the holy things, and this cult-practice may have generated the traditional view of his character. On that ritual cp. L. R. Farnell, *Archiv für Religionsw.* vii. (1904) 70 ff., where this case might be added to the list of "Male ministrants of female divinities."

154. 1. γέρας may be taken to signify the public recognition, cp. cc. 104, 134 *supra*.

Κλεάνδρου δὲ τοῦ Παντάρεος. Kleandros, son of Pantares, dispossessed an oligarchy (Aristot. *Pol.* 8. 12. 13 = 1316a) B.C. 505 (cp. Freeman, *Sicily*, ii. 104), the oligarchy which had come back under the auspices of Telines.

δὲ τοῦ Παντάρους τελευτήσαντος τὸν βίον, ὃς ἐτυράννευσε μὲν Γέλως ἑπτὰ ἔτεα, ἀπέθανε δὲ ὑπὸ Σαβύλλου ἀνδρὸς Γελφού, ἐνθαῦτα ἀναλαμβάνει τὴν μουναρχίην Ἱπποκράτης Κλεάνδρου ἐὼν ἀδελφεός. ἔχοντος δὲ Ἱπποκράτους τὴν τυραννίδα, ὃς 5 Γέλων ἐὼν Τηλίνεω τοῦ ἱροφάντεω ἀπόγονος πολλῶν τε μετ' ἄλλων καὶ Αἰνησιδήμου τοῦ Παταίκου . . . ὃς ἦν δορυφόρος Ἱπποκράτους, μετὰ δὲ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον δι' ἀρετὴν ἀπεδέχθη πάσης τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἵππαρχος. πολιορκέοντος γὰρ Ἱππο-

2 πανάρεος R: πατάρεος SVz 4 λαμβάνει B, van H. 6
 ἱεροφάντεω α || τε coni. Stein¹² 7 παταίκου ὃς ἦν codd.: ὃς del.
 Reiske: τίως repon. Schaefer: lacunam indic. Stein ita expl. Θήρωνος δὲ
 πατρὸς aut simpl. υἱός: παιδὸς Štouraž (cf. Bursian Jahrb. 86. 54):
 <Ἀκραγαντίνου ἀνδρ> ὃς Sitzler: <υἱός> ὃς Holder: lacunam post
 Ἱπποκράτους signific. Bekker, Baehr, Kallenberg

His father's and grandfather's names appear on an Olympian inscr., Röhl, *I. G. A.* 512a Παντάρης μ' ἀνέθηκε Μενε-
 κράτης Διὸς [ἀθλον] Ἄρματι (1) νικᾶσας
 πέδου ἐκ κλειτοῦ Γελσαίου.

3. Σαβύλλου ἀνδρὸς Γελφού: nothing else is recorded of this tyrannicide. (Is his name Greek or Sabellian? A Molossian named Σαβύλινθος appears in Thuc. 2. 80. 6.) The *ethnikon* is not quite regular, at least if formed from Γέλα (γελαιός, Steph. B.).

4. ἀναλαμβάνει: generally of resuming a broken succession, so perhaps Hippokrates did not succeed without a struggle. (Freeman ii. 497 makes the same inference from the fact that Kleandros was killed.)

Ἱπποκράτης Κλεάνδρου ἐὼν ἀδελφεός: presumably Hippokrates was the younger brother. The date of his accession may be 498 B.C. (Cp. Freeman, ii. 104.)

5. ἔχοντος is used in the strongest sense.

ὃ Γέλων . . . Ἱπποκράτους: the passage is unfortunately imperfect. Bekker marks a lacuna after Ἱπποκράτους, Stein after Παταίκου. Whichever is right (one must, both might, be) some valuable information has dropped out. Stein, indeed, reduces the loss to a minimum (vid. App. Crit.). The result, however, is a very bald statement ὃ Γέλων ἐὼν . . . ἦν δορυφόρος. Moreover, no reason for naming Ainesidemos appears, and πολλῶν μετ' ἄλλων is also merely superfluous verbiage. Some action or event, in

which Gelon and Ainesidemos distinguished themselves, and served their master, may have been here recorded. For further discussion cp. Freeman, *Sicily*, ii., Appendix, Note XI. *The First Rise of Gelon*.

7. Αἰνησιδήμου τοῦ Παταίκου may, or may not, be the father of Theron, tyrant of Akragas, c. 165 *infra*; cp. Freeman, *op. c.* p. 105 n.³ Aristot. *Rhet.* 1. 12=1373 A relates that Gelon kidnapped an Ainesidemos, who thereupon paid him κοτράβια, *ὅτι ἐφθασεν, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς μέλλων* ('diamond cut diamond'!). Ainesidemos, father of Theron, was of the house of the Emmenidai (cp. Pindar, *Ol.* 2. 81, 3. 68), who traced themselves to Kadmeian Theras, and so to the illustrious Aigeidai (Hdt. 4. 149). One of his ancestors (Emmenes) had migrated from Lindos to Gela, and on to Akragas, and his grandfather Telemachos had overthrown the tyrant Phalaris. If the Ainesidemos of each passage is the same, we should obtain the sequence Telemachos, Pataikos, Ainesidamos, Theron. The name Πάταικος is a curious one in this connexion. It is attested as the name of several Greeks (cp. Pape-Benseler, *sub v.*), yet still we might be tempted to connect it with τοῖσι Φωνικλοῖσι Παταικοῖσι τοῖς ὁ Φόλυκεῖς ἐν τῇσι πρῶρρησι τῶν τριηρέων περιάγουσι, Hdt. 3. 37.

9. εἶναι ἵππαρχος . . . γὰρ: εἶναι is pleonastic, as in 5. 25. It is to be presumed that all the wars next enumerated were not completed before Gelon's appointment as Hipparch-in-chief.

το κράτεος Καλλιπολίτας τε καὶ Ναξίου καὶ Ζαγκλαίους τε καὶ
Λεοντίνους καὶ πρὸς Συρηκοσίους τε καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων συχ-

Three great wars conducted by Hippokrates are enumerated:—

I. *Kallipolis and Naxos*. Naxos was a Chalkidic colony accounted the earliest in Sicily (Thuc. 6. 3. 1), the Chalkidic oikist having Naxian emigrants with him; cp. Steph. B. *sub* v. Χαλκίς; Freeman, *Sicily*, i., Appendix, Note XV. Kallipolis was a sub-colony from Naxos, probably situate (like the metropolis) on the E. coast; Freeman, i. 379 ff. Of the details of this war nothing is known. Kallipolis perhaps bore the brunt of the struggle, and perished. Naxos appears among the Athenian allies in Sicily, *ap.* Thuc. 6-7, but was destroyed by Dionysios in 403 B.C. (Diodor. 14. 15). Tauromenion (*Taormina*) afterwards took its place (Freeman, i. 314 ff.).

II. *Zankle and Leontinoi*. Like the previous war, directed against the Chalkidic (Ionian) element in the island, but with a difference. Zankle is undoubtedly the later Messene (cp. c. 164 *infra*), the change perhaps dating from the occupation of the place by the exiled Messenians 454 B.C. Cp. Thuc. 6. 4. 5-6, and *infra* *l.c.* Leontinoi was a settlement from Naxos (Thuc. 6. 3. 3), remarkable among all Sikeliote cities, as occupying an inland site (cp. Freeman, i. 368).

A story of a quarrel at Zankle, in which Hippokrates was engaged, is told by Hdt., at least in part, 6. 23 *supra*, and it is remarkable that there is here no reference back to that passage. The two passages are doubtless from different sources, and Hdt. may have failed (as often) to connect them. The problem of composition becomes more acute in relation to the duplicate stories in c. 164 *infra*, *ubi vid.* Cp. also Introduction, §§ 7 f. Whether the war here mentioned is the intervention, the story of which is told in 6. 23, is not quite clear. Leontinoi does not figure in that account. There is no siege by Hippokrates. The intervention results in a shameful bargain between Hippokrates and the lawless Samians, who had seized the city, at the expense of the Zanklaians. Perhaps the war here referred to was an earlier episode, by which Hippokrates had gained the suzerainty which he appears, from that story, to have claimed over Zankle. Cp. Freeman, *Sicily*, ii. 113.

Leontinoi appears at one time under a tyrant Ainesidemos (Pausan. 5. 22. 7), possibly the man mentioned above as an officer of Hippokrates; but cp. Freeman, ii. 108.

III. *Syracuse, and (its subject) 'barbarians'* (Sikels). Syracuse, a foundation by the Korinthian Archias (Thuc. 6. 3. 2), claimed to be the oldest Dorian and all but the oldest Hellenic settlement in the island. This passage in Hdt. and an obscure reference in Pindar (*Nem.* 9. 39) comprise all that is known of this war. Freeman locates the defeat of the Syracusans on the Heloros (492 B.C.) rather far inland, at the crossing of the stream between the modern towns of Noto and Rossolino; Chromios, the friend of Gelon, distinguished himself in this battle (Pindar *l.c.*). Hdt. is our sole authority for the sequel: the arbitration between Hippokrates and Syracuse, which resulted in the passing of Kamarina (the one Dorian settlement which showed disloyalty to Dorian!) into the hands of Hippokrates: this acquisition carried his dominions along the south coast further west.

It might be suspected that this 'Arbitration' was really an 'Intervention' (*ἐπιστάσθαι*); but a court composed from Korinth and Korkyra, whose mutual hostility was inveterate and notorious, might be trusted to do substantial justice on any point where the court was unanimous, or even came to a decision. We have, then, in this case probably a genuine instance of the practice of arbitration among the Greeks. At the same time the tyrant would scarcely have accepted the kind offices of Korinth and Korkyra on behalf of Syracuse, if he had been in a position to dictate terms. Thucyd. 6. 5. 3 seems to give a somewhat different account of the affair: Kamarina, a rebellious Syracusan settlement, had been destroyed by the metropolis, and its land was handed over to Hippokrates as ransom for Syracusan prisoners. This result may, however, have been attained by the good offices of Korinth and Korkyra; and the prisoners may have been taken at the Heloros.

; 11. πρὸς: cp. c. 166 *infra*.

νοὺς, ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο ἐν τούτοις τοῖσι πολέμοισι ἔων ὁ Γέλων
λαμπρότατος. τῶν δὲ εἶπον πολλῶν τούτων πλὴν Συρηκουσέων
οὐδεμία ἀπέφυγε δουλοσύνην πρὸς Ἴπποκράτεος· Συρηκοσίου
δὲ Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ Κερκυραῖοι ἐρρύσαντο μάχῃ ἐσσωθέντας 15
ἐπὶ ποταμῷ Ἐλώρῳ, ἐρρύσαντο δὲ οὗτοι ἐπὶ τοισίδε καταλλά-
ξαντες, ἐπ' ᾧ τε Ἴπποκράτει Καμάριναν Συρηκοσίου παρα-
δοῦναι. Συρηκοσίων δὲ ἦν Καμάρινα τὸ ἀρχαῖον. ὥς δὲ καὶ 155
Ἴπποκράτεα τυραννεύσαντα Ἰσα ἔτεα τῷ ἀδελφεῷ Κλεάνδρῳ
κατέλαβε ἀποθανεῖν πρὸς πόλιν Ἰβλῇ στρατευσάμενον ἐπὶ
τοὺς Σικελούς, οὕτω δὴ ὁ Γέλων τῷ λόγῳ τιμωρέων τοῖσι
Ἴπποκράτεος παισὶ Εὐκλείδῃ τε καὶ Κλεάνδρῳ, οὐ βουλομένων 5
τῶν πολιτῶν κατηκόων ἔτι εἶναι, τῷ ἔργῳ, ὥς ἐπεκράτησε
μάχῃ τῶν Γελλῶν, ἤρχε αὐτὸς ἀποστερήσας τοὺς Ἴπποκράτεος
παῖδας. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τὸ εὔρημα τοὺς γαμόρους καλεομένους

12 πολέμοισι S: πολεμίοις || ὁ Γέλων escl. van H. 13 τούτων α:
πασέων B, Holder: τούτων πασέων! Kallenberg || συρηκοσίων B 14
ἀπέφυγε Eltz, van H., Stein²: πέφευγε codd., Stein¹: διέφυγε Stein²:
πεφεύγε Schenkl, Holder 16 τοισίδε: τοῖσιδε Stein: τοῖσιδε codd.
155. 5 κασσανδρῶι α 7 γελῶν B

155. 2. Ἰσα. Itza: to wit, seven, c.
154: 498-491 B.C.

3. κατέλαβε ἀποθανεῖν: cp. 3. 118
κατέλαβε impersonal.

πρὸς πόλιν Ἰβλῇ: πρὸς, 'hard by,'
ad, *apud*; cp. Thuc. 2. 79. 2 πρὸς [v.l.
ὕπ'] αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει.

There were three places of the name
of Hybla in Sicily, all originally Sikel,
Hybla being a native deity (Freeman,
Sicily, i. 159). (i.) A holy place giving a
title to Megara, and therefore in its
neighbourhood: this Freeman identifies
with 'Greater Hybla,' though it was
overshadowed by Megara. (ii.) Galeatic
Hybla, just south of Aitna, at the
modern Paternò, which Freeman identi-
fies with the Lesser Hybla. (iii.) Ἡραία,
in the south, between Syracuse and
Kamarina: this might be the one men-
tioned in the text.

4. τῷ λόγῳ . . . τῷ ἔργῳ: not a very
frequent antithesis with Hdt., cp. 6. 38,
nor is it here used quite strictly.

5. Εὐκλείδῃ τε καὶ Κλεάνδρῳ: nothing
is known of them, save what Hdt. affords;
they were presumably minors; Gela
refused to acknowledge them, one or
both, and for a moment became a Re-
public—Freeman, ii. 122, thinks 'doubt-
less a democracy'—only to be overthrown
by Gelon, as the nominal champion of

the young princes. Gelon had perhaps
been with the army at Hybla.

8. μετὰ: apparently not long after.
Gelon's régime in Syracuse lasted circa
485-478 B.C.

εὔρημα: cp. εὔρημα εὗρηκε c. 10
supra, εὔρημα εὗρηκαμεν 8. 109—all
three cases with a slightly different
significance: here discreditable; above,
pure luck; below, of a just and well-
deserved, if unexpected, success.

τοὺς γαμόρους καλεομένους: Hdt.
preserves the dialectal form, the rather
for the addition of the participle. The
Marm. Par. 36 (Flach 52) dates the
government of the γεωμόροι at Syracuse
to the archon Kritias=595 B.C. Ol. 46.
2, and they are exhibited as exercising a
judicial function in a very obscure passage
of Diodoros: 8. 9 (the Agathokles there
mentioned is not enumerated in the list of
thirty-three men of that name *ap.* Pauly-
Wissowa, i. 748 ff.). The name was
known to old Attica (γεωμόροι), Plutarch,
Theseus, 25 (= *Ἀθ. π.* 1), and at Samos
long after (Thuc. 8. 21). At Syracuse
as at Samos they undoubtedly represent
the landowners (or landlords, cp. 5.
29), an aristocracy, or oligarchy, Hellenic
and Dorian, driven out to Kasmene by
the Demos and the serf-population.
The Demos may have included a Greek

τῶν Συρηκοσίων ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ τε τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν
 10 σφετέρων δούλων, καλεομένων δὲ Κυλλυρίων, ὁ Γέλων κατ-
 αγαγὼν τούτους ἐκ Κασμένης πόλιος εἰς τὰς Συρηκούσας ἔσχε
 καὶ ταύτας· ὁ γὰρ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Συρηκοσίων ἐπίοντι Γέλωνι
 156 παραδίδοι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἑωυτόν. ὁ δὲ ἐπεῖτε παρέλαβε τὰς
 Συρηκούσας, Γέλῃς μὲν ἐπικρατέων λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποίεστο,
 ἐπιτρέψας αὐτὴν Ἰέρωνι ἀδελφεῷ ἑωυτοῦ, ὁ δὲ τὰς Συρη-

10 κυλλυρίων Ad: κυλληρίων B || ὁ Γέλων secl. van H. 11 συρη-
 κούσας α 156. 2 συρηκούσας α || Γέλῃς . . Συρηκούσας om. R ||
 ἐπικρατέων del. Sitzler 3 ἀδελφῷ α: ἀδελφεῷ B || συρηκούσας
 BApr. d: συρηκούσας Acorr. B

element; the serfs were doubtless natives, and probably 'Sicels' rather than 'Sicans.' The *Kallikyrti* were, indeed, compared by 'Aristotle' (*Συρηκοσίων πολιτεία*) to the Helots in Lakonia, the Penestai in Thessaly, the Klarotai in Krete (V. Rose, *Fragm.* 586 = Photius, *sub v.*), but a complete ethnic division will no more have obtained between Demos and Kyllyrion at Syracuse than between *Perioikoi* and *Heilotes* at Sparta. The analogy of the Argive *γυμνήτες* or *γυμνήσιοι*, and *Ὀπρεῖται* (*Perioikoi*), cp. 8. 73 *infra*, 6. 83 *supra*, might be invoked.

9. ἐκπεσόν ὑπὸ: 8. 141, cp. ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ c. 154 *supra*.

10. καλεομένων δὲ Κυλλυρίων: the name appears in Photius *Lex.* and Suidas s.v. Καλλικύριοι, professedly from 'Aristotle' (cp. Rose, *Frag.* 586, where the ref. to Suidas should be added) ὠνομάσθησαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰς ταῦτό συνέλθεῖν παντοδαποὶ ὄντες. How the word should have that meaning is not clear. Κυλλύριοι might well be the name of a particular Sicel tribe (cp. *Ὀπρεῖται* = *Perioikoi* at Argos): Καλλι-κύριοι looks like a parody of that.

11. ἐκ Κασμένης πόλιος: the town is mentioned, Thuc. 6. 5. 2, as a Syracusan settlement founded about ninety years after the metropolis: Freeman, i. 150, map, places it in the SE. corner of the island, upon an earlier Sicel site.

13. παραδίδοι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἑωυτόν. Aristotle, *Pol.* 5. 3. 5 = 1302 B, instances Syracuse before Gelon as a case of Democracy ruined by its own lawlessness and disorder (*δραξίας καὶ ἀναρχίας*). Grote, iv. 304 n., suspects Aristotle of having substituted the name of Gelon for that of Dionysios, 'by lapse of memory.' Freeman, *Sicily*, ii. 126 n. defends Aristotle's memory. But the

two other instances alleged by Aristotle (Thebes, Megara) in front of Syracuse fall into proper chronological sequence on Grote's supposition, for which there is on other grounds, given by Grote, something to be said: Freeman himself admits that Aristotle's reference is 'hasty, not thought out with much care.' On the great significance of the acquisition of Syracuse, and the transfer of government, Grote and Freeman (*l.c.*) may be consulted.

156. 3. Ἰέρωνι: Hieron, brother and successor of Gelon, and second only to his predecessor in ability and splendour, is mentioned by Hdt. in this one place (a patent illustration of how much Hdt. might have recorded that he has left unsaid!). Besides Hieron (a significant name in this hierophantic family) there were two other brothers, Polyzelos and Thrasybulos, not mentioned by Hdt. Cp. Simonides 141 [196], Bergk, *P. L.* iii. 4 p. 485—an epigram which Hauvette, *de l'Authenticité des Épigrammes de Simonide*, p. 123, classes with the doubtful. The names, however, are probably correct.

8 84: on this resumption of the subject, with δὲ in a pseudo-antithesis for the sake of rhetorical point, cp. ce. 6, 10, 13, 51, etc. ἐκράτουν, in connecting Achradina, already a fortified suburb, with Ortygia, already a peninsula, by a wall (cp. Freeman, ii. 138 ff.), which doubtless added fresh territory to the city itself. This hypothesis seems more reasonable than the view that Gelon made no considerable addition to the area of the city, whatever the exact truth about the remains of the 'Gelonian wall' may be. (Lupus, *die Stadt Syrakus*, pp. 87 ff., represents the said *Cavallari-Holm'schen* view.) Cp. *infra*.

κούσας ἐκράτυνε, καὶ ἦσάν οἱ πάντα αἱ Συρηκούσαι· αἶ δὲ παραντίκα ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ 5
Καμαριναίους ἅπαντας ἐς τὰς Συρηκούσας ἀγαγὼν πολιήτας ἐποίησε, Καμαρίνης δὲ τὸ ἄστυ κατέσκαψε, τοῦτο δὲ Γελῶν ὑπερῆμισας τῶν ἀστών τώντῳ τοῖσι Καμαριναίοισι ἐποίησε· Μεγαρέας τε τοὺς ἐν Σικελίᾳ, ὡς πολιορκεόμενοι ἐς ὁμολογίην προσεχώρησαν, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν παχέας, ἀειραμένους τε πόλε- 10
μον αὐτῷ καὶ προσδοκῶντας ἀπολέσθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ἀγαγὼν ἐς τὰς Συρηκούσας πολιήτας ἐποίησε, τὸν δὲ δῆμον τῶν Μεγαρέων οὐκ ἐόντα μεταίτιον τοῦ πολέμου τούτου οὐδὲ προσδεκόμενον κακὸν οὐδὲν πείσεσθαι, ἀγαγὼν καὶ τούτους ἐς 15
τὰς Συρηκούσας ἀπέδoto ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ ἐκ Σικελίης. τώντῳ δὲ

4 οἱ πάντα Reiske: ἅπαντα || συρηκούσαι α: συράκουσαι β δ
ἐκβλαστον β: ἀνέβλαστον CPz, van H. 6 συρηκούσας α: συρα-
κούσας β 7 γελῶν β 10 ἀειρομένους β 11 ἀπολέσθαι
β || ἀγαγὼν Bekker, Stein²: ἀγων 12 συρηκούσας Α: συρακούσας
β: συρακούσας β: συρρηκούσας d || πολίτας β 15 συρηκούσας α:
συρακούσας β: συρρηκούσας d

4. ἦσάν οἱ πάντα αἱ Συρηκούσαι: an admirable harbour, other physical advantages of the site, a position on the east coast, facing Italy, Hellas, Asia, all tended to make Syracuse, not merely more important than Gela, but potential capital of the island, and seat of a great Mediterranean power. Such had been the dream of Hippokrates, and that dream was now realized by Gelon. He enlarges and fortifies the city, and multiplies the population, by the wholesale transfer of citizens from Kamarina, Gela, Megara, Euboea. Room had to be found for this mass of men. The 'Cavallari-Holm' view is that the immigrants went to fill up gaps on Achradina, that the quarter Tyche was added by Gelon, and that the lower part of Achradina in the immediate neighbourhood of the island was somewhat enlarged (Lupus, p. 99).

5. ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον. Freeman, ii. 188 n.², quaintly regards these words as "not ill-chosen to set forth the climbing up of the city from Ortygia to the height of Achradina"; but the words are purely metaphorical, cp. the description of Sparta l. 66 ὅα δὲ ἐν τε χώρῃ ἀγαθῇ καὶ πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν, ἀνά τε ἔδραμον αὐτίκα καὶ εὐθηνή-θησαν.

6. Καμαριναίους ἅπαντας: i.e. the settlers established at Kamarina by

Hippokrates but a few years before as an outpost of Gela against Syracuse: the altered position of Syracuse under Gelon involved the reversal of that policy; but Kamarina was destined to another restoration, Thuc. 6. 5. 3.

7. τὸ ἄστυ κατέσκαψε does not necessarily imply that the place had been walled, or fortified (cp. 6. 72 τὰ οἰκία οἱ κατεσκάφη), rather all the habitations were razed to the ground.

Γελῶν ὑπερῆμισας τῶν ἀστών: 'above half of the citizens of Gela' were transferred to Syracuse; this would not merely weaken Gela as a possible rival of Syracuse, but strengthen the Greek and Dorian element in the new capital.

9. Μεγαρέας: cp. c. 155 *supra*. The παχέας (cp. 5. 30, 5. 77, 6. 91) or 'men of substance' would be the Hellenic and Dorian element, or the cream thereof. The δῆμος would, perhaps, include non-Hellenic elements. After this unexpected 'judgement of Gelon' Megara was a solitude (cp. Thuc. 6. 49. 4), and the old Isthmian rival of Corinth lost its *point d'appui* in the West. Euboea, similarly treated, disappears completely from history, so that its very site is not exactly known (Freeman, i. 380): as a foundation from Leontinoi it represented an out-post of the Chalkidic interest; cp. Strabo 272, 449.

15. ἀπέδoto ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ, 'sold them

τοῦτο καὶ Εὐβοέας τοὺς ἐν Σικελίῃ ἐποίησε διακρίνας. ἡ δὲ ταῦτα τούτους ἀμφοτέρους νομίσας δῆμον εἶναι συνοὶ ἀχαριτώτατον.

- 157 Τοιοῦτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ τύραννος ἐγεγόνει μέγας ὁ Γ. τότε δ' ὡς οἱ ἄγγελοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπικάτο ἐς Συρηκούσας, ἐλθόντες αὐτῷ ἐς λόγους ἔλεγον τάδε. "ἔπε, ἡμέας Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ τούτων σύμμαχοι παραλα- μένους σε πρὸς τὸν βάρβαρον· τὸν γὰρ ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ

157. 1 μέγας ἐγεγόνει B || ὁ om. B 2 ἀπικάτο Pz
συρηκούσας α: συρακούσας B 4 τε καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ B, E
Sitzler, van H., aliiq. 5 τὰ γὰρ ἐπιόντα coni. Stein²

as slaves for exportation.' Hdt. seems barely aware of the grim irony of their fate. Their destinations will have been in Italy and Africa, probably, rather than the East. With the phrase cp. 5. 6 πωλεῖσι τὰ τέκνα ἐν' ἐξαγωγῇ (Demosth. uses the gen. case). ἐξαγ. in a somewhat different sense 4. 179.

17. δῆμον εἶναι συνοικημα ἀχαρι- τώτατον. Gelon appears to have been something of a humorist, and this *δοκ- μοί* may be genuine: not so the one ascribed to him in c. 162 *infra*. The deeper aspects of Gelon's statecraft Hdt. either misses, or will not spoil his lively logography by discussing. Gelon plainly understood the art of governing by division. He effects a huge *συναικισμός* in Syracuse; as a rule such centralisa- tions promoted democracy (Mantineia, Athens, Megalopolis), and perhaps in the long run in *μεγαλοπόλεις* Συρακούσαι too; but for the time, at least, Gelon elimin- ated the elements, which might most easily have coalesced into an unmanage- able and graceless proletariat, and relied upon the divided interests of his composite citizen body all centring upon its creator.

συνόκημα, apparently an *Hapax- legomenon*, suggests an element or factor in a *συναικισμός*, as well as an item in a household (like ΔΗΜΟΣ in *The Knights*).

18. ἀχάριτος = *acharis* occurs also in 1. 207.

157. 1. ἐγεγόνει μέγας ὁ Γέλων: with the article cp. c. 154 *supra*; μέγας is predicative, ἐγεγόνει is a temporal pluperfect, 'before the date of the embassy.' Stein notes that Timaios (of Sicily) made the negotiations originate with Gelon; cp. Polyb. 12. 26 b. To be quite strict the story only transfers the

scene of the negotiations from Sy- to Korinth, and converts the *δι- persons* accordingly into the Probouloi and Gelon's Ambassadors primary application for aid might originated with the *προκαθήμενοι*.

2. τότε: presumably the sum autumn of 481 B.C. referring back point at the beginning of c. 153 (with which perhaps this passage once continuous; cp. Introductio

3. ἔλεγον τάδε: Syagros pres- was the orator; cp. cc. 153, 159. gives the *ipsisima verba* of the st at this interview throughout: whe- he obtain them? Cp. Introductio

4. Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ τούτω- μαχοι. As the Athenians appea- entitled to separate mention, would amend the text (cp. Crit.). Others may perhaps quot words as proving that the Athenis simply entered the Spartan Sym- But a Spartan is speaking: the 'allies' and 'allies': the At- might equally speak of the Spar- allies of Athens. Moreover, the *τούτων* (not *ἡμῶν* or *ἡμέτεροι*) fol- *ἡμέας* is especially significant. ε may be speaking: he is the only ε named, and probably the onl present, but he speaks in the nam the ambassadors, to whom (and himself, or his fellow Lakedaim- *ἡμέας* refers. Still, the expressi- curious one, instead of *ὁ συ* 'Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ, or one equivalents, and Syagros is givi- own state all the prominence h- cp. c. 149 *supra*.

παραλαμψομένους σε πρὸς sounds a little abrupt, or 'ε- πρὸς, 'against,' as in c. 145 *supra*.

Ἑλλάδα πάντως κου πυνθάνει, ὅτι Πέρσης ἀνὴρ μέλλει, ζεύξας τὸν Ἑλλησποντον καὶ ἐπάγων πάντα τὸν ἥϊον στρατὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης, στρατηλατήσιν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πρόσχημα μὲν ποιούμενος ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαύνει, ἐν νόφ δὲ ἔχων πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑπ' ἑωυτῷ ποιήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ δυνάμιός τοι <γὰρ> ἦκεις μεγάλως, καὶ μοῖρά τοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἐλαχίστη μετὰ ἄρχοντί γε Σικελίης, βοήθειέ τοι τοῖσι ἐλευθεροῦσι τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ συνελευθέρου. ἀλῆς μὲν γὰρ

6 punctum post Ἑλλάδα et γὰρ post πάντως transf. Koen, van H. || μέλλει om. B 7 καὶ om. B || ἥϊον Bda: an ἥϊον? Stein¹, Cobet 8 ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης del. Cobet, Holder, van H. || ἐστρατηλάτησεν (sic) B 9 νῶ B 10 ποιήσασθαι van H. 11 τε codd.: γὰρ Bekker: τε γὰρ Stein^{1,2} || εὖ ἦκεις Valckenaer, van H. || μεγάλως Reiske: μεγάλης quod Valckenaer del. approb. van H. || τῆς om. B 13 ἀλλῆς B: αἰ|λῆς A: ἀλῆς B (Holder): ἄλῆς S (Gaisf.)

7. ζεύξας καὶ ἐπάγων. In regard to the tenses, it is not quite clear whether they are grammatically relative to the moment of speaking or subordinate to μέλλει στρατηλατήσιν. Actually no difference arises, as at the time of the visit to Gelon bridges had been thrown across the Hellespont, and Xerxes was underway. πᾶς ὁ ἥϊος στρατὸς ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης is a phrase which supplies a clue to the army-list of Xerxes: Hdt. knew what was expected of him; cp. Appendix II. § 5.

8. πρόσχημα μὲν ποιούμενος . . ἐν νόφ δὲ ἔχων: a very elaborate form of the antithesis (τῷ λόγῳ . . τῷ ἔργῳ: cp. c. 155 *supra*, 4. 167.

10. δυνάμιός τοι <γὰρ> ἦκεις μεγάλως. ἦκειν with εὖ, followed by a substantive in the genitive, is common: 1. 30 τοῦ βίου εὖ ἦκοντι; 5. 62 χρημάτων εὖ ἦκοντες; 8. 111 θεῶν χρηστῶν ἦκονεν εὖ; 1. 102 ἐωντῶν εὖ ἦκοντες. If μεγάλως is to stand, it takes the place of εὖ, with a difference not quite happy; or = ἐς μέγα τι. Perhaps Hdt. wrote δυνάμιός τοι γὰρ εὖ ἦκεις μεγάλης! Cp. App. Crit.

11. μοῖρά τοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐκ ἐλαχίστη μετὰ. μετὰ = μέτεστι. γῆς might be supplied with Ἑλλάδος, but the feeling is of something more abstract, κοινωνίας, or even of ἡ Ἑλλάς itself as an entity, das *Griechentum*, comprising all the highest culture and civilization of the time. The recognition in the phrase ἄρχοντί γε Σικελίης of (a) the unity of Sicily, (b) the constitutional character of Gelon's government, is very significant.

12. ἄρχοντί γε might be a diplomatic compliment; but so far as it goes it supports "the confused statement of a late writer that Gelon ruled at Syracuse under cover of the office of general with full powers," Freeman, ii. 137. (The phrase στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ is used by both Diodoros and Polyainos of Gelon; but it smacks too much of Athenian procedure.) Cp. c. 161 *infra*.

τοῖσι ἐλευθεροῦσι τὴν Ἑλλάδα: an unofficial term for the *συνεμύται*. As Hellas is not in subjection *ἐλευθεροῦντες* is rhetorical, and means 'defending the liberties of Hellas.'

13. ἀλῆς . . συνάγεται: the grammar is a little peculiar. Is ἀλῆς . . Ἑλλάς a *nominalivus pendens*? or in apposition to χεῖρ μ. ! or the subject of συνάγεται and χεῖρ μεγάλη an extension of the predicate? The passage is not well expressed: ἀλῆς γενομένη anticipates συνάγεται, and συνάγεται therefore means very little more than γίνεται. A somewhat similar construction occurs 6. 111 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐξισούμενον τῷ Μηδικῷ στρατοπέδῳ κτλ., but there, though the genitive might be simpler, (a) there are no less than three participial constructions with *genitivus pendens* immediately preceding; (b) the subordinate subjects, τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ μέσον . . τὸ δὲ κέραν ἐκάτερον, are parts of the whole στρατόπεδον, and their specification resumes in detail the precedent subject, but yet greatly enriches its contents. Here there is less excuse for the anacoluthon, as χεῖρ μεγάλη is simply equivalent to ἀλῆς . . ἡ Ἑλλάς. (πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνδρες πολλοὶ δὲ

γενομένη πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς χεῖρ μεγάλη συνάγεται
 15 ἀξιώμαχοι γινόμεθα τοῖσι ἐπιοῦσι· ἦν δὲ ἡμέων οἱ μὲν
 προδιδῶσι οἱ δὲ μὴ θέλωσι τιμωρέειν, τὸ δὲ ὑγιαίνει
 Ἑλλάδος ἡ ὀλίγον, τοῦτο δὲ ἤδη δεινὸν γίνεται μὴ
 πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς. μὴ γὰρ ἐλπίσης, ἦν ἡμέας καταστρέ-
 20 πρὸ τούτου φύλαξαι. βοηθέων γὰρ ἡμῖν σεωυτῷ τιμ-
 τῷ δὲ εὖ βουλευθέντι πρήγματι τελευτῇ ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν γ
 158 ἐθέλει ἐπιγίνεσθαι.” οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεγον, Γέλων δὲ
 ἐνέκειτο λέγων τοιάδε. “ἄνδρες Ἕλληνας, λόγον ἐ-
 πλεονέκτην ἐτολμήσατε ἐμὲ σύμμαχον ἐπὶ τὸν βάμ
 παρακαλέοντες ἐλθεῖν· αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐμεῦ πρότερον δεῖ

14 γινομένη C, van H. || χειρὶ μεγάλη (-η S ap. Gaisf.) συλλέ-
 15 οἱ μὲν ἡμέων α 16 θελήσωσι β 17 τοῦτο δὲ ἤδη W
 ex V, et sic R: τοῦτο ἤδη S (Gaisf.) 19 οὐχὶ β 20 π,
 van H. 21 εὖ om. β 22 θέλει β 158. 4 αὐτο
 || δ' ἐμεῦ A: δέ μεν Bd

νέει συνάγονται would be a better justification than the jejune χεῖρ μεγάλη.)

16. τὸ δὲ ὑγιαίνειν τῆς Ἑλλάδος: cp. ὑγιὲς βούλευμα 6. 100, and the λόγον οὐκ ὑγιέα 1. 8. The metaphor of health and disease in the state involves the analogy between the state and the individual; cp. ca. 148, 140 *supra*.

17. ἤδη is rather intensive than temporal; cp. 8. 106. The δέ here is *in apodosis*.

20. πρὸ τούτου: chronological, 'before that' (χρόνου or καιροῦ: cp. c. 139 *supra*), yet becomes here virtually an alternative.

21. τῷ δὲ εὖ κτλ. The speaker concludes (*more Herodotea*) with a 'gnome.' This particular apophthegm is something of a corrective or a confirmation of the maxim τέλος ὁρᾶν, according to the interpretation put on the latter; it is itself to be qualified by the observation that 'the best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft a-gley'!

158. 1. πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο λέγων τοιάδε: π. ἐν., cp. 8. 59, 9. 91.

2. τοιάδε does not guarantee the *ipsisimae verba* of the following speech.

ἄνδρες Ἕλληνας: he addresses the envoys all, not merely the Lakodaimonian. The formula does not disown Hellenism for the speaker's part.

λόγον . . . πλεονέκτην. Is πλεονέκτης an adjectival substantive? (τύχη σωτήρ Soph. O. T. 80; βούς ἡγεμὼν Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 29, 'bellator equus,' etc.).

4. ἐμεῦ πρότερον δεηθέντος: s This statement is, indeed, rem does it preserve incidentally a scence of a previous war of Gelc the Carthaginians, or is it a r confusion, in which the impenc with Carthage is anticipated *infra*), or should it lead us to that war so as to make it pre embassy of 481 B.C.? This last tive is to be rejected. (1) T chronism between the invasions and of Sicily is a very strong t and (2) was probably not accid part of a general plan and con between Xerxes and Carthage if historical, guarantees in t synchronism; cp. c. 165 *infra* we then simply a piece of idle here in which Hdt. or his au confusedly antedated the comi Hdt. can hardly have done so, take two different wars to be i as he specifies both; and the part and character of the request has a very strong air of verisi We must therefore take the to be to an entirely distinct w there is hardly room for t invasion of Sicily in 480 B.C previous Punic war since the of Gelon, nor is any such reported, to say nothing of having been fully filled by already related. What ther

βαρβαρικοῦ στρατοῦ συνεπάφασθαι, ὅτε μοι πρὸς Καρχη- 5
 δονίους νέικος συνήπτο, ἐπισκήπτοντός τε τὸν Δωριέος τοῦ
 Ἀναξανδρίδew πρὸς Ἑγεσταίων φόνον ἐκπρήξασθαι, ὑποτεί-
 νοντός τε τὰ ἐμπόρια συνελευθεροῦν ἀπ' ὧν ὑμῖν μεγάλοι
 ὠφελίαι τε καὶ ἐπαυρήσεις γεγόνασι, οὔτε ἐμεῦ εἵνεκα ἤλθετε
 βοηθήσοντες οὔτε τὸν Δωριέος φόνον ἐκπρήζομενοι, τό τε 10
 κατ' ὑμέας τάδε ἅπαντα ὑπὸ βαρβάροισι νέμεται. ἀλλὰ εὖ
 γὰρ ἡμῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον κατέστη. νῦν δὲ ἐπειδὴ περι-
 ελήλυθε ὁ πόλεμος καὶ ἀπίκεται ἐς ὑμέας, οὕτω δὴ Γέλωνος
 μνήστis γέγονε. ἀτιμίας δὲ πρὸς ὑμῶν κυρήσας οὐκ ὁμοίω-

6 τε τοῦ δωριέως α 7 ἑγεστέων B: αἰγεστέων Pd: αἰγεσταίων
 Cz 8 συνελευθερώσειν et μεγάλοι <ὑμῖν> ὠφελίαι malit van H.:
 ὠφέλειαί Pds 9 τε om. α || ἐπαυρέσεις Schaefer, Gaisf., van H. ex V (ap.
 Wesseling ?): ἐπαρκίσις S: ἐπαυρέσκες R: ἐπαυρέσεις C 10 βωθίοντες
 van H. || δωριέως α || τε: δὲ B 11 ὑμᾶς B || πάντα B 12
 καὶ ἀπίκεται del. Cobet, van H.

solution of the problem! The reference may be to a Punic war under Hippokrates, a dim report of which has come down to us and which is here transferred to Gelon, who may, indeed, have taken an active and a prominent part in it, but was not in a position to negotiate, at least as principal and sovran, with the Greeks of the mother-country. Cp. Freeman, *Sicily*, ii. Appendix VIII. *The Events after the Expedition of Dorieus*.

6. τὸν Δωριέος τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδew πρὸς Ἑγεσταίων φόνον: the story now stands in 5. 42-46, without any reference to the efforts of Gelon (or Hippokrates) to exact penalties for it: an evidence (as Blakesley rightly observes) of the independent sources of this and that story, and (one may add) of Hdt.'s insouciance in such matters. The occurrence of the patronymic here would not of course in any case (least of all in a reported speech) prove the priority in composition of this passage; nor could a back reference be here expected; nor would the absence of a forward reference in that passage disprove the earlier 'provenience' of this—granted that Hdt. is not scrupulous of such minutiae. Cp. Introduction, §§ 7, 8. Materially this passage is calculated to enhance the significance of the attempted foundation of an 'Herakleia' by Dorieus in the sphere of Carthaginian influence, and to discredit the oracular morals imported into it and so acceptable to Hdt. There was to be a fresh attempt

τὰ ἐμπόρια ἐλευθεροῦν—i.e. to recover Selinous, and other places, which had fallen into the hands of Carthage, after the failure of Dorieus, for the Greek merchants and markets.

8. ἀπ' ὧν ὑμῖν μεγάλοι ὠφελίαι τε καὶ ἐπαυρήσεις γεγόνασι: these words have been accused of exaggeration and suspected as corrupt (ὑμῖν for ἡμῖν ?); but there is no need of emendation, and the sentence should be regarded as good evidence for the importance of the Sicilian and generally the west Mediterranean trade to the merchants of old Greece. Gelon is addressing an embassy in which Korinth and other Peloponnesian cities, as well as Athens and the Ionian States, at least of Euboea, are represented: there seems no exaggeration whatever in emphasizing the past (and possible) gains to those States from the restriction of Carthaginian rivalry in the west; nor need the ἐμπόρια be geographically confined to Sicily.

10. τὸ . . κατ' ὑμέας, 'as far as ye are concerned'; cp. c. 148 *supra*, 171 *infra*.

12. Γέλωνος μνήστis γέγονε has almost the air of a proverb, or apophthegm: perhaps a genuine utterance of the man, cp. c. 156 *ad f.* (The verb μνέσθαι is used not merely for 'to remember,' but for 'to woo,' e.g. c. 9 *supra*: the substantive seems used only in the former sense, otherwise 'Ha! Ha! the wooing o't' might serve as a rendering.)

- 15 σομαι ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἔτοιμος εἰμὶ βοηθεῖν παρεχόμενος διηκοσίας
 τε τριήρεας καὶ δισμυρίους ὀπλίτας καὶ δισχιλίην ἵππον καὶ
 δισχιλίους τοξότας καὶ δισχιλίους σφειδονήτας καὶ δισχιλίους
 ἵπποδρόμους ψιλοῦς· σίτόν τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλήνων στρατιῇ,
 ἔστ' ἂν διαπολεμήσωμεν, ὑποδέκομαι παρέξειν. ἐπὶ δὲ λόγῳ
 20 τοιῷδε τάδε ὑπίσχομαι, ἐπ' ᾧ στρατηγός τε καὶ ἡγεμὼν τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων ἔσομαι πρὸς τὸν βάρβαρον. ἐπ' ἄλλῳ δὲ λόγῳ
 οὐτ' ἂν αὐτὸς ἔλθοιμι οὐτ' ἂν ἄλλους πέμψαιμι.”
- 159 Ταῦτα ἀκούσας οὔτε ἠνέσχετο ὁ Σύαγρος εἰπέ τε τάδε.
 “ἦ κε μέγ' οἰμώξειε ὁ Πελοπίδης Ἀγαμέμνων πυθόμενος

18 ψιλοῦς damn. van H. || Ἑλλήνων mihi suspectum
 τε B 22 οὔτε (bis) B

21 δέ :

15. ἔτοιμος εἰμὶ βοηθεῖν παρεχόμενος
 κτλ. : this offer of Gelon's, even with
 the condition attached, can hardly be
 historical (cp. Appendix III. § 6 (c)) ;
 but this observation in no way bars our
 accepting the catalogue of his forces
 as substantially authentic. The convey-
 ance of such numbers to Hellas would
 have been a difficulty, even if the tyrant
 could have denuded Sicily and Syracuse
 of the supports of his power, and the
 bulwarks against Carthage ; but he may
 have had such forces at his disposal in
 481 B.C., and if so was certainly the first
 power in the Hellenic world.

διηκοσίας τε τριήρεας : just the
 number mobilized by contemporary
 Athens (cp. c. 144 *supra*). In 431 B.C.
 the Peloponnesians were expecting to
 get 200, if not 240 ships from Sicily and
 Italy. (Cp. Thuc. 2. 7. 2, ed. Hude,
 1898, who accepts Herbst's emendation
 from Diod. 12. 41, without even men-
 tioning Donaldson, who more than anti-
 cipates it.)

16. δισμυρίους ὀπλίτας : even Athens
 in 431 B.C. reckoned more hoplites,
 Thuc. 2. 13. 6. Whether these heavy
 soldiers of Gelon's were all 'citizens'
 is another matter (neither were the
 hoplites of Athens all citizens).

δισχιλίην ἵππον : an arm sadly
 lacking the Greeks in 480 B.C. Gelon
 himself doubtless relied on this force ;
 cp. c. 154 *supra*. The figure is reasonable,
 for Sicily ; cp. Thuc. 6. 67.

17. δισχιλίους τοξότας . . σφειδονήτας
 . . ἵπποδρόμους ψιλοῦς : the large pro-
 portion of light-armed troops and cavalry
 in the forces of Gelon show how far his
 military establishment was ahead of the

Greeks of old Hellas. A large propor-
 tion of the cavalry, and probably all
 the ψιλοί, were doubtless mercenaries,
 and probably 'barbarians.' The σφει-
 δονῆται, for example, may have been
 Balearic. Gelon himself may have relied
 upon their services, not merely against
 Carthage, but against the Syracusan
 citizens. Gelon's army must partially
 have anticipated in character the forces
 of Jason (cp. Xen. *Hell.* 6. 1).

18. σίτόν τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλήνων
 στρατιῇ is more like an exaggeration
 than any other item, for (1) why should
 the supplies available in Greece be
 ignored ? (2) the offer begs the question
 of the plan of campaign. Perhaps
 Ἑλλήνων is *de trop*, Gelon merely under-
 taking to support his own men on service.

19. ἐπὶ δὲ λόγῳ τοιῷδε, 'on the follow-
 ing condition.' Gelon was certainly the
 best general in the world at that moment,
 and had the Greeks possessed such a
 complete unity of στρατηγία and ἡγεμονία
 they could not have blundered as they
 did. But this critique is hardly articu-
 late in the reported offer of Gelon ; yet
 cp. c. 162 *infra*.

159. 1. ὁ Σύαγρος : cp. c. 153 *supra*,
 and so the article here is in order.

2. ἦ κε . . Ἀγαμέμνων : *facit in-
 dignatio versum!* Blakesley calls this
 a 'parody,' Rawlinson an 'adaptation'
 of *Il.* 7. 125 ἦ κε μέγ' οἰμώξειε γέρον
 Ἰππηλάτα Πηλεΐν. The appeal to Aga-
 memnon the Pelopid by a representative
 of Dorian Sparta illustrates the adoption,
 after the 'Return of the Herakleidai,'
 of the myths, legends, cults, gods and
 heroes, of the conquered or invaded
 peoples, by the conquerors. Stesichoros,

Σπαρτιήτας τὴν ἡγεμονίην ἀπαραιρήσθαι ὑπὸ Γέλωνός τε καὶ Συρηκοσίων. ἀλλὰ τούτου μὲν τοῦ λόγου μηκέτι μνησθῆς, ὅπως τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοι παραδώσομεν, ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν βούλῃ 5 βοηθέειν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, ἴσθι ἀρξόμενος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων· εἰ δ' ἄρα μὴ δικαιοῖς ἄρχεσθαι, σὺ δὲ μὴδὲ βοήθῃς." πρὸς 160 ταῦτα ὁ Γέλων, ἐπειδὴ ὦρα ἀπεστραμμένους τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Στάγρου, τὸν τελευταῖον σφί τόνδε ἐξέφαινε λόγον. "ὦ ξεῖνε Σπαρτιήτα, ὀνείδεα κατιόντα ἀνθρώπων φιλέει ἐπανάγειν τὸν θυμόν· σὺ μέντοι ὑποδεξάμενος ὑβρίσματα ἐν τῷ λόγῳ οὐ 5 με πείσεις ἀσχήμονα ἐν τῇ ἀμοιβῇ γενέσθαι. ὅκου δὲ ὑμεῖς οὕτω περιέχεσθε τῆς ἡγεμονίης, οἰκὸς καὶ ἐμὲ μᾶλλον ὑμέων

159. 3 ὑπαίρεισθαι B 4 συρηκουσίων CPz 7 μὴδὲ: μὴ B, Holder || βοηθέειν B, Baehr, Holder (Stein⁴ 3. 134. 22): βωθεῖν van H. 160. 2 ἐπεστραμμένους Valckenaer, van H. 3 τὸν τελευταῖον Koen 5 οὐ με: οὔτε V: οὐκ S 6 ἔπεισας B, Stob. fl. 19. 19, Holder ('forsan recte' van H.) 7 ἐμὲ καὶ? van H.

Simonides, Pindar all represented Agamemnon as having both resided and perished at Sparta, or at Amyklai; Pindar also calls Orestes a 'Lakonian' (Hdt. 1. 68), cp. Grote i. 152 ff. A 'tomb' of Agamemnon was to be seen at Amyklai (Pausanias 3. 19. 6 καὶ Κλυταίμνηστρος ἐστὶν ἐνταῦθα εἰκὼν, καὶ [δῶγμα] Ἀγαμέμνονος νομιζόμενον μνήμα); cp. Hitzig-Bluemner *ad l.c.*, but also at Amyklai, Pausan. 2. 16. 6. S. Wide, *Lakonische Kulte*, pp. 333 ff., gives the texts which go to show that "Agamemnon appears originally (*von Anfang an*) to be an ancient Local God, (afterwards) identified with Zeus." The title Ζεὺς Ἀγαμέμνων is abundantly proved. The cult was not, however, confined to Lakonia, or even the Peloponnese. Cp. also Ed. Meyer, *Geschichte d. A.* ii. (1893) p. 187. But it is here the 'Pelopid' Agamemnon that is invoked, a historicized and literary figure, likewise adopted by the Dorians, together with all the rest. It is likely enough that the later literary developments departed further and further from the archaic and conservative cult. The recent advance in the methods and results of *Allertums-wissenschaft* might be illustrated by a comparison of the articles on Agamemnon in Pauly-Wissowa, i. (1893) 721 ff. (Wernicke) and Roscher i. (1884) 90 ff. (Furtwaengler), even without going back to Pauly-Touffal, i. (1864) 513 ff.

3. Σπαρτιήτας τὴν ἡγεμονίην. For the double acc. cp. c. 104 *supra*, and the parallel, 8. 3. The question of 'Hegemonia' was the burning one, and had already been settled in favour of Sparta; cp. *l.c.* There is a note of contempt in Γέλωνός τε καὶ Συρηκοσίων (perhaps the name Γέλων sounded a little comic to a Greek; cp. c. 153).

4. λόγου, 'condition,' as in c. 158.

5. ὅπως with future indic. seems here to introduce a proposition less 'final,' or even 'consequential,' than relative (after λόγου), not to say demonstrative.

6. ἴσθι ἀρξόμενος: passive, and idiomatic in regard to participle and nominative; cp. Madvig, § 178.

εἰ . . . μὴ δικαιοῖς . . . σὺ δὲ μὴδὲ βοήθῃς: a *de in apodosis*, combined with the iterated subject of the protasis; cp. c. 51 *supra*.

160. 2. ὁ Γέλων: as τοῦ Στάγρου *supra*.

ἀπεστραμμένους: cp. 8. 62 λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα, where the different situation demands the different preposition.

4. ὀνείδεα κατιόντα ἀνθρώπων κτλ.: decidedly 'gnomic.' The despot Gelon gives these republicans a lesson in manners, as Xerxes had done in morals c. 136 *supra*. θυμός here comes near 'wrath.'

6. ἀμοιβῇ = ὑποκρίσει: cp. ἀμείβετο (e.g. c. 162) = ὑπεκρίνετο.

περιέχεσθαι, στρατιῆς τε ἔοντα πολλαπλησίης ἡγεμόνα καὶ νεῶν πολλὸν πλεύνων. ἀλλ' ἐπέιτε ὑμῖν ὁ λόγος οὕτω
 10 προσάντης κατίσταται, ἡμεῖς τι ὑπεῖξομεν τοῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου· εἰ τοῦ μὲν πεζοῦ ὑμεῖς ἡγέισθε, τοῦ δὲ ναυτικοῦ ἐγώ· εἰ δὲ ὑμῖν ἡδονὴ τοῦ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἡγεμονεύειν, τοῦ πεζοῦ ἐγὼ θέλω. καὶ ἡ τούτοις ὑμέας χρεὸν ἐστὶ ἀρέσκεσθαι ἢ ἀπιέναι
 161 συμμάχων τοιῶνδε ἐρήμους." Γέλων μὲν δὴ ταῦτα προετίнейτο, φθάσας δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἄγγελος τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀμείβετό μιν τοισίδε. "ὦ βασιλεῦ Συρηκοσίων, οὐκ ἡγεμόνος δεομένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀπέπεμψε ἡμέας πρὸς σέ, ἀλλὰ στρατιῆς. σὺ δὲ
 5 ὅπως μὲν στρατιὴν πέμψεις μὴ ἡγεύμενος τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὐ προφαίνεις, ὥς δὲ στρατηγήσεις αὐτῆς γλίτχειαι. ὅσον μὲν νυν παντὸς τοῦ Ἑλλήνων στρατοῦ ἐδέεο ἡγέεσθαι, ἐξήρκει ἡμῖν τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοις ἡσυχίην ἄγειν, ἐπισταμένοις ὥς ὁ Λάκων ἱκανὸς τοι ἔμελλε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων
 10 ἀπολογεύμενος· ἐπέιτε δὲ ἀπάσης ἀπελανύμενος δέεαι τῆς ναυτικῆς ἄρχειν, οὕτω ἔχει τοι· οὐδ' ἦν ὁ Λάκων ἐπιτῇ τοι ἄρχειν αὐτῆς, ἡμεῖς ἐπήσομεν· ἡμετέρη γάρ ἐστι αὕτη γε μὴ αὐτῶν βουλομένων Λακεδαιμονίων. τούτοις μὲν ὧν ἡγέεσθαι βουλομένοις οὐκ ἀντιτείνομεν, ἄλλω δὲ παρῇ-

8 πολλαπλασίης codd. 9 νηῶν πολὺ codd. || ἐπεὶ vel ἐπειδὴ? van H. 13 ἀρέσκεσθαι B, Holder: ἀρκείσθαι van H. 14 τοιῶνδε: τοσῶνδε Bekker, van H. 161. 2 φθὰς Cobet, van H. || τὸν: τῶν B 3 τοισίδε: τοῖσδε α: τοιαῖδε B: τοῖσδε Stein 5 πέμψης B 6 προφαίνῃ B || ὥς: ὅπως van H. || στρατηγήσης B 7 ἐδέεο Stein²: ἐδέου codd., Stein¹: ἐδέο Bredow, Holder: ἐδέεν van H. || ἐξήρκει: ἐξήρκει codd. 10 τῆς ἀπάσης vol. Stein²: τῆς ἀπάσης ἡγεμονίης malit van H. || δέη B

10. προσάντης: more literally in Thuc. 4. 43. 3 ἦν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον πρόσαντες πάν, and less metaphorically in Aristot. *Εἰλ.* Νίκ. 1. 6. 1 = 1096 α καίπερ προσάντους τῆς τοιαύτης ζητήσεως γινομένης.

τοῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου: 'the original condition' in c. 158.

161. 2. ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἄγγελος: a nameless man. Is the story from Spartan, or at least from Peloponnesian, sources? There was surely at least an envoy from Corinth to Syracuse, if not other ambassadors as well. And why was the Athenian in such a hurry (φθάσας) to reply to a question expressly addressed to his Spartan colleague? Was there a risk that the Spartan (and Corinthian) might accept Gelon's offer, and promise the

tyrant the naval hegemony (ἦν ὁ Λάκων ἐπιτῇ τοι ἄρχειν αὐτῆς)? Such an arrangement might seem, to afterthought, an advantageous one for Peloponnesos: if Gelon had won the battle of Salamis (or the battle of Corinth!) could Athens ever have founded the maritime schism? (There is an amusing misprint in Baehr: ἦν ὁ Κάκων κτλ.)

3. ὁ βασιλεῦ Συρηκοσίων. Is this courtesy? or satire? or a recognition of the constitutional character of Gelon's position, ἄρχων γε Συκελῆς (c. 157 *συμρα*)?

4. ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀπέπεμψε ἡμέας: they are admittedly representatives of Hellas, of the whole Confederacy.

σομεν οὐδενὶ ναυαρχέειν. μάτην γὰρ ἂν ᾤδε παράλον 15
 Ἑλλήνων στρατὸν πλείστον εἴημεν ἐκτεμένοι, εἰ Συρηκοσίοισι
 ἔοντες Ἀθηναῖοι συγχωρήσομεν τῆς ἡγεμονίης, ἀρχαιοτάτον
 μὲν ἔθνος παρεχόμενοι, μῦνοι δὲ ἔοντες οὐ μετανάσται
 Ἑλλήνων· τῶν καὶ Ὅμηρος ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἄνδρα ἄριστον ἔφησε
 ἐς Ἴλιον ἀπικέσθαι τάξαι τε καὶ διακοσμήσαι στρατὸν. οὕτω 20
 οὐκ ὄνειδος οὐδὲν ἡμῖν ἐστι λέγειν ταῦτα." ἀμείβετο Γέλων 162
 τοῖσιδε. "ξεῖνε Ἀθηναῖε, ὑμεῖς οἴκατε τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἔχειν,
 τοὺς δὲ ἀρξομένους οὐκ ἔχειν. ἐπεὶ τοίνυν οὐδὲν ὑπιέντες

15 ἂν ᾤδε παράλον: ὁδὲ γε παρ' ἄλλων B 16 κεκτημένοι B ||
 συρηκοσίοισι CPs 19 τῶν . . στρατὸν damn. Schaefer || ὁ ἐποποιὸς
 secl. van H. 21 ὄνειδος: ἀεικὲς H. Weil 162. 1 ἀμείβεται
 Kallenberg approb. van H. 2 τοῖσιδε Cd, Stein: τοῖσιδε || τοὺς μὲν B,
 Stein², Holder, Kallenberg, Sitzler, van H. 3 οὐκ ἔχειν B || ἐπιέντες α

15. ναυαρχέειν, hardly an Athenian term: here used of the supreme command of the ναύαρχος, cp. 8. 42.

μάτην γὰρ ἂν ᾤδε παράλον Ἑλλήνων στρατὸν forma, as Blakesley observed, an iambic trimeter acatalectic. Whether this fact is an accident traceable to the prosiness of iambic rhythms, or a result of there being a poetic source behind Hdt.'s account of this interview, is doubtful; but παράλον for ναυτικόν may be taken to favour the latter alternative. Cp. Introduction, § 10.

16. εἰ . . συγχωρήσομεν τῆς ἡγεμονίης: συγχωρεῖν τινὶ τι is the more natural construction, as in 9. 35. The genitive here, perhaps, conveys the admission that the ἡγεμονίη is not theirs exclusively. As to the matter, four reasons are alleged why Athenians could make no such concessions to Syracusans: the Athenians (1) had the largest navy in Greece, but cp. c. 158; (2) were the most ancient stock, ἀρχαιοτάτον ἔθνος παρεχόμενοι ('representing'); and (3) not immigrants or vagrants (like every other Greek people), but still in possession of their original habitation (while Syracuse was a colony, and of the Dorian stock, πολυπλάγητον κάρνα 1. 56); (4) of Homeric fame for furnishing a man best capable of organizing victory! There may be an indirect and delicate reference to Themistokles in the Homeric citation, and the Athenian position—apart from mere punctilio, characteristic as that is of Greek *ethos*—really rests on the first and fourth reasons. In regard to the first, Gelon had made his dazzling offer

of material support, far exceeding what Athens could boast; in regard to the last, in 481 B.C. Gelon might fairly claim to be the most eminent captain and commander of the age.

19. Ὅμηρος ὁ ἐποποιὸς . . ἔφησε: the reference is apparently to the Catalogue B 552 ff. τῶν αἰθ' ἡγεμόνεν' ἰδὲ Πετεῶο Μενεσθεῖς. τῷ δ' οὐ πῶ τις ὁμοίος ἐπιχθόνιος γένητ' ἀνὴρ κοσμήσαι Ἴππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας. Though the lines were rejected by Zenodotus, "they are discussed by Aristarchus without any hint of the possible agency of Peisistratus," D. B. Monro, *Odyssaei* (1902) p. 406. The use made of Homer goes beyond that by Syagros above, though the description (ὁ ἐποποιὸς) is hardly calculated to enhance the authority; cp. 2. 120. The Athenian is appealing to a written 'Homer,' but naturally says ἔφησε: cp. 4. 13 ἔφη δὲ Ἀριστέης . . ποιῶν ἔπεα.

162. 2. τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἔχειν, τοὺς δὲ ἀρξομένους οὐκ ἔχειν, 'to have commanders, but not to be going to have the men to obey their commands.' A good jibe, under the circumstances, at the expense of the punctilious, not to say insolent deputation, and possibly authentic, Gelon being something of a wit. (Cp. c. 156 *supra*.) The Athenians, however, before long might have held Gelon a false prophet; the development of the Delian confederacy had already made this prediction look rather foolish, years before Hdt. wrote it down. Cp. also c. 163. 5.

ἔχειν τὸ πᾶν ἐθέλετε, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε τὴν ταχίστην ὀπίσω
 5 ἀπαλλασσόμενοι καὶ ἀγγέλλοντες τῇ Ἑλλάδι ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ
 ἐνιαυτοῦ τὸ ἔαρ αὐτῇ ἐξαίρηται." [οὗτος δὲ ὁ νόος τοῦ
 ῥήματος τὸ ἐθέλει λέγειν· δῆλα γὰρ ὡς ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ἐστὶ
 τὸ ἔαρ δοκιμώτατον, τῆς δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατιῆς τὴν
 ἐωυτοῦ στρατιήν· στερισκομένην ὦν τὴν Ἑλλάδα τῆς ἐωυτοῦ
 10 συμμαχίης εἵκαζε ὡς εἰ τὸ ἔαρ ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐξαιρετημένον
 εἶη.]

163 Οἱ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄγγελοι τοιαῦτα τῷ Γέλωνι
 χρηματισάμενοι ἀπέπλεον· Γέλων δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα δείσας μὲν

4 ἔχειν om. B 6 ἐξαίρηται Cd || οὗτος . . εἶη del. Valckenaer,
 ut 'manifestum scholium' in marg. releg. van H. 7 τὸ: τόδε B || τὸ
 ἐθέλει λέγειν secl. Eltz, quem seq. Stein || ὡς om. B 9 στρατιήν
 <εἶναι> Schenkl 163. 1 τοσαῦτα BP

4. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε . . ἀπαλλασ-
 σόμενοι, 'you would not be too soon in
 departing': i.e. the sooner you go the
 better, depart, nothing 'prevents' you;
 or, 'get you away at once.' In form the
 substance is not 'an urgent command'
 but 'an impatient concession,' origin-
 ally interrogative (cp. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι;
 Kuehner *Ausf. Gramm.* ii. p. 627 An. 12).

5. ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὸ ἔαρ αὐτῇ
 ἐξαίρηται, 'the spring has been taken
 right out of her year,' 'she has had the
 spring taken right out of her year.'
 Author or glossator goes on to explain
 the metaphor, for it is not quite *à*
propos. The spring is in the year to
 start with: Gelon's forces were not
 among the actual, but only among the
 potential forces of Greece; the question
 had been of getting them in, not of
 taking them out. Yet this criticism
 may seem hypercritical, until we discover
 the same metaphor used with entire
 propriety as is twice recorded in Aristotle:
Rhet. 1. 7. 34 = 1385a Περικλῆς τὸν ἐπι-
 τάφιον λέγων, τὴν νεότητα ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 ἀνῃρῆσθαι ὥσπερ τὸ ἔαρ ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ
 εἰ ἐξαίρεθαι: 3. 10. 7 = 1411a Περικλῆς
 ἐφη τὴν νεότητα τὴν ἀπολομένην ἐν τῷ
 πολέμῳ οὕτως ἠφανίσθαι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 ὥσπερ εἰ τις τὸ ἔαρ ἐκ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐξέλκοι.
 The Periclean use of the trope is flaw-
 less: ἔαρ: ἐνιαυτός :: νεότης: πόλις.
 Aristotle twice fathers this *bon mot* upon
 Perikles. It does not occur in the
 Funeral Oration in Thuc. 2. Did
 Thucydides fail to report correctly?
 Without prejudging that question,
 Perikles may have used the phrase in an
 oration after the Samian war (439 B.C.),

or another. But was Gelon then the
 author of the phrase, and that in a
 bungling application, afterwards cor-
 rected by Perikles? Or has Hdt. or his
 authority transferred the *mot* from the
 Athenian orator to the Syracusan despot?
 Or was the metaphor as old as the hills,
 and in use for ages before Gelon and
 Perikles (cp. *ver sacrum*)? Aristotle's
 citations do not favour this fancy: he
 plainly thinks Perikles the inventor of
 the phrase. Hdt. is quite capable of mix-
 ing his metaphors; cp. c. 152 *supra*.
 As he transfers a meal-bag from the
 starving Chians to the homeless Samians
 in 3. 46, so here he has robbed Perikles
 to enrich Gelon. Röss, indeed (*Has*
Herodot sein Werk selbst herausgegeben?
 p. 17), denies all connexion between
 Herodotus and Perikles in regard to this
 phrase: such a negation were hard to
 verify! and even if established, would
 not prove Gelon guilty of the 'derange-
 ment of epitaphs.' A similar metaphor,
 correctly used, is to be found in Eurip.
Suppl. 447-9, and (in Athenaeus 99 d)
 Demades went very near to plagiarize
 Perikles in calling ἔαρ δὲ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ
 ἐφύβου. The treatment of this passage
 as a *scholium manifestum* makes practi-
 cally no difference to the problem of the
 authorship and application of the *mot*.

163. 1. οἱ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 ἄγγελοι: cp. ca. 157, 158 *supra*. τῷ
 Γέλωνι as against οἱ ἄγγελοι, but when
 he starts afresh he dispenses with the
 article: Γέλων δέ.

2. δείσας . . μὴ οὐ δύνωνται . .
 ὑπερβάλλεσθαι: μὴ οὐ is not a strict or
 idiomatic 'double negative' with δύνασθαι,

περὶ τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι μὴ οὐ δύνωνται τὸν βάρβαρον ὑπερβαλέσθαι, δεινὸν δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἀνασχετὸν ποιησάμενος ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἄρχεσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐὼν Σικελίης 5 τύραννος, ταύτην μὲν τὴν ὁδὸν ἡμέλησε, ὃ δὲ ἄλλης εἶχετο. ἐπεῖτε γὰρ τάχιστα ἐπύθετο τὸν Πέρσην διαβεβηκότα τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, πέμπει πεντηκοντέροισι τρισὶ Κάδμον τὸν

3 δύνωνται B: δύνανται z

6 ἡμέλησε: μετήκε van H.

as the second negative may be understood to coalesce completely with the verb (= μὴ ἀδύνατοι ὄντες); cp. 6. 9 καταρῶδῃσαν μὴ οὐ δυνατοὶ γένωνται ὑπερβαλέσθαι. ὑπερβ., to out-do, overcome, defeat; cp. 8. 24, 6. 9, etc. (never exactly to 'conquer,' καταστρέφασθαι).

4. δεινὸν δὲ . . ποιησάμενος, a psychological, conscious, or inner 'making'; cp. c. 1 *supra*, etc.

5. ἐς Πελοπόννησον . . Σικελίης τύραννος: the phrase can hardly be pressed in either direction; but it is only likely that had the Greeks obtained large assistance from Sicily the party in favour of making the Peloponnesos the line of defence might have carried the day; cp. c. 161 *supra*; and the attempts to save Thessaly and Central Greece and Salamis might never have been made. As things turned out, the Greeks were all the better for Gelon's refusal. That refusal comes from 'the tyrant of Sicily': the unity and extent of his power is recognized, but its legitimacy is no longer insinuated; cp. cc. 157, 161 *supra*.

6. ταύτην μὲν τὴν ὁδὸν ἡμέλησε: the construction is remarkable (acc. instead of gen., cp. 2. 121) and the metaphor a little obscure: was 'the way' the plan Syagros had proposed, or the plan Gelon had attempted? Is he affected mainly by fear for the Greeks, or by a sense of his own importance? 8 84: cp. cc. 10, 13 etc. (84 with iterated subject).

7. ἐπεῖτε . . τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον: the chronological indication is a little curious, especially as one may ask, how long it would take for the news of the crossing of the Hellespont to reach Syracuse? By what means, and by what route, did the news travel? Was Gelon *en rapport* with Korkyra, Delphi, Makedon, or other European centres? Were the Ionio-Chalkidic colonies in Sicily in communication with the metropolis and the Asianic Greeks? However, in this case, the solution of these questions is com-

paratively unimportant: even if the mission of Kadmos had been a pure speculation, Gelon might without much difficulty have timed the despatch so as to fulfil its purpose.

8. πεντηκοντέροισι τρισὶ. A 'pente-konter' was a galley, probably undecked, with fifty oars, or two rows of five and twenty, one row either side; cp. C. Torr, *Ancient Ships*, pp. 3, 21 etc.

Κάδμον τὸν Σικελίης ἄνδρα Κῆρον. Can this Skythes be any other than the 'king' of Zankle, whose story is told in 6. 23 f.? He had invited the Ionians, about the close of the Revolt in 494 B.C., to come to Sicily and make a new home for themselves (an out-post for Hellas) at 'Kale Akte'; and the Samian oligarchs accepted the invitation, by possessing themselves of Zankle itself in their host's temporary absence. For the loss of Zankle, his suzerain, Hippekrates, punished Skythes, its 'monarch,' by internment at Iuxy: thence he escaped, and made his way < back > to Asia and to the court of King Dareios (was that before the b. of Marathon?). He died, at an advanced age, at the Persian court, whether in the reign of Dareios or of his successor the story does not record, and he enjoyed—at least in the eyes of Dareios—a reputation for righteousness (*δικαιοσύνη*) above all Greeks at the Persian court, in that he had (like Demokedes!) obtained the king's leave to go west (to Sicily) on condition of returning, and had (unlike Demokedes!) kept his word.

The passage (6. 24) leaves something to be desired in lucidity; but there is nothing in it to compel us to regard the visit to Sicily in c. 24 as subsequent to the exercise of his kingship in Zankle, nothing to prevent our seeing in the whole Sicilian adventure of Skythes in c. 23 an episode in his expedition to the west. In short, Skythes paid only one visit, not two visits, to Sicily, where he seems to have taken service with

Σκύθεω ἄνδρα Κῶνον ἐς Δελφούς, ἔχοντα χρήματα πολλὰ
 10 καὶ φίλους λόγους, παραδοκῆσοντα τὴν μάχην τῇ πεσέεται,
 καὶ ἦν μὲν ὁ βάρβαρος νικᾷ, τά τε χρήματα αὐτῷ διδόναι
 καὶ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ τῶν ἄρχει ὁ Γέλων, ἦν δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες,
 164 ὀπίσω ἀπάγειν. ὁ δὲ Κάδμος οὗτος πρότερον τούτων παρα-

9 κῶνον α: κῶον Bdz
 πεσείται B, van H.

10 παραδοκῆσαντα B || τῇ: ῆ Libri ||

Hippokrates of Gela, and to have acted as his commandant in Zankle, and to have forfeited his Sikeliote master's favour by the loss of the town. Perhaps his reputation for 'righteousness' at the Persian court, or with the Persian king, was hardly deserved: but for his misadventure over Zankle, and his escape from Inyx, he might have ranked, in Dareios's mind, with Demokedes and the rest.

A further problem arises from the words ἄνδρα Κῶνον and the data of the next chapter, *q.v.* Meanwhile, whether the Skythes of this passage and the Skythes of 6. 23, 24, whether the father of Kadmos and the brother of Pythagoras, are two different persons, or one and the same, Hdt. was equally bound to take note of the problem, which his materials and methods have generated. The total absence of any cross reference here is astounding: it is perhaps the most frappant of all such cases of Hdt.'s insouciance. Complete independence of the Sources alone will hardly account for it; but the oversight would be easier to understand if this passage were of much earlier date in composition than that; *cp.* Introduction, §§ 7, 8.

9. ἰς Δελφούς: that Delphi is considered by Gelon, who knew it well, and was a *persona grata* there, the right address for a confidential agent, with instructions to declare for the barbarians, if victorious, is perhaps the most damning fact, if a fact it be, in the whole Delphian record for the war. Some of the failures or ambiguities of Delphi may be interested *vaticinia post eventum*: this event proves what was expected of Delphi, and of the Persians, from the first by the ablest Greek alive, with one possible exception.

10. φίλους λόγους: in 8. 106 by word of mouth, but here, obviously, in a written despatch for the king, and why not in good Persian? He must have had some Sicilian earth and water with him too, in appropriate vases.

παραδοκῆσοντα: *cp.* c. 168 *infra* and 8. 67. τὴν μάχην. . . Gelon made one mistake, like Cicero's on a great occasion: "uno proelio . . . si non totam causam at certe nostrum indicium definiiri convenire" (*ad Fam.* xv. 15. 1).

τῇ πεσείται: not 'where the battle shall take place' but 'what the issue of the fight will be.' = ἀποβήσεται, Baehr.

12. τῶν ἄρχει, 'on behalf of Gelon's subjects.' ὁ Γέλων, the proper name being repeated within the limits of the λόγος takes the article.

This story is not above suspicion as it stands. Gelon, if he could stem the Carthaginian, had little to fear from the Persian, and the surrender would have involved tribute (over and above the χρήματα πολλὰ); but still, the Carthaginian campaign was just about to open, and its issue could not be regarded as certain. Perhaps this Delphic *θεωρία* was rather to secure Gelon an asylum, in case of things going badly with him in Sicily.

164. 1. πρότερον τούτων: the τούτων must refer to his employment by Gelon in 480 B.C. Previously he had distinguished himself by (at least) three great acts: (i.) the acquisition of 'tyrannic' powers in Kos *παρὰ πατρός*; (ii.) the abdication of the same; (iii.) the acquisition and settlement of Zankle in Sicily *παρὰ Σαμίων*. But the chronology is unfortunately rather vague; the reading *παρὰ Σαμίων* upon which a good deal turns is doubtful; the description of the circumstances in Kos, and of the 'righteousness' of Kadmos, is obviously *tendentios*, pragmatic; and the problem of his father's position and identity is obscure. Altogether we have in this brief excursus or note upon Kadmos (ὁ δὲ Κάδμος οὗτος . . . πόλιν Ζάγκλην) one of the prettiest little problems in the whole work of Hdt. It will be convenient to discuss each point as it arises in the text.

παραδεξιμένος παρὰ πατρός τυραννίδα Κῶων. Had his father been

δεξάμενος παρὰ πατρός τυραννίδα Κφών εὖ βεβηκυῖαν, ἐκὼν
τε εἶναι καὶ δεινοῦ ἐπιόντος οὐδενὸς ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ δικαιοσύνης
ἐς μέσον Κφώισι καταθεῖς τὴν ἀρχήν, οἶχετο ἐς Σικελίην,
ἐνθα † παρὰ Σαμίων ἔσχε τε καὶ κατοίκησε πόλιν Ζάγκλην 5

164. 2 τὴν τυραννίδα α || κῶων βδς 3 ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ Stein²: ἀλλὰ
ἀπὸ α, Stein^{1,2}: ἀλλ' ὑπὸ β, Krueger, Holder, van H.: ἀλλ' ἀπὸ Baehr et
alii 4 κῶοισι βδς 5 παρὰ α, Stein: μετὰ βz, Baehr, Holder,
van H. || οἶκησε β

'tyrant' in Kos before him? Did the father die before the son's accession? The presumption is in favour of an affirmative to both questions, but the language, especially in relation to the second question, is not conclusive. The father might have abdicated in the son's favour. παραδέχομαι (-δέχομαι) is not a common word in Hdt.; cp. 1. 17 παραδεξάμενος τὸν πόλεμον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός: 1. 18 παρὰ τοῦ πατρός τὸν πόλεμον: 1. 102 Φραόρτης . . . τελευτήσαντος Δηϊόκω . . . παραδέξατο τὴν ἀρχήν. In these cases the death of the father is expressly recorded, or clearly implied. But in 9. 40 εἰ γὰρ Θηβαῖοι . . . αἰεὶ κατηγέοντο μέχρι μάχης, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου παραδεκόμενοι Πέρσαι τε κτλ. shows the word in an unprejudiced light. ἐκδέεσθαι is the more usual word for royal or family succession (cp. 6. 60 ἐκδέκονται τὰς πατρικὰς τέχνας, 2. 166 καὶ πατὴρ πατρός ἐκδεκόμενος: cp. 1. 7 etc. ἐξεδέξατο abs. in 1. 16), but of Πέρσαι ἐκδεξάμενοι c. 211 *infra*, absolutely, of fighting, just as παραδ. in 9. 40.

If, then, Skythes of Kos and Skythes of Zankle are one and the same person, we must suppose that Kadmos succeeded his father by the latter's abdication or withdrawal. But why did Skythes withdraw from Kos? Was it to go up to Susa with King Dareios, perhaps after the 'Skythian' invasion, like Histiaios? To Susa he certainly went at some time; cp. c. 163 *supra*.

2. εὖ βεβηκυῖαν, 'firmly established'—on Persian support: like all the tyrannies of the neighbourhood at that time. The suppression of this relation of the *tyrannis* to *mediism* in this story is in itself evidence of its pragmatism. The evidence is augmented by the ensuing sentence, which represents Kadmos as voluntarily (ἐκὼν τε εἶναι) and under no external pressure or prospect (δεινοῦ ἐπιόντος οὐδενός) laying down the tyranny in favour of a republican con-

stitution (ἐς μέσον Κφώισι καταθεῖς τὴν ἀρχήν: cp. 3. 80 Ὅτάνη μὲν ἐκέλευε ἐς μέσον Πέρσῃ καταθεῖναι τὰ πρήγματα: 3. 142 ἐς μέσον τὴν ἀρχὴν τιθεὶς ἰσονομίην ὑμῖν προσαγορεύω), just as in the story of Maiandrios of Samos in 515 B.C., from a sheer sense of justice (ἀπὸ if read with δικαιοσύνης is 'causal'). This motivation looks suspicious because (i.) it is intrinsically improbable, or at least highly coloured; (ii.) οἶχετο ἐς Σικελίην; (iii.) the circumstances of the time make against it. Kadmos of Kos went off to Sicily apparently about the time of the 'Ionian revolt': the δεινοῦ ἐπιόντος οὐδενός is a little too bold! What part the tyrant of Kos played in the Ionian revolt is purely a matter of conjecture. Was he among the ἄλλους συχοῦς arrested by Iatragoras on behalf of Aristagoras at the outbreak of the Revolt, the τυράννων κατάπανσις in 499 B.C.? cp. 5. 37: in which case he was handed over by Aristagoras to the Koans, and by them generously dismissed, and—οἶχετο ἐς Σικελίην. Or did he hold on throughout the revolt? if so, on which side? Did he emulate the rôle of Aristagoras (5. 37 λόγῳ μετὰ τὴν τυραννίδα ἰσονομίην ἐποίησεν τῇ Μιλήτῳ)? while his father, Skythes, perhaps, was the understudy of Histiaios? Or was it only with the close of the Ionian revolt that Skythes found Kos too hot to hold him? It is easy to speculate: impossible to decide: but at least it is evident that the voluntary abdication in favour of democracy, from a sheer sense of political justice, when the tyranny was firmly established, and there was no circumstance to cause him disquiet or apprehension, is not the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—is not even plausible fiction.

5. ἐνθα † παρὰ Σαμίων ἔσχε τε καὶ κατοίκησε πόλιν Ζάγκλην: these Samians can only be the men who had treacherously seized the city of Zankle in the absence of Skythes—father of Kadmos

τὴν ἐς Μεσσήνην μεταβαλοῦσαν τὸ οὐνομα. τοῦτον δὲ ὁ

6 ἐν μεσσήνῃ α || τοῦνομα α, van H.

—as related in 8. 23 f. Kadmos had received the island of Kos παρὰ πατρός: he has the city of Zankle παρὰ Σαμίων: was he his father's avenger? Or are we in the presence of a greater tragedy? Was Kadmos himself the leader of those very Samians who seized Zankle, in the absence of Skythes? Had the invitation to Kale Akte been addressed by Skythes to his son in Kos, or in Samos, or wherever his address for the time being was? The reading μετὰ Σαμίων which Stein dismisses contemptuously as a flimsy (*leichtfertige*) correction in the younger mss. has exactly the same authority as hosts of readings which he has accepted elsewhere *passim*. The reputation of Kadmos (already not quite so good as it was) hangs on the reading of the preposition and interpretation of the verb. If we read μετὰ Σαμίων, then the verb ἔσχε must mean 'seized' as in 5. 46 ἔσχε Μυῶν, and notably of these very Samians, 8. 23 Καλὴν μὲν ἀκτὴν, ἐπ' ἣν ἔπλεον, εὖν χάλειν, τὴν δὲ Ζάγκλην σχεῖν εἶουσιν ἔρμηον ἀνδρῶν. κειθόμενων δὲ τῶν Σαμίων καὶ σχόντων τὴν Ζάγκλην κτλ., and in that case Kadmos appears as the leader of that very band of 'Samians' which seized Zankle in the absence of his father Skythes, the commandant, king, or monarch, of the town. Was this not the act of a parricide? Or was it, perhaps, a very deep-laid plot, to which the father was a consenting party? He had abdicated once before in favour of his son; and it was time for him now to be returning to Susa (where he had a reputation to lose!). He paid in any case for the loss of Zankle by his imprisonment at Inyx: but even this imprisonment has a make-believe air, and the conduct of Hippokrates, his offended suzerain, is curiously paradoxical. He accepts the situation at Zankle, makes a bargain with the treacherous Samians, and betrays the Zankleans: meanwhile Skythes escapes from Inyx, goes to Himera, and from thence to Asia and the Persian court, where he died in the odour of sanctity.

Reading παρὰ τῶν Σαμίων with the 'elder' mss. may work a transformation in the later stages of the story of Kadmos, at least if ἔσχε must still mean 'seized, captured, forcibly occupied.' But must it (as Stein assumes)? Soph. *Aias* 663

ὁπῶ τι κεδρὸν ἔσχον Ἀργείων πάρα shows that in the phrase σχεῖν παρὰ τινος the verb may mean little more than τυχεῖν, δέξασθαι, or simil. This interpretation would not of necessity alter in any substantial particular the hypothetical history just sketched: the action of the Samians is emphasized, but Kadmos might still be of their company, and even their leader. If, however, ἔσχε be taken in the strongest sense, the meaning of the sentence ἔσχε παρὰ Σαμίων is widely different: Kadmos deprives the Samians of the city, or at least of the government, of which they have deprived his father. It is from this point of view that Stein reconstructs this part of the story. According to him Kadmos is employed by Anaxilas of Rhegion, and supplied with the means to attack and recover the town from the Samians, who have come to terms with Hippokrates, and thus broken with Anaxilas. Kadmos carried out his commission (against the Samians—and Hippokrates?) successfully, and settled there (*κατοίκησε*)—as Stein now thinks (cp. next note). But unfortunately for this interpretation (1) Thucyd. in recording the expulsion of the Samians by Anaxilas (8. 4) says nothing about Kadmos. (2) If Kadmos was a protégé of Anaxilas, how does he come afterwards to be the trusty henchman of Gelon, who was sworn foe to Anaxilas? The first difficulty Stein meets by the supposition that 'the rôle of Kadmos was a subordinate one' (what then of Hdt.?) the second by the supposition that Anaxilas afterwards put Kadmos on one side, dropped him in fact: but why? Neither objection holds against the other view: if Kadmos was leader, or companion, or friend of the Samians, he would naturally have been driven out of Zankle by Anaxilas with the Samians, and no less naturally sought the protection of Gelon after that contretemps.

κατοίκησε, "incoluit" Valla, "habitavit" Schweighauser, so too L. & S. Stein in his earlier annotated editions took it to mean 'made a colony of,' 'supplied with a new population,' and this well suits his interpretation of παρὰ Σαμίων ἔσχε: but in the fifth edition substitutes the other (and correct) interpretation, which, however, obviously

Γέλων τὸν Κάδμον καὶ τοιοῦτ' ὅτ' ἀπικόμενον διὰ δικαιοσύνην, τὴν οἱ αὐτὸς ἄλλην συνήδεε [εἴουσιν], ἔπεμπε· ὃς ἐπὶ

8 συνήδεε: συνήδεε α: ἦδεν β || εἴουσιν del. Stein³: ἐνεοῦσαν Naber || ἀνέπεμπε β || ὃς: ὁ δ' Stein²

suits the reading *μετὰ Σαμίων* or the weaker meaning of *ἔσχε* if *παρὰ Σαμίων* is read.

Ζάγκλην τὴν ἐς Μεσσηνίην μεταβαλοῦσαν τὸ ὄνομα. Does the tense here certainly mean that the name of Zankle had been changed to Messene before its 'seizure' by Kadmos, as Stein asserts? (1) This is to give too inevitably a 'pluperfect' meaning to the aorist. The past time of the aorist may be relative to the writer, or relative to the thing (event) narrated: the strict pluperfect should be confined to the latter relation. Why should Hdt., whose pluperfects are sometimes relative rather to the time of writing than to the subject matter of the record, be supposed in using the freer aorist to adopt a strictly *plus quam perfectum* date? Why should not Hdt. have written *μεταβεβληκυῖαν* here if that was his meaning? It may be admitted that if it were otherwise demonstrable that the change of name had preceded the advent of Kadmos, the aorist might be interpreted accordingly: that it must be so interpreted is an over-statement.

(2) The phrase *πῶς Ζάγκλην τὴν κτλ.* is curiously clumsy if Messene was already the name of the city when Kadmos arrived: it should have run *πῶς Μεσσηνίην τὴν ἐξ Ζάγκλης μεταβαλοῦσαν* (or *μεταβεβληκυῖαν*) *τὸ ὄνομα*, in which case the aorist would have naturally involved a *fait accompli*.

(3) Stein's interpretation flatly contradicts Thucydides, who expressly affirms that the name was changed by Anaxilas after the expulsion of the Samians: 6. 4. 6 *τοῦ δὲ Σαμίου Ἀναξίλας Πηγίνων τύραννος οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτὸς ξυμμείκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας Μεσσηνίην ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ τὸ ἀρχαῖον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασεν.* That might seem to settle the question; but the coinage of 'Zankle-Messene' appears to suggest that in reality the name Messene was in use for the town, or at least by the town, before the expulsion of the Samians by Anaxilas. See B. Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 134, who expresses himself, however, cautiously: "the following coins with Samian types (if they are in reality

Samian) would seem to prove that the name of Messene was in use at Zancle while the Samians were still in occupation." (Only some of the coins are inscribed.) Cp. also A. J. Evans in *Numism. Chron.* xvi., 1896, p. 104; G. Tropea, *Numismatica Messano-Mamertina*, 1902. Now, if Thucydides is wrong to this extent, that "the name of Messene was in use at Zankle while the Samians were still in occupation"—possibly in compliment to Anaxilas before he expelled the Samians—yet still that does not prove that it was in use before the appearance of Kadmos on the scene—unless his appearance is identical with the expulsion of the Samians (a view combated above).

(4) Freeman, *Sicily*, ii., Appendix IX. *Anaxilas and the Naming of Messana*, while interpreting these words rightly to mean that "the city which was called Zankle when Kadmos settled there was called Messene when Herodotus wrote," traverses the statement of Thucydides from another point of view. (1) The motive given for the change of name is "somewhat singular and sentimental."

(2) Diodoros used the name Zankle for the city down to the death of Anaxilas (476 B.C.), and afterwards down to the expulsion of his sons and the general settlement of Sicily, when he changes the name to Messene. (3) This settlement coincides with the third Messenian war: Messenian exiles may have settled then in Zankle and changed the name. But Freeman has overlooked the coins with Samian type and 'Messenian' legend. Moreover, the connexion of Messenians with Rhegion and (probably) Zankle goes back to the first Messenian wars, as he shows i. 586. Yet his idea that the final change of name was not fully or officially recognized till about 460 B.C. is plausible enough.

7. *διὰ δικαιοσύνην.* Blakesley acutely remarked that the *δικαιοσύνη* of Skythes (6. 24) was exhibited in the shape most appreciated in a monarchy, the *δικαιοσύνη* of Kadmos (c. 164 *supra*), in a shape highly valued by republican Greece; but here it must be added that Kadmos, as the servant of Gelon, appears

- τοῖσι ἄλλοισι δικαίοις τοῖσι ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ ἐργασμένοις καὶ
 10 τόδε οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τούτων ἐλίπετο· κρατήσας γὰρ μεγάλων
 χρημάτων τῶν οἱ Γέλων ἐπετράπετο, παρεὼν κατασχέσθαι
 οὐκ ἠθέλησε, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεκράτησαν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ
 καὶ Ξέρξης οἰχώκεε ἀπελαύνων, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἀπίκετο
 ἐς τὴν Σικελίην ἀπὸ πάντα τὰ χρήματα ἄγων.
 165 Λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίῃ οἰκημένων,
 ὡς ὅμως καὶ μέλλων ἄρχεσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Γέλων
 ἐβοήθησε ἂν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι, εἰ μὴ ὑπὸ Θήρωνος τοῦ Αἰνυσι-
 δήμου Ἀκραγαντίνων μουνάρχου ἐξελασθεὶς ἐξ Ἰμέρης Τήριλλος

10 γὰρ del. Stein¹ et van H., G. Herold secuti 12 ἐπεὶ: ἐπειτε
 vel ἐπειδὴ? van H. 13 δὴ καὶ: δὴ C 14 ἀπὸ om. B, Holder:
 ἀπαντα ms. alius Brit. ap. Wesseling: Palm 165. 1 τῇ om. BPz,
 Holder, van H., alii 3 αἰνεσιδῆμον B 4 ἐξελασθεὶς: ἐξελαθεὶς libri

to have reverted to the paternal type, as also to have developed a financial probity worthy of an Aristides.

14. ἀπὸ π. τ. χ. δ. is, so to speak, the 'record' *temesis* in Hdt., but cp. App. Crit.

165. 1. Λέγεται . . τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίῃ οἰκημένων: sc. Ἑλλήνων. This Sikeliote story might well be an addition by the author to the first draft of his work: it appears to be an oral tradition, deserving from its local origin, intrinsic character, and absence of animus, 'tendency,' or *parti pris*, the preference over the highly elaborate account of the negotiations with Gelon, which was all Hdt. perhaps knew before his migration to the West. According to this account Gelon could not possibly have come to the assistance of the Greeks in their struggle with Xerxes, as Sicily itself was just at the very same time invaded by an immense armada from Carthage. In Hdt. this coincidence is presented as purely fortuitous, and the invasion itself as a response to merely local and dynastic interests, a view refuted by the very magnitude and scale of the forces engaged: see further on the subject, Appendix II. § 7.

2. ὁ Γέλων ἐβοήθησε ἂν . . εἰ μὴ . . Τήριλλος . . ἐπῆγε, 'Gelon would have come to the support of the Greeks, but that Terillos was bringing up to the attack . . '

3. Θήρωνος τοῦ Αἰνυσιδήμου: cp. c. 154 *supra*. Freeman, *Sicily*, ii. 143 ff., has an eloquent passage on Theron, "a name second only to that of the lords of Syracuse": he was closely connected

with the said lords, Gelon's wife Damarete being Theron's daughter, and Theron's second wife being a niece of Gelon's and daughter of Polyzelos. Theron appears in alliance with Gelon against the Carthaginians and the Greeks who 'phoenikized,' Terillos, Anaxilas. It appears that the Chalkido-Ionian elements were supporting themselves by barbarian help (Carthage, etc.) against the Dorian; and so later on Athens succeeded to the same fatal policy in Sicily. Hamilkar in 480 B.C. represented, at least potentially, the cause of Greek 'democracy' in Sicily against Syracuse, even as Hannibal in 218 B.C. assuredly represented the cause of Italian democracy against Rome.

4. Ἀκραγαντίνων μουνάρχου. Hdt.'s terminology for the Sikeliote tyrants is observable. There was something like a dynasty in Akragas since the day of Telemachos, and perhaps the *μουναρχία* was a degree less unconstitutional than *τυραννίς*. Akragas was a colony from Gela, founded but in 580 B.C., and named, like the metropolis, from the river on which it was situate: Thuc. 6. 4. 4; cp. Freeman, i. 429 ff.

Τήριλλος ὁ Κρινίππου: practically nothing more is known of him than is here to read: he was 'tyrant' of Himera, bound by ties of friendship with the great Carthaginian on the one side, and with Anaxilas of Rhegion, his own son-in-law, on the other. He probably represented the 'Chalkidic' element in Himera, and he may have gained his position by 'demagogy' (not,

ὁ Κρινίππου τύραννος ἐὼν Ἰμέρης ἐπήγε ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν 5
χρόνον τοῦτον Φοινίκων καὶ Λιβύων καὶ Ἰβήρων καὶ Λιγύων

5 ὑπ' : ἐπ' α

like Gelon, by prowess in war and reliance on Dorian merchant-princes!). What became of him? He does not figure at all in the story of the war. His father is otherwise unknown, but the name Κρίνιος recurs in Sikeliote history; e.g. Xen. *Hell.* 6. 2. 36, the Syracusan admiral who committed suicide ὑπὸ Λύπης when captured by Iphikrates in 372 B.C.

5. Ἰμέρης: the only Greek city of any importance on the north coast of Sicily, a settlement from Zankle, 648 B.C., chiefly 'Chalkidic,' but with a Syracusan leaven, the so-called Μυλητῖται: Thuc. 6. 5. 1; Freeman, i. 410 ff. The struggle between the Ionian and Dorian elements might help to account for the tendencies of the tyranny in Himera, and for the intervention of Theron.

ἕπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον: the temporal ὥρo: exactly the same phrase occurs in Aristoph. *Acharn.* 139 ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον 'Ορ' ἐνθαδὶ Θέογυις ἡγωνίζετο. The synchronism is further defined in the next chapter.

6. Φοινίκων: here plainly Carthaginians, the Phoenicians of Libya (cp. 4. 197), known to the Romans as Poeni, Punici (cp. c. 89 *supra*), through the Sikeliotes doubtless.

Λιβύων: presumably Libyan tribes in the neighbourhood of Carthage subject to the 'Phoenicians'—and perhaps mercenaries to boot from the independent tribes. Strangely enough, in the 'Libyan Logi' no account is given of the relations of Carthage to the Libyans, or of the Libyans to Carthage; although those 'Logi' were surely composed after Hdt.'s migration to the West (cp. Hdt. IV.-VI. Introduction, p. xcix). On the ethnological position of the Libyans (cp. *ib.* Appendix XII. § 12), A. H. Keane, *Ethnology*, c. xiv.

Ἰβήρων: nowhere else actually named by Hdt., but he mentions Iberia (I. 163) in a passage which places it in the West, and the 'Iberians' are here no doubt tribes of the Spanish peninsula, and perhaps of some district north of the Pyrenees, an end of the earth about which Hdt.'s information is curiously defective, in part perhaps because he had in this region neglected his Hekataios

(cp. G. Tropea, *Ecateo da Mileto*, Messina: I. (1896) Ἰβηρία, Frammenti 1 a 19; II. (1897) Κελτικὴ κτλ., Fr. 20 a 57). Ethnologically the western Iberians are related to, perhaps represented by, the fundamental strata of the population from Great Britain to the Nile (Picts, Basques, Berbers); but even in the days of Hdt. the 'Libyans' and 'Iberians' are clearly distinguished, and that, probably, not merely by territorial or merely geographical conditions. (Cp. e.g. Keane, *Ethnology*, c. xiv.; Rhys and Jones, *The Welsh People*, Appendix B; *Pre-Aryan Syntax in Insular Celtic*, by Prof. Morris Jones.)

Λιγύων: Ligyes have, rightly or wrongly, figured above, c. 72, among the infantry of Xerxes, in the Paphlagonian division. The Ligyes here mentioned are rather to be identified with the Λίγυες οἱ ὄντες ἐν τῇ Μασσαλίῃ οὐκ ὀκνοῦντες of 5. 9—the one passage in the whole work wherein (if it be genuine) the greatest of the Phokaian colonies is named. The Greek adventurers had early made this name known in the East: Hesiod ranked the Ligyes with Skyths and Ethiopians (Strabo p. 300); Hekataios could distinguish Λιγυστικὴ not merely from Ἰβηρία but from Κελτικὴ (cp. *Fragg.* 11, 24); Aischylos celebrated the Λιγύων δράβητον στρατὸν and makes Prometheus give Herakles a recipe for besting it (*Frag.* 182=Strabo 182, 183). Thucydides, no doubt on the authority of earlier writers, represents the Ligyes as having expelled the Sicani from (a portion of) Iberia, 6. 2. 2. In the Latin writers and writers of the Roman period the Ligurians extend from Spain into North Italy (cp. Livy 5. 35), and geographical nomenclature (sinus Ligusticus, Lugudunum, Liger, Liguria) attests the extension of the race (cp. Kiepert, *Manual*, §§ 213, 254, etc.). To the modern ethnologist the Ligurian name represents a primitive stratum of population, the main seats of which lie all along the littoral from the Pyrenees to the Apennines, and which penetrated a considerable way beyond the latter barrier into the Italian peninsula, if not beyond the former into the Iberian (cp. Nissen, *Ital. Landesk.* i. 468 ff.).

καὶ Ἑλισύκων καὶ Σαρδονίων καὶ Κυρνίων τριήκοντα μυριάδας
καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν Ἀμίλκαν τὸν Ἄννωνος, Καρχηδονίων

7 Ἑλισύκων P(S)Vz: ἑλισύκων R: εἰσιλύκων α: ἐσιλύκων Cd || Σαρ-
δονίων Valckenaer: σαρδόνων 8 αὐτέων z || ἀμίλκαν || ἄννωνος B:
an Μάγωνος?

7. Ἑλισύκων: not mentioned by Hdt. elsewhere: Steph. B. *sub v.*: *ἔθνος Λιγύων Ἐκαταίος Εὐρώπῃ* (but it is not on Hekataios that Hdt. is here drawing). Avienus, *Ora marit.* 584, places them in Provence, making Narbo 'ferocis maximum regni caput.' Freeman, ii. 172, unfortunately adheres to Niebuhr's 'happy guess' that they were Volscians. ('Italia in Diod. 11. 1 at most could prove that Hdt.'s list is imperfect.)

Σαρδονίων. Here perhaps a geographical rather than an ethnological expression (ἡ Σαρδῶ, the island of Sardinia, Hdt. 1. 170, 5. 106, 124, 6. 2). In Roman times at least the population was a mixed one (cp. Strabo 225), the basal elements being doubtless Ibero-Ligurian (cp. O. Meltzer, *Gesch. der Karthager*, i. pp. 32 f.). The Carthaginian conquest of the island, or at least of its coasts, is placed in the sixth century B.C. (cp. E. Meyer, *G. d. Alt.* ii. p. 697).

Κυρνίων. There were Corsicans in Sardinia (Pliny, 3. 13. 2, Corsi), but here the term is primarily geographical; for the inhabitants of Κύρρος cp. 1. 165-7 (the native elements probably Ibero-Ligurian). Diodor. 5. 13, 14 (a *locus classicus*) ascribes to the natives the practice of the Couvade (cp. E. B. Tylor, *Early Hist. of Mankind*, p. 293; O. Peschel, *Races of Mankind*, p. 24 f.), a characteristically Basque custom. At this date the island was dominated by the Tyrrhenians (Etruscans), whose absence from the list here is remarkable.

τριήκοντα μυριάδας καὶ στρατηγόν: this vast yet vague total (devoid of items) is no doubt a gross exaggeration: if ten times too large, it still presents a less enormous exaggeration than Hdt.'s elaborate computation of the forces of Xerxes: cc. 184-7 *infra*. It agrees only too well with his estimate for the army of Mardonios, 8. 113, 9. 32; cp. also c. 185 *infra*. But the figures are here of less importance than the composition and leading of the forces. In the seven races, or nations, massed under the command of the Carthaginian we may see a coalition of the western Euro-African peoples, under Semitic lead, to destroy or expel

the Hellenic intruders. How far the army so composed is an army of Carthaginian subjects, and how far a purely mercenary force, recruited voluntarily, is a further question. (See next note.) The Italian, or at least the Sabellian stocks are not present. Rome was at this time probably *ἐνσπονδός* with Carthage (cp. Polyb. 3. 23; Strachan-Davidson, *Selections*, pp. 50 ff.), but certainly not concerned to aggrandize the Punic hegemony. Stranger is the presence, or at least the invitation of the tyrants of Chalkidic Sicily to the secular foe: a parallel, indeed, to the attitude of Argos towards Sparta and the Barbarian, c. 149 *supra* λέσθαι μάλλον ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀρχεσθαι ἢ τι ὑπέξει (Συρηκοσίοισι).

8. Ἀμίλκαν τὸν Ἄννωνος, Καρχηδονίων ἰόντα βασιλεία: there are possibly two errors, or inaccuracies, in this description:—(1) The father's name. Trogius Pompeius (Justin 19. 1) represents this 'Hamilkar' as the son of Mago, 'Karthaginiensium imperator,' and the brother and successor of Hasdrubal. Meltzer, *G. d. Karthager* i. 193, prefers the later and Latin authority, upon the ground that the data in Trogius represent the results of conscious and consistent research, while the patronymic in this passage is merely an *obiter dictum* (bloss aphoristische Erwähnung): the name here may also be a mere textual corruption. Diodorus unfortunately (11. 20) does not give the father's name. Trogius gives Hanno as the name of one of the sons of Hamilkar. (2) The kingship. Was the Constitution of Carthage in 480 B.C. monarchic, or did it even include any magistrate to be properly described as βασιλεὺς? This question Meltzer (*op. c.*) answers in the negative. Diodorus *l.c.* describes 'Amilkon' as elected General (στρατηγὸν ἐκλεγόν). Trogius *l.c.* speaks of Mago as *imperator*, and of Hasdrubal (the elder son) as *dictator* eleven times, dying of a wound in Sardinia, after handing over the *imperium* to his brother. On the death of Hamilkar Carthage is ruled for a time by the *familia imperatorum*, until a court of 100 senators (*centum ex numero*

έόντα βασιλέα, κατὰ ξεινήν τε τὴν ἐωντοῦ ὁ Τήριλλος ἀναγνώσας καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν Ἀναξίλειω τοῦ Κρητίνεω 10 προθυμίην, ὃς Ῥηγίου ἐὼν τύραννος τὰ ἐωντοῦ τέκνα δοῦς

9 βασιλῆα 2 || ὁ Τήριλλος *secl. van H.*

10 ἀξίλειω α

senatorum iudices) is elected to enforce responsibility on the commanders, and respect for the constitution. The Latin terminology and Roman analogies somewhat detract from the authority of Trogu, but his account is consistent with, or even suggests, an oligarchic or aristocratic state in which one house, or family, has tended to exercise or usurp a dynastic position.

The oldest description of the Carthaginian Constitution is Aristotle's (*Politics* 2. 11=1272 b), on which cp. F. L. Newman, *Politics*, ii. Appendix B, pp. 401 ff. and O. Meltzer, *G. d. Karthager*, ii. 2^{tes} Buch (pp. 3-152). See also B. W. Henderson on 'The Carthag. Councils,' *J. of Phil.* xxiv., 1896, pp. 119 ff. Aristotle's description may be taken as valid in the main for a long period—perhaps centuries—prior to his time. He classes it with the 'Kretan' and 'Lakonian,' and especially notes that there has been no *σάσις* and no *τύραννος* in Carthage; also he especially notes the analogy between the kings (*βασίλεις*) at Sparta and the kings at Carthage, but to the advantage of the latter, as elective and not hereditary. This observation coupled with Livy's comparison of the Carthaginian 'suffetes' to the Roman consuls (30. 7. 5 etc.) may be taken to show that there were two supreme magistrates at Carthage, *Shophetim* = 'Judges,' but what the limit of their term of office is not clearly shown. But that either or both of the *Shophetim* took supreme command in the field, *ex officio*, is not stated, nor is it (*me iudice*) probable for this period, whatever the earlier arrangement may have been. Meltzer has well explained the significance of the military reform which Trogu enables us to associate with the name of Mago; it consisted in the substitution of an army mainly subject, or mercenary, for an army mainly, or exclusively, citizen soldiers. The first historic example of its employment is at Himera in 480 B.C. With the new organization of the militia may have gone a development of the command, to which we might refer the language by Isokrates put into the mouth of Nikokles (Newman, p. 403) *ἐτι δὲ*

Καρχηδονίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἀριστοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων πολιτευομένους οἰκὰ μὲν διγαρχομένους, παρὰ δὲ τὸν πόλεμον βασιλευμένους (*Nikok.* § 24), i.e. *domi* an oligarchy, *militias* a kingship. Whether Hamilkar was technically one of the two *suffetes* in 480 B.C. appears doubtful; but he certainly was 'imperator.' It is not likely that Hdt. or even his Sikeliote authority took clear note of the difference.

10. Ἀναξίλειω τοῦ Κρητίνεω: Anaxilaos (Ion. Ἀναξίλειω, Doric Ἀναξίλας) is here given his patronymic, not so in 6. 23, where he is simply entitled, as here also, ὁ Ῥηγίου τύραννος. As far as the use of the patronymic goes, that might suggest the priority of this passage; but the use of the patronymic is a poor test (cp. Introduction, § 7), and nothing more than a difference and independence of source can be made out. Anaxilaos overthrew an 'oligarchy' according to Aristotle, *Pol.* 8 (5). 12. 13=1316 a. Strabo in his account of Rhegion (257) quoting Antiochos (a first-rate authority) would lead us to infer that the oligarchy was 'Messenian,' Rhegion being a joint foundation of Chalkidians (Ionian) and Messenians (quasi-Dorian). It is perhaps by an error that Herakleides Pontikos 25 makes Anaxilaos himself a 'Messenian,' even though Thucyd. 6. 4 seems to anticipate it; at any rate the policy of Anaxilaos is 'Chalkidio,' phil-Ionian, or at least anti-Syracusan. Cp. c. 164 *supra*. He held, however, the Straits against the Tyrrhenoi, Strabo 257 *ad inii.* He reigned 494-476 B.C.; cp. c. 170 *infra*.

11. τὰ ἐωντοῦ τέκνα: probably the sons entrusted afterwards to the guardianship of Mikythos, cp. c. 170. An elder son was associated with his father in the government of Zankle-Rhegion (cp. Freeman, ii. 490); a daughter was first wife to Hieron, the brother and successor of Gelon, according to Schol. Pind. *Pyth.* 1. 112. Kydippe, the daughter of Terillos, may have been a second wife. The father's name recurs c. 190 *infra* in Thessalian Magnesia, and had been borne by one of the Milesian founders of Sinope: Ps.-Scymnus 949 f. (The

ὁμήρους Ἀμίλκα ἐπῆγγε ἐπὶ τὴν Σικελίην τιμωρέων τῷ πενθερῷ·
 Τηρίλλου γὰρ εἶχε θυγατέρα Ἀναξίλειος, τῇ οὐνομα ἦν
 Κυδίππη. οὕτω δὴ οὐκ οἶόν τε γενόμενον βοηθεῖν τὸν
 15 Γέλωνα τοῖσι Ἕλλησι ἀποπέμπειν ἐς Δελφοὺς τὰ χρήματα.
 166 πρὸς δὲ καὶ τάδε λέγουσι, ὡς συνέβη τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης ἔν
 τε τῇ Σικελίᾳ Γέλωνα καὶ Θήρωνα νικᾶν Ἀμίλκαν τὸν
 Καρχηδόνιον καὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὸν Πέρσην.
 τὸν δὲ Ἀμίλκαν Καρχηδόνιον ἔοντα πρὸς πατρός, μητρόθεν
 5 δὲ Συρηκόσιον, βασιλεύσαντά τε κατ' ἀνδραγαθίην Καρχη-
 δονίων, ὡς ἡ συμβολή τε ἐγίνετο καὶ ὡς ἔσσωτο τῇ μάχῃ,
 ἀφανισθῆναι πυνθάνομαι· οὔτε γὰρ ζῶντα οὔτε ἀποθανόντα

14 κυδίππη B

166. 2 τῇ om. C

5 συρηκοῖσιον CPz:

συρηκοῖσιον d

6 ἐγένετο dz ('non male si esset scribitur' van H.)

7 πυνθάνομαι del. Cobet

article in Pauly-Wissowa on Anaxilaos was written, apparently, in complete ignorance of Freeman's *Sicily*.)

166. 1. πρὸς, adverb: cp. cc. 154 *supra*, 184 *infra*.

τάδε λέγουσι refers to the asserted synchronism between the battles of Himera and Salamis, which is thus a Sikeliote assertion, and very important for the argument. Aristot. *Poet.* 23=1459A seems to be reflecting on this account: ὥσπερ γὰρ κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἢ τ' ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καὶ ἢ ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καρχηδονίων μάχῃ οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ συντείνουσαι τέλει οὕτω κτλ. Diodor. 11. 24 makes the day of Himera coincide with the last day of the fighting at Thermopylai, which would have given time for the news of Himera to have reached the Greeks—and the Persians—before Salamis.

4. Καρχηδόνιον ἔοντα πρὸς πατρός, μητρόθεν δὲ Συρηκόσιον: πρὸς π., cp. c. 99 *supra*. This notice of Hamilkar's 'Syracusen' mother is unfortunately not quite articulate: what was her name, status, race? His father's marriage would have fallen probably at least half a century before, for Hamilkar is the younger of two sons, and has apparently three grown up sons of his own—a Hanno among them (Trogus 19. 2). In 530 B.C. the Gamoroi had not yet been driven out of Syracuse by the Kyllyrhoi (cp. c. 155 *supra*); and Hamilkar's mother must (one supposes) have belonged to the Greek aristocracy. The Greek marriage gives some slight plausibility to the proposal to connect

the Greek version of the *Periplus* of Hanno, *Geogr. min.* i., with a Hanno of this house and period, whether it be with the son or with the father of this Hamilkar—if the father's name was Hanno after all. Mueller (*op. c.* p. xxii) decides in favour of the son; and the possibility that the father's name was Mago, not Hanno, is another feather in the same scale. Cp. previous c.

5. βασιλεύσαντά τε κατ' ἀνδραγαθίην Καρχηδονίων: a point in which the Carthaginian is superior to the Spartan constitution is the elective character of the kingships, according to Aristotle, *vide* c. 165 *supra*; and cp. the case of Dorieus, 6. 42. Aristotle says the kings (*sofetes*) and generals (*strategoi*), whom he appears to distinguish, were elected with reference to wealth (*πλουτινδην*) as well as worth (*ἀριστινδην*), *Pol.* 2. 11. 9=1273A. The aorist itself suggests the limited term of the office (not *βασιλεύοντα*).

6. συμβολή: a word of many meanings here, as in 1. 66, 74, 4. 159, 6. 110, of 'battle', 'conflict' (contr. 4. 10 τοῦ ζωστήρος); cp. *συμβάλλειν* absolutely, or *τινι πρὸς*, for 'to do battle' 'to engage'.

7. ἀφανισθῆναι πυνθάνομαι: such cases interest Hdt., cp. 4. 14, and he apparently made special inquiries about the case of Hamilkar, and believed Gelon to have done so too before him. This disappearance takes the place of the battle-piece, to which Hdt. does no sort of justice.

φανῆναι οὐδαμοῦ γῆς· τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἐπεξελθεῖν διζήμενον Γέλωνα. ἔστι δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν Καρχηδονίων ὁδε λόγος λεγόμενος, 167 οἰκότες χρωμένων, ὡς οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι ἐν τῇ Σικελίῃ ἐμάχοντο ἐξ ἡοῦς ἀρξάμενοι μέχρι δειλῆς ὀφίης (ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο γὰρ λέγεται ἐλκύσαι τὴν σύστασιν), ὁ δὲ Ἀμίλκας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ μένων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐθύετο [καὶ 5 ἐκαλλιερέετο] ἐπὶ πυρῆς μεγάλης σώματα ὅλα καταγίζων, ἰδὼν δὲ τροπὴν τῶν ἐκωτονύ γινομένην, ὡς ἔτυχε ἐπισπένδων τοῖσι ἱροῖσι, ὥσε ἐκωτονὺν ἐς τὸ πῦρ· οὕτω δὲ κατακαυθέντα

167. 1 ὅδε δ: ὅδε ὁ 2 οἰκότες Koen: εἰκόνι (εἰκόνι B) || ἐν τῇ Σικελίῃ om. B 4 τοσοῦτον B || λέγεται del. Cobet: λέγειν B 5 ἐθύετο καὶ del. Abicht || καὶ ἐκαλλιερέετο del. Krueger, Stein² 8 εἰς B, Holder

8. διζήμενον: cp. c. 142 *supra*.

167. 1. ὑπ' αὐτῶν Καρχηδονίων: it is but seldom that Hdt. cites 'Carthaginian' sources, and only (I believe) after his migration to Thuri. He could not read nor speak 'Phoenician'; nor need the phrase here carry with it the implication of personal contact with Carthaginians, much less of a visit to Carthage, nor of access to Carthaginian documents, even in a Greek translation: cp. IV.-VI. Introduction, § xcvi. f. He has heard (or read) this version related as a 'Carthaginian' story; but though there may be genuine report going back to the time and place, the passage bears intrinsic marks, both positive and negative, of its dominant Greek interest and elements. As a matter of fact there must have been many Greeks (from Himera, Zankle, Rhegion at least) in the Carthaginian camp.

2. οἰκότες χρωμένων: cp. λόγῳ οἰκότες χρωόμενοι 3. 111, ἀληθείη χρήσασθαι c. 101 *supra*.

οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι: notwithstanding the composition of the army of Hamilkar, Carthaginians can hardly have spoken of it as 'the barbarians.' The term as here used is characteristically Greek. Cp. Aischyl. *Pers.* 187, 255, 337, where Persians speak of the army of Xerxes as βάρβαροι.

3. ἀρξάμενοι: middle (*contra*, c. 162). The 'barbarians' delivered the attack. With ἐξ ἡοῦς μέχρι δειλῆς ὀφίης cp. 8. 9 and 8. 6 (*πρωτῆν*).

4. λέγεται: not surely by the Carthaginians in especial; the Greek version reported a battle of long duration. Cp. App. Crit.

Διόσαι, apparently intransitive, as we use 'to drag'; 6. 86 *προφασίας εἶλον*, "psaulo aliter" (Baehr).

σύστασιν: cp. 6. 117, and for the verb c. 142. 5 *supra*.

5. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, i.e. ἐξ ἡοῦς μέχρι δειλῆς ὀφίης: this sacrifice would be consummated in the dark, or at least the dusk.

6. σώματα ὅλα καταγίζων: this bloody sacrifice and holocaust was doubtless offered to the Baal Moloch, the chief deity of Carthage, whose title (*malach*, the king) appears in the name of his worshipper. In the Greek rite, as a rule, only a small part of the animal was consumed by fire, and the greater part was eaten by the worshippers. On this occasion there was nothing of the Feast in the Sacrifice, which was all offered to the God, evidently in the hope of procuring a favourable answer, divine assistance or intervention, on behalf of the Carthaginian arms. Even if this story be substantially true, we need not picture Hamilkar neglecting his duties as commander-in-chief in order to devote his whole mind to these continuous burnt-offerings.

8. ὥσε ἐκωτονὺν ἐς τὸ πῦρ. Human sacrifice was especially in vogue at Carthage; cp. Justin 18. 6. 11 "cruenta sacrorum religione et scelere pro remedio usi sunt; quippe homines ut victimas immolabant," etc. (Flaubert employs this *motif* with terrible effect in his romance *Salammbô*.) Hdt.'s narrative may record not an act of despair but an act of devotion: the rite was not complete (*γινόμενην*) when Hamilkar, in the act of pouring libation over the last victims,

ἀφανισθῆναι. ἀφανισθέντι δὲ Ἀμίλκα τρόπῳ εἴτε το
 10 ὡς Φοίνικες λέγουσι, εἴτε ἑτέρῳ, [ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι
 Συρηκόσιοι,] τοῦτο μὲν οἱ θύουσι, τοῦτο δὲ μνήματα ἐπὶ
 ἐν πάσῃσι τῇσι πόλεσι τῶν ἀποικίδων, ἐν αὐτῇ τε μέ
 Καρχηδόνι.

168 Τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ Σικελίης τοσαῦτα. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ
 ὑποκρινάμενοι τοῖσι ἀγγέλοισι τοιάδε ἐποίησαν· καὶ
 τούτους παρελάμβανον οἱ αὐτοὶ οἷ περ ἐς Σικελίην ἀπὶ
 λέγοντες τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους τοὺς καὶ πρὸς Γέλωνα ἐ

9 Ἀμίλκα del. van H. 10 ὡς . . Συρηκόσιοι del. Stei
 Συρηκόσιοι om. BPs || Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ del. de Pauw: συρηκού
 12 ἐν πάσῃσι τῇσι πόλεσι damn., ἐν πολλῇσι conl. Stein² || τῶν ἀπ
 del. Sitzler: mihi quidem verba non nulla post θύουσι videntur exci
 sequentia turbata esse: πόλεσι B 168. 3 ἀπίκατο B, Holder,

thrust himself into the blazing pyre, in hopes and faith that this supreme sacrifice would wring a favourable intervention from his god. (Cp. c. 107 *supra*.) Baehr and Blakesley both approve this idea. Hamilkar's fortunes were probably staked on the success of this expedition: he could remember, perhaps, the reception of the defeated army on its return from Sardinia under 'Mazeus' (Justin 18. 7) and had no mind to risk a worse reception. But this 'Carthaginian' legend (ὡς Φοίνικες λέγουσι) of his self-sacrifice may not pass unchallenged into history: the alternative version of his death, though less romantic, is more probable in itself, and creditable to him as a soldier. Cp. *infra*.

10. εἴτε ἑτέρῳ: probably as in the story *ap.* Diodor. 11. 20, according to which Hamilkar was cut down early on the day of battle as he was engaged, in the naval camp, on a sacrifice to Poseidon, by Syracusan cavalry, who, under a ruse of Gelon's devising, had made their way into the lower Carthaginian laager. In some respects, while the account of the campaign as a whole, and of the battle, given by Diodoros, no doubt ultimately from Sikeliote sources, is very much fuller and more articulate than the curt and rather incoherent account here given by Hdt., the story of Hamilkar's death, as given by Hdt. ('so striking in itself, so thoroughly Semitic, and so effectively told'), is hard to part with, and might be combined, as Freeman suggests, with the main story as told in Diodoros; and indeed more effectively than Freeman

realised, for there is no need to Gelon's 'stratagem,' or to the burning of the ships from morning evening, if we may preserve the as one not to 'Poseidon' but to Moloch, and move Hamilkar from naval to the upper camp.

11. οἱ θύουσι. Hdt. addu heroic cult of 'Hamilkar' as for the truth of the story of his and death. Such it might be cult itself were a fact; but such in Semitic and Carthaginian sett Meltzer (i. 215), followed by (ii. 521), regards, no doubt rig an impossibility. Hdt. has ap confused 'Hamilkar,' 'the son Melqart' (Ebed-Melqart), with to whom no doubt temples ex all Carthaginian settlements, greatest in Carthage itself.

168. 1. ἀπὸ: not a mere περί, gesting the report, 'brought to the Confederates, 'from' Sicily. τοῦτων τῶν ποταμῶν 4. 54 see natural.

3. παρελάμβανον, 'tried to wi imperfect. Cp. *infra* in the Kc speech.

4. τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους cou apply to c. 157 *supra*. But wh prior, the speech at Syracuse, speech at Korkyra? The tense λάμβανον, ἀπικοῦτο, ἐλεγον do no to decide the point absolutely; ἀπικοῦτο might have temporally perfect force, it need not have th and might here be used becau has previously recorded the em

οἱ δὲ παραυτίκα μὲν ὑπὸσχοντο πέμπειν τε καὶ ἀμυνέειν, 5
φράζοντες ὥς οὐ σφί περιόπτῃ ἐστὶ ἡ Ἑλλάς ἀπολλυμένη·
ἦν γὰρ σφαλῇ, σφεῖς γε οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ δουλεύσουσι τῇ πρώτῃ
τῶν ἡμερέων· ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέον εἴη ἐς τὸ δυνατώτατον.
ὑπεκρίναντο μὲν οὕτω εὐπρόσωπα· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδει βοηθεῖν, 10
ἄλλα νοέοντες ἐπλήρωσαν νέας ἐξήκοντα, μόγις δὲ ἀναχθέντες
προσέμειξαν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ περὶ Πύλον καὶ Ταίναρον
γῆς τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνεκώχευον τὰς νέας, καταδοκέοντες
καὶ οὗτοι τὸν πόλεμον τῇ πεσέεται, ἀελπτέοντες μὲν τοὺς
Ἕλληνας ὑπερβαλέεσθαι, δοκέοντες δὲ τὸν Πέρσῃν κατα-

5 ὑπὸσχοντο πέμπειν B 6 οὐ σφίσι van H. 7 δουλεύσειν
Cobet, van H. 9 ἐπεῖτε vel ἐπειδὴ? van H. 10 νοέυντες B
11 προσέμειξαν van H., Stein⁵: προσέμειξαν Stein¹² || Πύλον: Οἰτυλον
vel Τύλον? van H. 14 ὑπερβαλέεσθαι PVz: ὑπερβαλέσθαι RS:
ὑπερβάλλεσθαι reliqui || Πέρσῃν: ξέρξαι B

Gelon as the more important part of the service of these envoys; while *ελεγον* certainly is no pluperfect. Doubtless the envoys went to Sicily *via* Korkyra, and may have had interviews with the authorities there both on the outward and homeward voyage.

5. *ὑπὸσχοντο*: imp. from *ὑπισχομαι*. Hdt. uses also the form *ὑπισχόμεαι*, cp. 9. 109. *φράζοντες*, 'declaring.'

7. *τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἡμερέων*, 'without a day's delay.'

8. *τιμωρητέον ἔη*: by a sort of attraction to *περιόπτῃ (ἐστὶ)* the verbal adjective is used; but an indicative promise—*ἀλλὰ αὐτοὶ τιμωροὶ ἔσονται*—would have been more conclusive.

9. *εὐπρόσωπα* = *εὐπρεπῇ*. *ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδει*, 'when the time came for . . .'

10. *ἄλλα νοέοντες (καὶ ἄλλα λέξαντες)*: cp. 9. 54 (*ἄλλα φρονέειν*).

ἐξήκοντα: was that half their navy? They had 120 in 435 B.C., Thucyd. 1. 25. 4.

μόγις, 'with much ado.'

11. *προσέμειξαν*, as in 6. 96; *ἀνεκώχευον*, as in 6. 116.

12. *γῆς τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων* goes with *Πύλον* as much as with *Ταίναρον*. Hdt. regards 'Pylos' as in Lakonian land, since the Spartans had conquered Messenia; cp. Kāfidanyle 8. 73 *ἐν γῇ (ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ οὖσα γῇ* Thuc. 4. 3. 2), and *Μεθώῃ τῆς Λακωνικῆς* Thuc. 2. 25. 1. For Tainaron, the most southerly point of Peloponnese (Cape Matapan), cp. 1. 24, 25; Thuc.

1. 128. 1, 7. 19. 4 (a point of departure on the voyage to Sicily). Van Herwerden's emendation *Οἰτυλον (Τύλον)* gets rid of the difficulty of coupling Pylos and Tainaron in one breath as the station of the Korkyrean fleet. Oitylos (now Vitylo) is a harbour on the west coast of Tainaron: *Il.* 2. 585; Strabo 360; Pausanias 3. 25. 10 (Hitzig-Bluemner).

καταδοκέοντες . . . πεσέεται: cp. c. 163 *εἰρηά*. This story, and the story of Gelon's mission of Kadmos, belong to the same earlier draft of the Book, into which cc. 165-7 have been inserted; cp. Introduction, § 9.

13. *ἀελπτέοντες μὲν . . . δοκέοντες* δὲ κτλ.: a merely verbal contrast. *ἀελπτέοντες desperantes*; cp. *Il.* 7. 310, *ἐξ ἀελπτῶ* Hdt. 1. 111. The description of the attitude of Korkyra in 481 B.C. may be substantially correct; they committed themselves, perhaps, even less deeply to the Greeks than the story here seems to suggest; cp. Thuc. 1. 32. 4 *ξύμμαχοι τε γὰρ οὐδενὸς πῶ ἐν τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνῳ ἐκοῦσιν γενόμενοι*: but the motivation, and especially the address to Xerxes, are open to suspicion, as coloured by the unpopularity which the Korkyreans earned, and deserved, by their ignoble neutrality. This feeling would have asserted itself from the first, and there is nothing in this passage (*μετὰ ἰουδίαν*) to carry down the composition to the date of the Peloponnesian war; cf. Introduction, § 8.

14. *ὑπερβαλέεσθαι*: f. midd. ('to over-

- 15 κρατήσαντα πολλὸν ἄρξειν πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος. ἐποί-
 ἐπίτηδες, ἵνα ἔχωσι πρὸς τὸν Πέρσῃ λέγειν τοιαύδε
 βασιλεῦ, ἡμεῖς, παραλαμβάνοντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡμ-
 τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον, ἔχοντες δύναμιν οὐκ ἐλαχίστην οὐ-
 ἐλαχίστας παρασχόντες ἂν ἀλλὰ πλείστας μετὰ γε Ἀθη-
 20 οὐκ ἠθελήσαμεν τοι ἐναντιοῦσθαι οὐδὲ τι ἀποθύμῃον πο-
 τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἡλπιζον πλεον τι τῶν ἄλλων οἴσεσθαι
 περ ἂν καὶ ἐγένετο, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Ἑ-
 σφι σκῆψις ἐπεποιήτο, τῇ περ δὴ καὶ ἐχρήσαντο. αἵτι-
 γὰρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὅτι οὐκ ἐβοήθεον, ἔφασαν πληρῶσι
 25 ἐξήκοντα τριήρας, ὑπὸ δὲ ἐτησιέων ἀνέμων ὑπερβαλεῖν ἢ
 οὐκ οἶοί τε γενέσθαι· οὕτω οὐκ ἀπικέσθαι ἐς Σαλαμῖν
 οὐδεμῇ κακότητι λειφθῆναι τῆς ναυμαχίης.
- 169 Οὗτοι μὲν οὕτω διεκρούσαντο τοὺς Ἑλληνας.]

15 ὦν: οὖν α 16 λέγειν om. α 17 ἡμέας om. β
 σοι β || ἀντιοῦσθαι β, van H. 22 καὶ om. α 24 τῶν Ἑ
 del. van H. 25 ὑπερβαλεῖν: ὑπερβαλέειν codd.

come, 'surpass'), 'despairing of ultimate victory for the Hellenes'; contr. ὑπερβαλεῖν ἡγήτα.

15. ἐποίησαν . . ἵνα ἔχωσι . . λέγειν: cp. ἐποίησαν ad inik. c.; ἐπιτηδές 8. 141. ἔχοντες might be more regular, but ἔχωσι is more graphic, and agrees with the point of view in the context (δοκίοντες . . ἄρξειν). The report of this address to the king, in *oratio recta*, though it was admittedly never delivered, shows the very strong *animus* excited by the Korkyreans. The king would hardly have thanked the Korkyreans for their mere neutrality; though Hdt. seems to think they would have benefited by the plea had things come to the worst.

17. παραλαμβάνοντων (imperf.): cp. παραλαμβάνοντες c. 157 *supra*.

19. ἂν implies the hypothetical condition: *ei τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι συνεπολεμήσαμεν. μετὰ*, c. 139 *supra*.

23. σκῆψις, l. 147. ἐπεποιήτο is a little curious in tense, or in sense. They had apparently 'made' the excuse before they 'used' it; i.e. they had an excuse ready.

25. ὑπὸ δὲ ἐτησιέων ἀνέμων. 'The annual winds' blow from the north during the months of August and September, coinciding with the period of the Nile flood, cp. 2. 20. ὑπό, 'by the action of . .'. The 'winds' are

perhaps, in Hdt.'s philosophy, neutral agents.

ὑπερβαλεῖν Μαλέην: here a term, to round, 'make,' get παρὰ τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερβεβῆ την ἄκραν ἢ Κυρὸς σῆμα καλεῖται 8. 104. 4 (cp. the v.l. ὑπερβολῆς ib. 95. 1). In 8. 12 ὑπερβαλόντες of crossing moi contr. ὑπερβαλέσθαι *supra*. (Cape Angelo), the SE. promontory of Peloponnese; cp. 4. 179. I. Μαλέαι.

27. κακότητι, predicative: 'it owing to cowardice they had if appear at the sea-fight.'

169. 1. διεκρούσαντο: διακρούειν δούναι δίκην, etc.), a favourite word of Demosthenes. Rawlinson quod Scholiast to Thuc. 1. 136 as show the Greeks afterwards meditated ing the Korkyreans but that Them interposed and saved them. P. Them. 24, gives a more probable ation of the εὐεργεσία, and at c. 168. 23 above, διεκρούσαντο | not necessarily imply that thin so far as the Scholiast supposed.

Κρήτες: a comprehensive primarily geographical; for the ethnology of Krete cp. Od. 19. (Achaians, Dorians, Pelasgoi, Ky Eteokretans). Perhaps only the

δέ, ἐπεῖτε σφείας παρελάμβανον οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις ταχθέντες Ἑλλήνων, ἐποίησαν τοιόνδε. πέμψαντες κοινῇ θεοπρόπους ἐς Δελφοὺς τὸν θεὸν ἐπειρώτων εἴ σφι ἄμεινον τιμωρέουσι γίνεται τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ἡ δὲ Πυθίη ὑπεκρίνατο "ὦ νήπιοι, 5 ἐπιμέμφεσθε ὅσα ὑμῖν ἐκ τῶν Μενελάου τιμωρημάτων Μίνως ἔπεμψε μηνίων δακρύματα, ὅτι οἱ μὲν οὐ συνεξεπρήξαντο αὐτῷ τὸν ἐν Καμικῷ θάνατον γενόμενον, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐκείνοισι

169. 4 εἰ σφίσι Stein¹, van H.: εἴ σφι codd., Stein² 5 γίνεται: 'expectes γενήσεται vel ἔσται vel συνοίσεται' van H. 6 μέμφεσθε B: ἔτι μέμφεσθε aut τί μέμφεσθε aut οὐ τι μέμνησθε Reiske: ἔτι μέμνησθε coni. Stein¹ || μανέλω B: Μενελάω s: Μενέλω Wesseling 7 οἱ μὲν οὐ συνεξεπρήξασθε (αὐτῷ delete) Cobet, van H.

Kretans would have been applied to on this occasion (Lyktoe, Gortyn, etc.); but if so, their answer reveals their complete adoption of the 'Minoan' associations, and their alienation from Hellas proper, and Peloponnesse. The isolation of Krete during the 'Hellenic' period offers an extraordinary contrast to the prominence and importance of the island and its culture in Mykenian or in 'Minoan' times. That the whole of Krete acted on this occasion as one state, or communion, is not credible; but apparently no Kretan city, of any race or origin, was officially represented on the Hellenic side in the Persian war; there may, however, be some ground for the statement in Ktesias 26 that archers were brought from Krete by advice of Themistokles and Aristideia.

2. παρελάμβανον: c. 168 *supra*.

5. ἡ δὲ Πυθίη ὑπεκρίνατο: (i.) the answer almost falls into iambic trimeters of its own accord: Μίνως ἔπεμψε μηνίων δακρύματα is one ready made; (ii.) the dialect appears to be preserved (Μενελάου, cp. App. Crit.). These observations throw suspicion upon the authenticity of the oracle. Stein admits the supposition that the response is a Kretan forgery: Κρήτες δὲ ψεύσται. But would not a forger have forged in hexameters? Hdt. may here be following a poetic source, in which the real or supposed response to the common Kretan *theoria* at Delphi was recorded in iambs. Cp. Introduction, § 10.

The material point of the alleged oracle is that Krete had already done more than its duty by Hellas: Kretans had taken part in the Trojan war on behalf of Menelaos, though Hellenes

had taken no part with Krete in avenging the death of Minos in Sicily; and the wrath of Minos had already come upon them. The god does not give a direct answer, but with bitter irony adduces a precedent, the moral of which is evident.

6. ἐπιμέμφεσθε: *conquerimini*, Wesseling; *ihv beschwoert euch*, Stein; "you are not content with," Blakesley.

ὅσα . . δακρύματα: "lacrimarum materiam, res illacrimabiles," Baehr (cp. "sunt lacrimae rerum," Verg.).

ἐκ τῶν Μενελάου τιμωρημάτων, 'consequent on the assistance (*συναίτια*) ye lent to Menelaos' (objective genitive). The reading is obviously right.

Μίνως ἔπεμψε μηνίων: this metaphorical πέμπεω is found in *Il.* 15. 109, Aischyl. *Eumenid.* 208 ἔχρησα τῶνδ' τοῦ πατρὸς πέμψαι (Apoll. loq.), and the other dramatists. The μήνις of Minos would doubtless rank still higher than that of Talthybios, c. 134 *supra*.

7. οἱ μὲν is rather vague as it stands; in the original verses (οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐ συνεξεπρήξαντ') its connotation may have been clear from the context; here it may be referred to Ἕλληνες understood from τῇ Ἑλλάδι *supra*. The emendations of Cobet are brilliant but unconvincing.

συνεξεπρήξαντο, 'joined (you) in exacting vengeance for . . ' αὐτῷ might be the ethical dative (rather than with συν-, joined him . .); yet taken immediately with the verb it has a grandiose effect and a high animistic significance. In which case, too, the Kretans are, as it were, one with Minos.

8. τὸν ἐν Καμικῷ θάνατον γενόμενον: see next chapter.

τὴν ἐκ Σπάρτης ἀρπασθεῖσαν ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς βαρβάρου γυναῖκα."
 10 ταῦτα οἱ Κρήτες ὡς ἀπενειχθέντα ἤκουσαν, ἔσχοντο τῆς
 170 τιμωρίας. λέγεται γὰρ Μίνων κατὰ ζήτησιν Δαιδάλου

9 ἀρπαχθεῖσαν α: ἀπαχθεῖσαν O 10 ἀνενειχθέντα vult van H. ||
 ἀπείχοντο B 170. 1 μίνων P: μίνων α: μίνω B: μίνω z || nonne
 ζήτησιν τὴν? Kallenberg

ἐκείνοισι: cp. οἱ μὲν οὐρα; not the mere ethical dative, certainly. The Kretans (under Idomeneus) brought 80 black ships to the Trojan war, B 645 ff., where of the hundred cities of Krete seven are named: Knosos, Gortyn, Lyktos, Miletoa, Lykastoa, Phaistos, Rhytion.

9. τὴν γυναῖκα: cp. 5. 94 δσαι Ἑλλήνων συνεπρήξαντο Μενέλεω τὰς Ἑλένης ἀρπαγὰς.

10. ἔσχοντο τῆς τιμωρίας: "ab auxilio ferendo abstinuerunt," Baehr; the strong ἔχων, cp. c. 171 *infra*, and middle (not passive) force: 'restrained them from assisting,' 'held them off helping,' 'withheld their aid.'

170. 1. λέγεται γὰρ Μίνων... θανάτῳ: there follows a legend of Minos, which may have belonged to this Book in its earlier form, but, if so, has received some notable additions and retouches at a later time, perhaps at two subsequent periods, after Hdt.'s migration to the West. Cp. note at the end of chapter.

Sophokles made the death of Minos at Kamikos the subject of a tragedy (cp. Nauck, *Trag. Gr. Frag. Καμίκιοι: Μίνως*), and no doubt the story had been worked by poets and logographers before him: the legend was to the effect that Minos demanded the extradition of Daidalos from Kokalos, king of Kamikos, was hospitably received by him, but treacherously murdered by the king himself, or by his daughters, in a bath. His body was recovered by the Kretans, who accompanied him, and they founded Minoa, and built a splendid tomb in his honour. (Cp. Diodoros 4. 79—where the story is told with many later contaminations.) Whether this story is older than the Dorian colonization of the south side of Sicily may fairly be doubted; it forms a justification for the Kreto-Rhodian invasion of a kind everywhere paralleled in the legends of Greek colonization; and again exhibits the wholesale appropriation of prae-Dorian cults and traditions in Krete by the Hellenic

stocks. Minos is no doubt a divine person, and the double of Zeus himself; but his legend also represents historic events, conditions, and forces long anterior to the Hellenic period. It is quite certain that in Mykenaian, in Minoan times, Krete and 'Sicania' were not unknown to each other; and it is possible that the legend of the expedition of Minos to the West may rest on transfigured traditions of movements antedating not merely Hellenic colonization but even Phoenician settlements in Sicily.

An historicised account of the rise of Minos to power in Krete is given by Hdt. 1. 178.

κατὰ ζήτησιν Δαιδάλου: Daidalos is the transparent personification of the artist or craftsman, the maker of δαίδαλα (*Il.* 5. 60, 14. 179, *Od.* 19. 227; cp. δαίδαλος, δαιδάλλειν *et sim.*). It would be in accordance with the archaeological evidences, now accumulated by Dr. A. J. Evans, that the eponymous artist, the master of Minoan if not of Mykenaian craftsmen, should be at home in Krete and at Knosos. Homer (*Il.* 16. 590 ff.), without actually calling him a Kretan, locates his most celebrated work (the χόρος made for Ariadne, on which cf. C. Robert's truly historical article *ap.* Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Daidalos, iv. 1998) in Knosos. But it also speaks volumes for the early proficiency and importance of Attic arts and crafts that the name of Daidalos is actually located in Attica and attached to the soil, as eponym of the Deme *Daidalidai*. Naturally, in the period from which the mythical and legendary story of Greece, as we have it, dates, the Attic and the Kretan 'Daidalos' are identified, and Attica is represented as his original home. He, the jealous master, after there slaying the too brilliant apprentice (Τάλος Diodor., perhaps Πέρνεξ Sophokl.) escapes to Krete, becoming the servant of Minos, until again (by Pasiphaë's aid) he makes his way to Sicania. His 'flight' provokes the 'search,' in the course of which

ἀπικόμενον ἐς Σικανίην τὴν νῦν Σικελίην καλυμένην ἀποθανεῖν
βιαίτῳ θανάτῳ· ἀνὰ δὲ χρόνον Κρήτας, θεοῦ σφί ἐποτρύναντος,
πάντας πλὴν Πολιχνυτέων τε καὶ Πραισίων ἀπικομένους
στόλῳ μεγάλῳ ἐς Σικανίην πολιορκέειν ἐπ' ἕτεα πέντε πόλιν 5

2 καλεομένην α 3 ἀνὰ: ἵνα β || σφί: σφε codd., Holder: σφέας
cod. Asken., Bekker, van H. 5 πόλιν del. van H.

Minos assures himself of the presence of Daïdalos in the island (at Kamikos) by his royal host's success in passing a thread through the labyrinthine whorls of a shell: thereupon, the murder of Minos. To put an end to Daïdalos we must hark back to Lykia, where (according to Alexand. Polyhist. *ap.* Steph. B. *sub* v. Δαΐδαλα) he died from the bite of a snake as he was passing through a marsh, and was buried (should he have drained it?) at 'Daïdala,' a city raised in his honour. There are several cities of the name, and perhaps each had a tomb of Daïdalos, as doubtless the Attic Deme of the Daïdalida. Cp. Toepffer, *Attische Gen.* 165 ff., who strongly asserts the Attic origin of Daïdalos (in ignorance of the prehistoric arts of Krete), but happily notices the connexion of Daïdalos with Hephaistos (cp. Pindar, *Pylh.* 4. 59; Plato, *Alk.* i. 121 a).

2. Σικανίην τὴν νῦν Σικελίην κ. Before it was Sicania the name of the island was *Τρινακρία*, cp. Thuc. 6. 2. 2-5. The invasion of the Sicels (from Italy) Thuc. dates 'nearly 300 years before the coming of Hellenes to Sicily,' i.e. by the conventional chronology 735 + 300 = 1035 B.C., but the Sicels of course did not at once give their name to the island, and the delay might account for the name *Σικανίη* occurring in 'Homer' (to wit, in a late passage, *Od.* 24. 306, and only there: presumably = Sicily); to whom nevertheless *Σικελοί* are known, *Od.* 20. 383 (as slave-dealers), but whether in 'Italy' or in 'Sicania' is not apparent (and as slaves in Greece itself: *γυνή Σικελή γηρὸς* *Od.* 24. 211, 366, 389). The Sicani, according to Thuc., were themselves immigrants from Iberia, though claiming to be autochthonous; but he ventures on no date for that immigration. Niebuhr long ago suggested that the difference between 'Sic-ani' and 'Sic-uli' was a difference of degree, not of kind; cp. also Nissen, *Italische Landeskunde*, i. 548. How untrustworthy Thucyd.'s

theory is may be seen in his statement that the previous name of the island was *Trinakria*. The one thing certain about the Homeric *Θρινακίη* is that it is not Sicily; nor could a Greek name for the island (meaning 'the Triangular,' or 'the Three-caped') possibly be the primitive name (nor is it likely that 'triquetra' was its 'name' then; cp. Lucretius l. 717, Horace, *Sat.* 2. 6. 55). Hdt. in fact is probably right in not going behind the name 'Sikania' for the island as a whole.

3. θεοῦ σφί ἐποτρύναντος: presumably Zeus (i.e. 'Minos' himself—if Hdt. had only known it). The aorist points to a definite act, or manifestation: a famine, pestilence, or what not.

4. πλὴν Πολιχνυτέων τε καὶ Πραισίων. If the men of Polichne and Praisos took no part with Minos, then presumably they were no subjects of his. Polichne was near Kydonia (*Kanea*) but not on good terms with it (in 429 B.C.); cp. Thuc. 2. 85. 5 (though possibly friends with Gortyn). Praisos, at the east end of Krete, still bears the same name, and was undoubtedly an Eteokretan city (cp. Pashley, *Travels in Crete*, i. 290), and has recently been the scene of excavations by the British School; cp. *The Annual of B.S.A.* viii. This excommunication of the Eteokretans proves how completely the Dorian, or Hellenic, elements had appropriated the past with the present. In the legend followed by Diodoros 4. 79 the Kretans who accompanied Minos to Sicily made good his death. That is Greco-Sicilian theory; Hdt. seems to follow Kretan authorities, cp. c. 171 *infra*.

5. ἐπ' ἕτεα πέντε: the figures 'ten' and 'five' are conventional siege-periods; cp. Grote i. 274 (Freeman, i. 115, converts the 'five' to 'seven'). For the temporal use of *ἐπὶ* (with acc.) cp. 5. 55.

πόλιν Καμικόν: the last researches apparently fix its site, not between Akragas and Minos, but "further to the north, among the mountains, which rise

Καμικόν, τὴν κατ' ἐμὲ Ἀκραγαντῖνοι ἐνέμοντο· τέλος δὲ οὐ δυναμένους οὔτε ἐλεῖν οὔτε παραμένειν λιμῷ συνεστέωτας, ἀπολιπόντας οἴχεσθαι. ὥς δὲ κατὰ Ἰηπυγίην γενέσθαι πλέοντας, ὑπολαβόντα σφέας χειμῶνα μέγαν ἐμβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν 10 γῆν· συναραχθέντων δὲ τῶν πλοίων, οὐδεμίαν γάρ σφι ἔτι κομιδὴν ἐς Κρήτην φαίνεσθαι, ἐνθαῦτα Ἱέρην πόλιν κτίσαντας καταμεῖναι τε καὶ μεταβαλόντας ἀντὶ μὲν Κρητῶν γενέσθαι Ἱήπυγας Μεσσηπίους, ἀντὶ δὲ εἶναι νησιώτας ἡπειρώτας.

6 κάμικον codd. || νέμονται B 9 ὑπολαβόντάς σφας R 11
Ἱέρην: ἡρηδῆν Apr. B: ἡρηλίην Acort. Cd 13 τοῦ εἶναι z, van H.

inland above the baths of Selinous"; Freeman, *Sicily*, i. 112 (cp. xxi.), and Appendix V.

6. τὴν κατ' ἐμὲ Ἀκραγαντῖνοι ἐνέμοντο: these words might be an insertion from the author's hand; they could hardly have been written before his journey west; they cannot prove a visit on his part to Kamikos. The Akragantines in question were apparently exiles, or rather the representatives or descendants of exiles, who had left Akragas in the days of Theron: Schol. Pindar, *Pyth.* 6. 4. For the temporal use of κατὰ (with accus.) cp. Index.

7. λιμῷ συνεστέωτας: cp. λιμῷ συστάντας καὶ καμάτῳ 9. 89.

8. κατὰ Ἰηπυγίην. The geographical significance of Ἰηπυγίη (the 'Calabria' of the Romans = peninsula south of Brindisi and Taranto), for Hdt. is determined by 4. 99, 3. 138 (cp. Ἰαπυγία ἄκρα in Thuc. 6. 80. 1 etc.). How far the 'Iapygians' extended is a question. The 'Iapygia' of Hdt. is but one of three parts of modern Apulia, which form a natural unity; but Greek writers from Polybios on use 'Iapygia' for Apulia + Calabria. Cp. Nissen, *Ital. Landeskunde*, i. 539.

9. ὑπολαβόντα. What is subtle, or secret, may be gentle and slight, but is apt to be sudden, and so violent: a line of argument which may help to explain the many uses of ὑπολαμβάνειν illustrated in Hdt.; cp. 8. 96, 118.

ἐμβαλεῖν: cp. 4. 42.

11. Ἱέρην πόλιν. Strabo 282, in the classical passage on 'Iapygia,' identifies the Hyria of Herodotus with Οὐρία, i.e. Uria (mod. Oria), situate on the mid-isthmus, and containing still in his days the palace of a former (Messapian) king.

That it was a 'Kretan' foundation is probably but a legendary fiction designed to do justice to the quasi-Hellenic character of the inhabitants and their culture. See further, below.

12. μεταβαλόντας: intransitive; cp. 8. 109, 1. 65 etc.

13. Ἱήπυγας Μεσσηπίους seems to suggest a wider extension of the name Ἱήπυγες than to the Calabrian peninsula. The 'Messapians'—as near neighbours of Tarentum—are the most frequently mentioned division of Iapygians in the Greek writers; cp. Thuc. 7. 33. 4 (where they appear to be under a 'dynast' or chieftain): Polyb., Strab., etc. Their Kretan origin is a fiction ranking with the Arkadian origin of the neighbouring Πευκῆτιοι (Dionys. Hal. 1. 13) and the Argive (Diomedean) origin of the 'Daunian' cities in Apulia (Strabo 284). Cp. H. Nissen, *op. c.* 542 f. The fiction points, however, to two facts as necessary to account for it. (1) The Messapians were older residents in the land than the Hellenes. (2) They had a cognate, though more archaic or primitive, culture. But even the 'Messapians' found in occupation, and subdued or expelled, an earlier (Italic) folk, the Ausonii (Dionys. Halik. 1. 22); cp. Nissen p. 544. The real origin of the 'Messapians' is to be sought in the Greek peninsula, where Thucydides recognizes Messapians in Ozolian Lokris, 3. 101. 2. The 'Kretan' parentage of the 'Bottiaioi' through Messapia enforces the conclusion; cp. c. 123. 13 *supra*. The two shores of the 'Ionian' sea had a cognate population long before the coming of the 'Hellenes' or of the 'Dorians.'

ἀντὶ δὲ εἶναι. The construction and the change of construction is remarkable; cp. 6. 32 and App. Crit. There

ἀπὸ δὲ Τρίης πόλιος τὰς ἄλλας οἰκίσαι, τὰς δὲ Ταραντῖνοι χρόνῳ ὕστερον πολλῶ ἐξανιστάντες προσέπταισαν μεγάλως, ¹⁵ ὥστε φόνος Ἑλληνικὸς μέγιστος οὗτος δὲ ἐγένετο πάντων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν, αὐτῶν τε Ταραντίνων καὶ Ῥηγίνων, οἳ ὑπὸ Μικύθου τοῦ Χοίρου ἀναγκαζόμενοι τῶν ἀστῶν [καὶ] ἀπικό-

14 πόλιος: πόλις? van H. || οἰκίσαι Schaefer, Stein²: οἰκῆσαι codd., Stein¹ || τὰς: ἀς α 18 Σμικύθου? cp. Pape-Benseler sub n. || φεύγειν ἀναγκαζόμενοι conl. Madvig || post ἀστῶν <οὐκ ἐθελόντων ἐξελεῖν πανδημεῖ> suppl. Sitzler || καὶ del. van H., Stein²

is also here a pseudo-antithesis between γενέσθαι and εἶναι.

14. τὰς ἄλλας οἰκίσαι. Uria is given a kind of metropolitan position, but it can hardly have been an earlier 'Messapian' foundation than Brundisium, for example. The other Messapian cities are scarcely known to fame. Strabo 281 gives the number as thirteen in the most flourishing days. (Cp. for nomenclature Forbiger, *Geogr.* iii. 751 ff., without any adequate attempt to distinguish Hellenic, Messapian, and Ausonian names or settlements.)

Ταραντῖνοι. The men of Taras, or Tarentum (cp. 4. 99) were accounted Dorians or quasi-Dorians of Sparta ("Lacedaemonium Tarentum," Hor. *Od.* 3. 5. 56), but the purity of their Dorism was confessedly doubtful, and tradition hints also at an 'Achaian' element (from Sybaris and Kroton) in the foundation (circa 705 B.C.). The legend of the 'Partheniai' is reported by Strabo 278 f. in two versions, from Antiochos, from Ephoros; the latter version making them in effect better Lakedaimonians, better Dorians. No stronger contrast could be devised than that between the austere Spartan discipline and the luxury of 'molle Tarentum,' already proverbial in the time of Hdt. (cp. 6. 127 and 1. 24). The Tarentines were no doubt Hellenes, and from Peloponnese, perhaps from Lakedaimon; but the 'Dorian' element in them was surely very small—Dorians could ill be spared by the conquerors in Sparta. Tarentum was a 'Messapian' before it was a 'Lakedaimonian' settlement, and the Peloponnesian hellenized Tarentines aimed at exploiting or subduing (ἐξανιστάντες) the whole of Calabria—in which attempt they encountered the disaster next reported. (προσέπταισαν: cp. πταίσμα πρός c. 149 *supra*.)

15. χρόνῳ ὕστερον πολλῶ: in the year 473 B.C. according to Diodor. 11. 52.

16. φόνος Ἑλληνικὸς μέγιστος. . . τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν: on the formula cp. c. 111. 2 *supra*. Blakesley observes that this must have been written before the Athenian disaster in Sicily: of course—there is no clear reference in Hdt. to any event even within a decade of that; cp. Introduction, § 9. Notwithstanding the immense but undefined losses of Tarentum on this occasion, the power of the Messapians declined and that of the Hellenes continued to increase thereafter: the loss affected the inner more than the external relations of Tarentum. (About 510 B.C. there had been a tyrant or 'king' at Tarentum, 3. 136.) Aristot. *Pol.* 8. (5.) 3. 7=1303 A explains the conversion of the city from *Politeia* to democracy by the losses of the *γυῶμα* on this occasion; and no doubt the influence of the 'Pythagoreans' was destroyed. Hdt. has probably exaggerated the actual numbers, but such were the resources of Tarentum that it could well sustain the blow; Strabo *l.c.* puts the land forces of Tarentum, under the extreme democracy, at 30,000 foot, 3000 cavalry, 1000 'hipparchs.' Why is nothing heard of an application to them from Sparta, or the Hellenes, in 481 B.C.?

17. Ῥηγίνων. The association with Tarentum was apparently not voluntary (ἀναγκαζόμενοι), and was, indeed, a little unnatural, as the subsequent relations of Rhegion and Taras to Athens might suggest. It was only, however, a part or a party of the citizens (τῶν ἀστῶν) which was thus treated by Mikythos or Smikythos (Pausan. 5. 26. 3), and so came to an involuntary end (οὐκ ἐθελόντων): but cp. App. Crit.). Probably 3000 was the whole contingent.

μενοι τιμωροὶ Ταραντίνοισι ἀπέθανον τρισχίλιοι οὕτω· αὐτῶν
20 δὲ Ταραντίνων οὐκ ἐπὶν ἀριθμός. ὁ δὲ Μίκυθος οἰκέτης
ἔὼν Ἀναξίλειω ἐπίτροπος Ῥηγίου καταλέλειπτο, οὗτος ὃς περ
ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ Ῥηγίου καὶ Τεγέην τὴν Ἀρκάδων οἰκήσας ἀνέθηκε

19 οὕτω del. Reiske: οὗτοι Pingel, Holder, van H.: εόντες vel ἀριθμῶ
coni. Stein 20 δὲ: γεγ R: γε V || ἐπὶν: ἐπὶν codd. || Σμίκυθος?
vide 18 supra 21 ὃς περ: ὡς περ B 22 ἐκπεσὼν: ἐκ περσῶν R

20. ὁ δὲ Μίκυθος. We have here, and indeed in the whole *παρενθήκη*, one of those invaluable *aperçus* into the history of the *Pentekontaeteris* for which Hdt. must rank as an even better authority than for the Persian war; cp. Introduction, § 10.

It is matter for regret that Hdt. should not have felt himself moved to relate more fully the life and adventures of Mikythos, which undoubtedly would have well repaid fuller treatment. Diodoros 11. 66 has to some extent attempted to fill the void; Strabo 253, Pausanias, Justin, etc., confirm or amplify the biography. Hdt.'s brief notes supplies five *capita*, as will be seen from the commentary: (i.) Mikythos, his antecedents; (ii.) his stewardship, or *ἐπιτροπή*, including the alliance with Tarentum; (iii.) his expulsion or retirement from Rhegion; (iv.) his residence in Tegea; (v.) his Olympian offerings.

οἰκέτης ἔων Ἀναξίλειω. That Mikythos the *famulus* (οἰκέτης, Hdt.; δούλος καὶ ταμίης Pausan.; *servus spectatae fidei*, Justin) has a father Χοῖρος, is of known paternity, shows him to have been born a freeman. Diodoros calls him merely *ἐπίτροπος*. Freeman, ii. 546, justly doubts his 'servile' condition and ops. case of Maiandrios, 3. 142, and 'fancies' that he was an Arkadian of Tegea who had come to seek his fortune in Sicily. The father's name Χοῖρος forestalls 'Verres' (Freeman). The name is found on several inscriptions; and oddly enough the feminine Χοῖρα as a nickname of Marpessa or Perimane at Tegea, Pausan. 8. 47. 2 (cp. Χοιρεῖται at Sikyon, 5. 68 *supra*). The diminutive Χοῖριος is more common. The son's name in both forms is comparatively common, as in Athens (Aristoph. and Inscr. pp.).

21. ἐπίτροπος Ῥηγίου καταλέλειπτο: of course by Anaxilaos (cp. c. 165 *supra*), who died 476 B.C. The Regency of Mikythos lasted apparently some ten

years till 466 B.C. (Diodor. 11. 66), in Rhegion and Messene (where Kleophon had predeceased his father). The disaster in Messapia (473 B.C.) does not appear to have weakened his position: perhaps it did not fail chiefly upon his own supporters. The jealousy which his rule excites in Hieron suggests that Rhegion under Mikythos was formidable to Syracuse.

22. ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ Ῥηγίου. Diodoros l.c. gives details, and represents the retirement of Mikythos as voluntary. The two sons of Anaxilaos were now of age (cp. c. 165 *supra*), and were incited by Hieron of Syracuse to demand of Mikythos an account of his stewardship (*ἀπαίτησαι λόγον παρὰ Μικίθου τοῦ ἐπιτροπεύοντος*) and themselves to assume the reins of government. Mikythos acquits him of this audit to the astonishment of the auditors; and the young men—no doubt thoroughly ashamed of their suspicions—beg the just steward to resume authority. But Mikythos (respectfully yet firmly) declines, and embarking with his private belongings *ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τοῦ Ῥηγίου, προπεμπόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν δούλων εἰνουλίας*. The story is obviously moralized, and coloured: the main elements in the political and domestic drama are simple enough, but they have been fabulized in the search for another 'just' man. Busolt emphasizes Hdt.'s 'was expelled' (*ἐκπεσὼν*); Freeman (less wisely) prefers Diodoros (*ἐξέπλευσε*).

Τεγέην τὴν Ἀρκάδων οἰκήσας, 'after taking up his abode at Tegea in Arkadia.' How long he lived there Hdt. unfortunately does not say, but probably he survived, not merely the death of Hieron (466 B.C.) and the fall of the *tyrannis* in Syracuse (465 B.C.), but likewise the expulsion of the sons of Anaxilaos from Rhegion and Messene 461–460 B.C. (Diod. 11. 78. 5) and the general pacification of Sicily—to which he had, at least indirectly, contributed; and then died full of years and honours, leaving a

ἐν Ὀλυμπίῃ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀνδριάντας. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν κατὰ 171 Ῥηγίνοις τε καὶ Ταραντίνους τοῦ λόγου μοι παρενθήκη γέγονε· ἐς δὲ τὴν Κρήτην ἐρημωθείσαν, ὡς λέγουσι Πραῖσιοι,

handsome property to his son. (Cp. *infra*.)

ἀνέθηκε ἐν Ὀλυμπίῃ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀνδριάντας. A description of these, with express reference to this passage, is given by Pausanias 5. 26. 2-5, where upwards of a dozen large statues (some of them forming groups) are enumerated; others from the same donor had been removed by Nero, before Pausanias' time.

Pausanias understands Hdt. to say that the offerings at Olympia were made after Mikythos had taken up his abode at Tegea; and this statement, whether right or wrong, is (*pace* Freeman ii. 545) the plain meaning of the words (οἰκίστας ἀνέθηκε). Pausanias thinks it wrong, because the dedications not merely gave his father's name but also named 'Rhegion and Messene on the straits' as the fatherland (*πατρίς*) of Mikythos, but said nothing about his residing at Tegea. It is, however, conceivable that the son of Choiros might have preferred to go down to posterity as the citizen of Rhegion-Messene rather than as the metec of Tegea. It is also conceivable that Hdt. has made a mistake, and that the statues were dedicated while Mikythos was still governor of Rhegion-Messene: Freeman, indeed, holds that "the offering is much more like the act of a ruler than that of a private man," and that "the inscriptions show the statues to have been dedicated while the two cities were in his charge," ii. 545. If so, that would settle the date of the name 'Messene' (for 'Zankle') in a sense adverse to Freeman's own argument; cp. p. 231b *supra*.

Pausanias adds that the Olympian dedications of Mikythos were made in fulfilment of a vow for the restoration of a son to health. Such a dedication might be a private one: but does the remark apply to any of the statues save the Asklepios-Hygieia group? And need all the statues necessarily have been dedicated at the same time?

Hdt.'s reference to these statues proves them to be celebrated in the Greek world at the time of writing: years no doubt have elapsed since the date of dedication: Mikythos himself is probably no more (*ἐν Τεγέαις τῆς Ἀρκადίας κατεβλήσεν ἐπαισώμενος*, Diodor. l.c.). Hdt. had probably seen the dedication at Olympia,

perhaps on his way to or from the west (cp. 4. 195), and he may have got the patronymic from the Olympian dedication. But his main interest in this *παρενθήκη* is the Tarento-Rhegine episode, in the account of which the note on Mikythos might itself be an insertion. If so, we have in the passage the three *strata* of composition. I. The original 'Kretan' λόγος. II. The western λόγος. III. The note on Mikythos added last. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

171. 2. τοῦ λόγου μοι παρενθήκη γέγονε. The λόγος here is not the whole history (as in l. 95 perhaps) but simply the Kretan λόγος started in c. 170, λέγεται γὰρ Μίλων κτλ.

παρενθήκη: cp. 6. 19 of the *παρενθήκη*, of four verses, applying to Miletos, in a Delphic response obtained for Argos: also c. 5 *supra*. Those passages are enough to show that the mere word could not by itself be taken to prove the digression, or excursus, of younger composition than the main story, or text. On the other hand, granting that the passage on Tarentum in c. 171 appears to be from a different source, and to belong to a different date in composition, as against the main story in which it is inserted, we must admit that it might be called a *παρενθήκη*, just as in l. 186 architectural works are spoken of as a *παρενθήκη*, in relation to others with which they are not structurally continuous.

In this case, then, Hdt. has notified a fact in regard to the composition of his work; but he no more as a rule notifies all *παρενθήκαι* in his work which are later insertions or additions than he notifies *παρενθήκαι* which are mere parentheses in a text of uniform date. Even here is certainly a *παρενθήκη* (on Mikythos) within the *παρενθήκη* (on the Tarentines), which may also well be a still later insertion.

3. ἐρημωθείσαν: absolutely deserted the island was not, as the men of Polichne and Praisos at least had not taken part in the expedition: besides, what of the women and children of the absentees?

ὡς λέγουσι Πραῖσιοι: where Hdt. picked up this Eteokretan yarn there is no telling. It may have come to him already in writing (from a logograph,

ἔσοικίζεσθαι ἄλλους τε ἀνθρώπους καὶ μάλιστα Ἑλληνας, 5 τρίτῃ δὲ γενεῇ μετὰ Μίνων τελευτήσαντα γίνεσθαι τὰ Τρωικά, ἐν τοῖσι οὐ φλαυροτάτους φαίνεσθαι ἔοντας Κρήτας τιμωροὺς Μενέλεω. ἀπὸ τούτων δὲ σφί ἀπονοστήσασι ἐκ Τροίης λιμὸν τε καὶ λοιμὸν γενέσθαι καὶ αὐτοῖσι καὶ τοῖσι προβάτοισι, ἔστε τὸ δεύτερον ἐρημωθείσης Κρήτης μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων

171. 5 Μίνων: μίνων A²: μίνω ceteri: Μίνω z || γένεσθαι B, Stein¹², Holder, van H. 7 ἀπὸ: ἀντὶ B, Holder, van H.

or from a poet). It is probably the same authority as underlies the λέγεται in c. 170, or is taken from it.

4. ἄλλους τε ἀνθρώπους καὶ μάλιστα Ἑλληνας: this would account for the presence of Pelasgoi and Achaeans in the island: to Hdt. the Pelasgoi are non-Hellenic (cp. 1. 57 f.), but the Achaeans of course Hellenes (on Homeric authority). See further *infra*: ἀνθρώπους, without prejudice!

5. τρίτῃ δὲ γενεῇ μετὰ Μίνων τελευτήσαντα γίνεσθαι τὰ Τρωικά: we are here obviously in the presence of learned and rationalizing logography based on Homer. The generations are of course reckoned inclusively: Minos—Deukalion—Idomeneus (*Il.* 13. 449 ff.; cp. Diodor. 5. 79). The Trojan war is but some 60–70 years after the death of Minos: Minos is, to Hdt. as to Homer, the son of Zeus; cp. 3. 122.

6. οὐ φλαυροτάτους . . . τιμωροὺς Μενέλεω: they furnished eighty black ships, *Il.* 2. 652; and what is more, Idomeneus and his squire Meriones (*Il.* 7. 165 f.) are among the bravest and most efficient warriors: cp. *Il.* 3. 230, 4. 250 ff., 5. 43, 13. 361 ff. (Ἰδομενεὺς ἀριστεύει), 16. 342 ff., 17. 605 ff., 23. 450 ff.

7. ἀπὸ τούτων δὲ . . . προβάτοισι. The meaning of the first two words is not very clear; taken chronologically = μετὰ ταῦτα (cp. App. Crit.). In the Homeric tradition Idomeneus and his surviving men returned happily to Krete, *Od.* 3. 191 f.; and Diodoros (5. 79) has a tradition, fortified, or discredited, by a transparently fraudulent epigram, that Idomeneus and Meriones were buried in Knosos, and enjoyed heroic honours: though he contradicts himself by having made Meriones follow the first flight of Kretans to Sicily: 4. 79. Hdt. here seems to be acquainted with the rudiments at least of the saga, underlying

Vergil, *Aen.* 3. 121–3, 400 f., which represented Idomeneus as expelled from Krete, after his return from Troy, and settling in Iapygia.

The cause of his expulsion is explained by Servius to have been a pestilence, which broke out in Krete in consequence of the immolation of his son to Poseidon, in fulfilment of a vow, to sacrifice the first thing that should meet him on landing. This is very *märchenhaft*; but Hdt. has the famine and pestilence.

9. τὸ δεύτερον ἐρημωθείσης Κρήτης: the migration of Minos himself is not reckoned by Hdt. as having entailed a devastation, or evacuation of Krete, though he does not assert that Minos went alone to Sicily. The first great loss of population is caused by the μέγας στόλος for the purpose of avenging Minos; the second, by the famine and plague after the Return of Idomeneus. Hdt. does not clearly state that there was a fresh migration west, but at least he leaves the door open for it. The losses here fall upon an already Hellenic Krete.

μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων τρίτους αὐτὴν νῦν νέμεσθαι Κρήτας. These words contain a clear reference to the coming of the Dorians into Krete. Hdt. and his logographic authorities were of course well aware that the *Iliad* nowhere recognized Dorians on the map of Greece, and that the *Odyssey* placed Dorians in Krete: 19. 172 ff. The Kretan ethnography of that passage relates itself to the Kretan history in Hdt. as follows. Minoan Krete is represented in Homer by Eteokretans and Kydonians, in Hdt. by Polichne and Praisos. The Pelasgoi and Achaeans of Homer correspond to the ἄλλοι τε ἄνθρωποι καὶ μάλιστα Ἑλληνες whom Hdt. has introduced after the evacuation of the island by the avengers of Minos. And the Dorians come in as

τρίτους αὐτὴν νῦν νέμεσθαι Κρήτας. <Κρήτας> μὲν δὴ ἡ 10
Πυθίη ὑπομνήσασα ταῦτα ἔσχε βουλομένους τιμωρέειν τοῖσι
"Ελλησι.

Θεσσαλοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ ἀναγκαίης τὸ πρῶτον ἐμήδισαν, ὡς 172

10 νέμεσθαι Κρήτας. ἡ μὲν δὴ Πυθίη Stein¹: νέμεσθαι. Κρήτας μὲν
δὴ Πυθίη Stein² (preli errore): νέμεσθαι. CLXXII. Κρήτας μὲν δὴ ἡ Πυθίη
van H. An Κρήτας. <Κρήτας> μὲν δὴ κτλ.† 172. 1 ὡς:
"ὅμ>ως <δὲ> Schenkl, Holder

the 'Kretans' of the present day, who take a superior place among the remnants of the previous population (μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων). Stein's emendation spoils this last point, and destroys the article before Πυθίη (but cp. App. Crit.).

11. ὑπομνήσασα ταῦτα, 'reminded them of these things' (ὑπομνήσαι τινά τι, frequent). Whether this Kretan story was to any extent manufactured in Delphi, who can say! The influence of Delphi upon Hellenic logography and historiography can never perhaps be worked out or verified in detail, but it must have been immense, not merely through the normal action of the oracle, and the nucleating effects of the offerings, but also owing to the stimulating and synthetic tendency of the periodic *Agones* or *Panegyris* upon poets and historians; cp. Introduction, § 10.

ἔσχε, a strong ἔχειν, 'stayed,' 'withheld'; cp. c. 169 l. 10 *supra*.

172. 1. Θεσσαλοὶ 84: the case of the Thessalians, as presented by Hdt., involves grave difficulties. Was Thessaly unrepresented at the *Sylogos* recorded above, c. 145 ff.† If not, did the confederate Hellenes, of that passage, while sending envoys to Korkyra and Sicily, to Argos, and to Krete, in the hopes of uniting Hellas against the Barbarian, leave the Thessalian question wholly unconsidered? Yet the initiative here appears to come from the Thessalians, in the form of an application to subscribe, or to be defended by, the already formed Confederacy. This representation may be erroneous: the ἀγγελοὶ here introduced are really perhaps πρόβουλοι, the Thessalians having been admitted already to the Symmachy, the Council of which is here simply discussing 'the plan of campaign'; perhaps this is the same session of the Council as that which despatched embassies to Sicily and Krete, the Thessalians themselves being parties thereto. This story, which appears to

be from an Athenian source, is favourable to the Thessalian commons, and may possibly (with cc. 173, 174) belong to the second draft of the Book; cp. Introduction, § 9.

ὑπὸ ἀναγκαίης τὸ πρῶτον ἐμήδισαν, 'it was under compulsion the Thessalians (had) medized the first time.' τὸ πρῶτον implies τὸ δεύτερον—as surely as the latter implies the former. Hdt. writes these words with obvious reference to the list in c. 132 *supra*, which, however, really belongs, or may belong, to a much later point of time than he should here have in view. The 'second medism' of the Thessalians is recorded in c. 174 *infra*, and follows on the abandonment of Thessaly. If the suggestions above made are sound, the second is the one and only medism of the Thessalians as a κοινόν. Hdt., however, represents the Thessalians as having 'medized' under compulsion in the first instance, though what form the compulsion took he fails to specify; he infers the compulsion, however, from the appearance of Thessalian envoys at the Isthmos, which he dates subsequently to the first medism, though somewhat inconsequently, as soon as ever they had news of Xerxes' project; see below. The second medism he apparently regards as voluntary (προθύμως οὐδ' ἐν ἐνδοιασμένῳ). His logic would here seem to be at fault. The abandonment of Thessaly by the Hellenes was a much more coercive act than any mere machinations of the Aleuads. But there was a deal of latitude about this ἀναγκαίη formula; a proper definition of ἀναγκαίη was badly wanted; cp. c. 132 *supra*, and below.

ὡς διέβησαν: διαδεικνύσαι is of course stronger than δεικνύσαι: "perspicue ostenderunt." How then does Stein get his "wie sie errathen liessen"? The *weis* 'as' may be right, but Schenkl's emendation (App. Crit.) gets us out of a tight place.

διέδεξαν, ὅτι οὐ σφί ἦνδανε τὰ οἱ Ἀλενάδαι ἐμῆχαι
ἐπεῖτε γὰρ ἐπύθοντο τάχιστα μέλλοντα διαβαίνειν τὸν Π
ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, πέμπουσι ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἀγγέλους·
5 τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἦσαν ἀλισμένοι πρόβουλοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀ-
μένοι ἀπὸ τῶν πολίων τῶν τὰ ἀμείνω φρονεουσέων περ
Ἑλλάδα. ἀπικόμενοι δὲ ἐπὶ τούτους τῶν Θεσσαλῶν οἱ ἄν
ἔλεγον “ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, δεῖ φυλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἐσβολήν
Ὀλυμπικήν, ἵνα Θεσσαλίη τε καὶ ἡ σύμπασα ἡ Ἑλλ
10 σκέπη τοῦ πολέμου. ἡμεῖς μὲν νυν ἔτοιμοι εἰμὲν σ
λάσσειν, πέμπειν δὲ χρή καὶ ὑμέας στρατιὴν πολλήν
εἰ μὴ πέμψετε, ἐπίστασθε ἡμέας ὁμολογήσειν τῷ Π
οὐ γάρ τι προκατημένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλ

2 δὲ ἔδοξαν S || ἐμῆχανῶντο A²B⁸, Stein²⁸: μηχανῶντο A¹
χανέοντο CP, Stein¹: ἐμῆχανέωντο dz 3 ἐπυθίατο B 4 πέ-
γάρ B 5 ἀλισμένοι <οἱ> Mehler 6 ἀπὸ: ὑπὸ! van H.
ροουσέων B 9 ἡ post πολέμου B || ἐν om. B 10 ἐ-
12 πέμψετε B 13 τι: τοι SVz || τοσοῦτον B

2. ὅτι οὐ σφί ἦνδανε κτλ.: these words are not as simple as they look. Are they constructed with ἐμῆδισαν ὑπ' ἀναγκαιῆς, or with ὡς διέδεξαν, or are they virtually a substantive and independent proposition related indeed to both? The last seems the best alternative: 'inasmuch as they disagreed with' (*non-placided*) 'the devices of the Aleuadae.' But cp. App. Crit.

3. ἐπείτε . . ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην professes to give a date, but gives it vaguely: is it to be fixed by the first news of the projected invasion which reached Thessaly, or by the actual move from Sardes in the spring of 480 B.C.? Hdt. here intends the latter; cp. c. 174.

4. ἀγγέλους, i.e. πρέσβεις: cp. c. 1 l. 6. ἐν δὲ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ . . περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. If Thessalians appeared at the first *syllagos* of the Confederacy, this phrase might settle the venue; cp. c. 145 f. *supra*. Hdt. seems to conceive this meeting as taking place in the spring of 480 B.C., but ἦσαν ἀλισμένοι, 'had been collected' (and still were so), is not really an absolute pluperfect. πρόβουλοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος, presumably the technical phrase, and in any case a remarkable one: alas, that Hdt. tells us neither their names nor their cities! ἀραιρημένοι is absolute; cp. c. 118 *supra*. ἀπὸ, 'from,' i.e. hailing from; with the remainder of the phrase cp. c.

145 *supra*. As the two pass from quite different sources, or of quite different date probably might be 'local' there, though be 'causal' here.

7. ἀπικόμενοι δὲ ἐπὶ τούτους: phrase be used with a suggest ἐπελθόντες! ἀπικόμενοι seems to suggest the length of their (probably overland).

8. τὴν ἐσβολὴν τὴν Ὀλυμπεῖαν whether this phrase means the pass, or the Petra-pass, or more both, or no particular pass, speech of the Thessalians, is not clear. Hdt. plainly understands Tempe, though he knows of another which is even more strictly Ὀλυμπεῖα cp. c. 173 *infra*. Anyway, the Ὀλυμπεῖα line of defence will cover Thessaly Hellas withal (ᾧ singular). ἐν τ. π., 'under cover from,' as from invasion, warfare; cp. c. 21 l. 143.

10. συμφυλάσσειν: the Thessalian is badly developed: (a) no said of the other pass, or passes 128 *supra*; (b) nothing is said of and navies.

11. ὡς with the imperative (ἐπ) is peculiar; and so is ἐπίστασθαι accus. and infin.

13. πρὸ . . πρὸ: local and causally; cp. Index. As to the

μούνους πρὸ ὑμέων δεῖ ἀπολέσθαι. βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ βουλόμενοι
 ἀναγκαίην ἡμῖν οὐδεμίαν οἰοί τε ἐστὲ προσφέρειν· οὐδαμὰ 15
 γὰρ ἀδυνασίης ἀνάγκη κρέσσων ἔφν. ἡμεῖς δὲ πειρησόμεθα
 αὐτοὶ τινα σωτηρίην μηχανώμενοι." ταῦτα ἔλεγον οἱ Θεσσαλοί. 173
 οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες πρὸς ταῦτα ἐβουλεύσαντο ἐς Θεσσαλίην πέμπειν
 κατὰ θάλασσαν πεζὸν στρατὸν φυλάζοντα τὴν ἐσβολήν. ὥς
 δὲ συνελέχθη ὁ στρατός, ἔπλεε δι' Εὐρίπου· ἀπικόμενος δὲ
 τῆς Ἀχαΐης ἐς Ἄλον, ἀποβάς ἐπορεύετο ἐς Θεσσαλίην, τὰς 5
 νέας αὐτοῦ καταλιπὼν, καὶ ἀπίκητο ἐς τὰ Τέμπεα ἐς τὴν
 ἐσβολήν ἣ περ ἀπὸ Μακεδονίης τῆς κάτω ἐς Θεσσαλίην
 φέρει παρὰ ποταμὸν Πηνειόν, μεταξὺ δὲ Ὀλύμπου τε ὄρεος
 [έόντα] καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης. ἐνθαῦτα ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων κατὰ μῦριους ὀπλίτας συλλεγόντες, καὶ σφί προστῆν 10

14 βουλομένοισιν sine οὐ B 15 οὐδεμίαν B 17 μηχανώμενοι
 Stein² (αB): μηχανώμενοι P, Stein¹: μηχανώμενοι Cds 173. 7 ἡ:
 ἦι α 8 Πηνειὸν ποταμὸν z: ποταμὸν et οὐρεος (ὄρεος) abesse vult
 van H. 9 έόντα secl. Stein²: μέοντα Dobree, quod δὲ deleto probat
 van H. 10 ὀπλίται Cx, Holder, van H.

the Thessalians refuse to do just what the Athenians loved to boast they themselves had done at Marathon; cp. 9. 27.

14. βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ βουλόμενοι: "probably only an oversight for μη βουλόμενοι," Stein, who adds that οὐδέντερον stands for μηδέντερον c. 149, οὐτε for μήτε c. 186, οὐδεμία for μηδεμία 3. 115, and vice versa μη for οὐ 3. 65, 6. 94, 7. 51, 214. It would seem more natural to substitute an hypothetical for a categorical statement than vice versa.

15. οὐδαμὰ γὰρ ἀδυνασίης ἀνάγκη κρέσσων ἔφν: a paradoxical gnome which anticipates the Andrian fable of a few months later; cp. 8. 111. Both gnome and fable are presumably of Athenian provenience.

16. πειρησόμεθα . . . μηχανώμενοι: cp. cc. 139, 148 *supra*. μηχανώμενοι is a reminiscence of ἐμχανῶντο above.

173. 3. κατὰ θάλασσαν πεζὸν στρατὸν: the force, though a land one, is conveyed by sea through the Euripos channel (by Chalkis; cp. 5. 77, and c. 183 *infra*). The point is remarkable, but unfortunately the tradition does not specify the place, or places, where the force embarked, nor the state, or states, which supplied the transports.

5. τῆς Ἀχαΐης ἐς Ἄλον: i.e. Achaia

Phthiotis, cp. 1. 56, and c. 132 *supra*. For Alos cp. c. 197 *infra*. Why Alos was the point of disembarkation rather than Pagasai (cp. c. 193) is far from self-evident.

ἐς Θεσσαλίην: one might rather expect διὰ Θεσσαλίας, cp. c. 196. In 1. 57 Hdt. has the term Θεσσαλιῶτις for a part of Thessaly; cp. c. 128 *supra*.

6. τὰ Τέμπεα . . . τὴν ἐσβολήν ἣ περ κτλ.: the name Tempe (plural) has not been used before, though the pass has been described in c. 128 *supra*, a passage quite independent of this story.

7. Μακεδονίης τῆς κάτω seems here to mean very much the same as Πιερίη c. 131, or Μακεδονίς c. 127; cf. notes *ad* II.c.

10. κατὰ, 'about,' *circa*: an extension of the local force of the preposition; cp. 5. 79, 6. 44, 79. Perhaps Athens and Sparta each furnished about 5000 hoplites to the expedition, though συλλεγόντες might suggest a larger number of contributors; and if Athens supplied all the ships, there may have been fewer Athenian hoplites on service (cp. Athenian resolution c. 144 *supra*). The soft 2nd aor. (συλλεγόντες) is less usual in early Greek than the 1st. Cp. 9. 27, 29 *infra*, Aristoph. *Wasps* 1107, but more common in later Greek (Baehr).

ἡ Θεσσαλῶν ἵππος· ἐστρατήγει δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν Εὐαίνετος ὁ Καρήνου ἐκ τῶν πολεμάρχων ἀραιρημένος, γένεος μέντοι ἔων οὐ τοῦ βασιλίου, Ἀθηναίων δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Νεοκλῆς. ἔμειναν δὲ ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ἐνθαῦτα· ἀπικόμενοι γὰρ ἄγγελοι

11 μὲν om. B

12 ἐκ om. B

13 οὐ om. z, secl. van H.

11. ἡ Θεσσαλῶν ἵππος: the armed men of Thessaly seem all to have been mounted. Neither their numbers nor their leader are here given: Diodoros, whose record of this expedition leaves much to be desired (11. 2. 5 f.), takes no account of them at all.

ἐστρατήγει: the singular verb with the two named subjects may be the more appropriate as the Spartan doubtless had the ἡγεμονία.

Εὐαίνετος ὁ Καρήνου. 'Karenos' is of course the Ionic form of 'Karanos,' which occurs as the title of a 'Headman,' or chief, Xenoph. *Hell.* 1. 4. 3, and as a proper name in the Temenid, or at least the Makedonian pedigree; cp. Plutarch, *Alex.* 2, Diod. 7. 15-16; 8. 139 *infra*. It is a lordly name; but nothing more is known of this Spartan, nor of his son Euainetos, except what is here recorded: though not of Spartan Herakleid blood (cp. App. Crit.), he still has been elected (ἀραιρημένος, by the *Apella*) 'strategos' *ad hoc*, being already indeed one of the 'war-lords.' The record would be interesting, if for nothing else, as exhibiting the arrangements in Sparta for the supreme command, which was by no means always *ἐπὶ τὰς* in the king's hands on foreign service; cp. 5. 63, and 9. 10 *infra*. That neither Leonidas nor Leotychidas was in command on this occasion is a remarkable fact, and may favour the suspicion that the Spartans at least hardly meant business; while the fact that Themistokles, son of Neokles, is in charge of the Athenians, points to a more strenuous policy on their part and his.

12. πολεμάρχων. The term is found in technical use at Athens, Thebes, and Sparta. The Spartan 'polemarchs' in the fourth century at least each normally commanded a *μῦρα*, and there were six *μύραι* in the militia, Xenoph. *Resp. Lac.* 11; cp. *Hell.* 4. 5. 11. Whether that was a new development is not quite clear. At the battle of Mantinea in 418 B.C. the polemarchs appear as aides-camp in immediate attendance on

the king, Thuc. 5. 66. 3. Cp. Xenoph. *Resp. L.* 13. Here again a polemarch appears in command of a foreign expedition. The three positions, or functions, are obviously not irreconcilable; but the full powers of the polemarchy, the conditions of tenure, and so forth, remain obscure.

13. Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Νεοκλῆς. The repetition of the patronymic here (cp. c. 143 *supra*), though not in itself conclusive, bears out the argument for the independent provenience of the story in which it occurs. If this expedition takes place in the spring of 480 B.C., as the Athenian strategoi probably entered office in Hekatombaion, Themistokles must have been one of the strategoi for 481-480 B.C. as well as for 480-479 B.C.

14. ἄγγελοι παρὰ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Ἀμύντιος ἀνδρὸς Μακεδόνα. This man of Makedon is already well known from Bk. 5. 17-22. Still, the introduction of the patronymic here would not in itself disprove the priority of that passage, albeit the addition of ἀνδρὸς Μακεδόνα is more startling. When, however, it is observed that the man thus elaborately introduced here, and further complimented 8. 137-39 *infra*, is simply named and no more, and his father Amyntas likewise, in 5. 17, the argument for the prior composition of these later passages becomes a good deal stronger. The argument extends to the relation of this passage to the passage in Bk. 8, and points to that as of older composition than this—in other words, confirms the conclusion that this whole story of the Thessalian undertaking is later in composition than the bulk of these Books. It might have been on artistic grounds that Hdt. postpones the account of the Makedonian kings to the personal entrance of Alexander on the scene; but the alternative explanation also accounts for the phenomena, and is confirmed by so many other indications that it rises to the dignity of proof. Cp. Introduction, §§ 8, 9.

Were these ἄγγελοι mere 'messengers,' or were they envoys, ambassadors,

παρὰ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Ἀμύντεω ἀνδρὸς Μακεδόνοιο συνεβού- 15
 λευόν σφι ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι μηδὲ μένοντας ἐν τῇ ἐσβολῇ
 καταπατηθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ ἐπιόντος, σημαίνοντες
 τὸ πλῆθος τε τῆς στρατιῆς καὶ τὰς νέας. ὥς δὲ οὗτοί σφι
 ταῦτα συνεβούλευον, χρηστὰ γὰρ ἐδόκεον συμβουλευεῖν καὶ
 σφι εὖνοος ἐφαίνετο ἔων ὁ Μακεδών, ἐπείθοντο. δοκέειν δ' 20
 ἐμοί, ἀρρωδίῃ ἦν τὸ πείθον, ὥς ἐπύθοντο καὶ ἄλλην ἐοῦσαν
 ἐσβολὴν ἐς Θεσσαλοὺς κατὰ τὴν ἀνω Μακεδονίην διὰ

ταυτῆς

καὶ

15 ἀνδρὸς Μακεδόνοιο ecl. van H. 17 στρατοῦ τοῦ S: στρατοῦ ||
 σημαίνοντες . . νέας del. Naber 18 τε om. B, Holder 20 σφι
 α || ἔων om. B || ὅς μοι, Stein¹ 2, Holder, van H. 21 ἄλλη B, van H.
 22 ἐσβολὴν B

negotiators! Was no attempt made by the Greeks to detach Alexander from the Persian, or to induce him at least to play the Persian false in his passage of the mountains? If the Makedonians could have been induced to cut off the Persians from behind, to assail them in the rear, while the Greeks and Thessalians attacked, or defended, in front, what might not have been effected? Alexander was πρόξενος of Athens (cp. 8. 136). Alexander was manifestly well disposed to the national cause (εὖνοος ἐφαίνετο ἔων ὁ Μακεδών just below): the absurd message here put into the mouth of his envoys was hardly of his dictating. Themistokles may well have endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of Makedon; the loyal co-operation of Makedon might have rendered Hellas and Thessaly secure. We can hardly suppose that Alexander took his cue from Argos; but his Persian connexion was strong (8. 136), and he was probably better disposed towards Athens and Sparta than towards the Thessalians.

17. καταπατηθῆναι: the last thing that could have happened to the Greeks, if they had kept their station ἐν τῇ ἐσβολῇ, where mere numbers would have counted for nothing. The sting of the message may lie in the tail: καὶ τὰς νέας (pace Naber; cp. App. Crit.). The Greek expedition to Thessaly is represented as a purely land-force, though conveyed thither by sea. The Persian fleet, if unopposed, would assuredly have rendered the position at Tempe quite untenable, even if no other pass into Thessaly had existed. But it is hardly conceivable that the Greeks were ignorant of the naval preparations on the Asiatic side; and only discovered, on

their arrival at Tempe, and through the message from Alexander, that the king had a great fleet in motion. It is, however, conceivable that they were not yet fully assured that the king's fleet was all coming round by the north Aegean route. The Persian fleet might have been expected to follow the old island route, by Delos, and to strike direct at Athens. It was only after the rendezvous at Doriskos that the Greeks could feel quite sure that the king's forces might not act independently, and compel them likewise to separate fleet and army, if they were to defend Thessaly, or even northern Greece. The assurance that the king's land- and sea-forces were to act in strict concert, advance by one route, and remain in touch, Themistokles probably obtained by his visit to Tempe, and perhaps through the medium of Alexander. These considerations would, however, tend to throw some doubt upon the exact date of the expedition given in the next c.

20. δοκέειν δ' ἐμοί, κτλ. Hdt.'s own expressions of opinion are always, of course, important to the students of his mind and work; but they rarely show much insight into strategic or military conditions. 'Fear was the determining motive' (ἀρρωδίῃ ἦν τὸ πείθον); but he hardly makes it clear whether the Greeks were afraid of being trampled to death in Tempe, or circumvented by the fleet, or taken in the rear owing to the existence of another land-pass. Moreover, Hdt.'s account of this ἄλλη ἐσβολή is lamentably inadequate and incorrect.

22. κατὰ τὴν ἀνω Μακεδονίην διὰ Παρραιβὸν κατὰ Γόννον πόλιν: there was and could be no such pass. A pass

Περραιβῶν κατὰ Γόννον πόλιν, τῇ περ δὴ καὶ ἐσέβη
στρατιῇ ἡ Ξέρξεω. καταβάντες δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τὰς
25 ὀπίσω ἐπορεύοντο ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν.
174 Αὕτη ἐγένετο ἡ ἐς Θεσσαλίην στρατιή, βασιλέ

23 περαιβῶν α 24 ὀπίσω ἐπὶ τὰς νέας β
Valckenaer: στρατιῇ || βασιλέως α

174. 1 σ

from Upper Macedonia could not issue by Gonnos, and a pass by Gonnos could not lead into Upper Macedonia. Gonnos is itself in the pass of Tempe, and the starting-point, or terminus, of a difficult mountain route, between the land entrance of Tempe and Lower Macedonia, or Pieria, and stands in the same relation to Tempe as Anopais to Thermopylai; but it is hardly credible that 'the army,' or even any part of the army, of Xerxes actually traversed this difficult route. It was not by this route that Alexander in 336 B.C. turned the position of Tempe: he led his army past the gorge, cut steps up Ossa, and descended into the plain behind the enemy. Cp. Bury, *Hist. of Greece*, ii. 329. The only pass leading from Upper Macedonia into Thessaly is the Volustana, or Servia, from the upper valley of the Vistriza (Haliakmon) down to Ellassóna; it is quite possible (and probable) that one of the Persian columns used this pass. The third main pass neither starts from Upper Macedonia nor ends at Gonnos, or anywhere near it; but it may nevertheless, as Rawlinson (iii. 142 n.⁶) suggests, be the one here intended (so far as Hdt. can be said to intend one). The Petra pass starts (like the Tempe route) from Dion, and crosses the Olympic range (deserving especially the title ἡ ἐσβολὴ ἡ Ὀλυμπικὴ c. 172) by Petra to Doliche (*Dákista*), descending to Pythion and so to Oloosson (Ellassóna). From Oloosson the plain of Larissa would still have to be gained by various passes through the lower range of mountains, which now form the political frontier of Greece, and leave Thessaly strategically at the mercy of the Turks; cp. c. 128 *supra*.

24. καταβάντες . . . ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. The real reasons for the evacuation of Thessaly were, (1) the failure to secure the co-operation of Makedon; (2) the manifest divisions among the Thessalians, so that even a united Thessaly was too much to hope for; (3) the assurance

that the Persian fleet was at side by side with the Persians rendering Tempe untenable by force alone; (4) perhaps the fact that there were several other passes which Thessaly could be entered Makedon, or at least the assurance that the Persians were so numerous to make a diversion of the army easy to them. The difficulty, is not to understand why the Persians abandoned Thessaly, but to explain why they ever came to think of defeating the Greeks. They must have hoped for the conquest of Makedon, or at least for the absolute unification of Thessaly; they have under-estimated the land army of Xerxes, and also, probably, have not realised that the fighting fleet was not accompanying the land-army. The Persians enlightened them on the condition of Makedon, the condition of Thessaly, the magnitude of the Persian force, the king's plan of campaign. But the Persian expedition had probably not been intended. It was an earnest of the resolution of the Confederates to draw the Persians of defence as far north as possible enabled Themistokles to take the Athenians to the north Euboian and Thermopylai: it assured the king's exact designs. He led the Athenians to the Isthmos—the Athenians and men will presumably have passed Phaleron or Peiraeus—with a clear view of the right plan of defence.

174. 1. αὕτη ἐγένετο . . . ἐν This index of time is probably worth very much; cp. c. 172 where words occur which might not come to very much the same. To have occupied Tempe when the Persians were still in Asia, at Abydos, would have been an unnecessary precaution. Moreover, it was only after the evacuation of Thessaly that the Persians at Doriskos (*ἐνταῦθα μετὰ τὸ ναυτικόν* Diod. 11. 3. 7) could give assurance about the king's fleet. The Persians have been conveyed to the Greeks (previous c.). The occupation of

μέλλοντος διαβαίνειν ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ
 ἐόντος ἤδη ἐν Ἀβύδῳ. Θεσσαλοὶ δὲ ἐρημωθέντες συμμάχων
 οὕτω δὴ ἐμήδισαν προθύμως οὐδ' ἔτι ἐνδοιαστῶς, ὥστε ἐν
 τοῖσι πρήγμασι ἐφαίνοντο βασιλεῖ ἄνδρες ἐόντες χρησιμώτατοι. 5
 Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐπεῖτε ἀπύκατο ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἐβου- 175

3 ἐρημωθέντες B
 βασιλεῖ α

4 οὐδ' ἔτι Reiske : οὐδέτι vel οὐδέ τι
 175. 1 ἀπύκατο Ps

5

will more probably have coincided with the king's arrival at Eion, at Akanthos, or even at Therme, than with his week's, or month's, pause at Abydos (cp. a. 56 *supra*). Hdt.'s synchronisms are not to be trusted; cp. c. 166.

3. ἐρημωθέντες συμμάχων supplies to some extent an excuse for the mediocrity of the Thessalians, and carries on the apologetic tone with which the passage starts in c. 172.

4. ἐμήδισαν προθύμως οὐδ' ἔτι ἐνδοιαστῶς: i.e. the Thessalians all, as a body, adopted the king's cause, the Achaean policy. ἐνδοιαστῶς is found in Thuc. 6. 10. 5, 8. 87. 4, and the verb (ἐνδοιάζω) thrice. Homer has the neut. pl. δοῖα as adv. 'of two kinds,' twofold: *Od.* 2. 46, and the subst. δοῖῃ (uncertainty, doubt) *Il.* 9. 230 (ἐν δοῖῃ); but the word here may be a trace, or reminiscence, of the Attic source from which Hdt. derived the story.

ὥστε (with indic.) here gives not the intentional but the actual result: cp. 2. 120 οὕτω γε φρενοβλαβῆς ἦν . . . ὥστε κινδυνεύειν ἐβούλετο); 3. 12 αὐτὸν τῶν Περσέων κεφαλὰι εἰσι ἀσθενέες οὕτω ὥστε, εἰ θέλει ψήφῳ μούνη βαλεῖν, διατetravéis. Cp. also c. 118 *supra*.

175. 1. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐπεῖτε ἀπύκατο ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. The words relate themselves immediately to the last words of c. 173; yet the 'Hellenes' who embarked at Alos in c. 173 can hardly be the 'Hellenes' who discuss the plan of defence in this: the ten thousand hoplites are too many, and the two strategoi are too few! But the question arises whether by the 'Hellenes' here are designated the πρόβουλοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος left apparently sitting in c. 172, or a new body, a new entity, the strategoi, or the syndrion of strategoi. The following reasons decide this question in favour of the probouloi. (i.) The plan of defence is too important a matter to have been decided except by the Council of the Confederacy, especially as it involved not

merely a strategic but political interests and issues. (ii.) There is no such thing as 'the syndrion of strategoi' (*pace* Busolt, ii. 3 667; cp. *Lakedaimonier*, 407 f.). There appears in the story of Salamis subsequently a Council of Strategoi, that is, of Admirals; but where then were the strategoi of the land-forces? There appears in the story of Plataia something approaching to a Council of War in the camp of Pausanias; but where are the admirals? Nowhere does a single Board or Council of Strategoi make its appearance determining the general plan of campaign. (iii.) The Councils of War which do appear are advisory, not executive. This is true even of the story of Salamis in which 'voting' is talked of, for Eurybiades is clearly supreme to act according to his own judgement. Equally certain is it that Pausanias acts as commander-in-chief at Plataia, Leotychidas at Mykale; and at Plataia and Mykale the plan of campaign has been settled long before. The discussions in the fleet (9. 106, 114) practically lead to a schism; but Leotychidas may be considered to have acquiesced in the action of the Athenians. (iv.) The formal hegemony of Sparta in the war favours the view that no single Board of Strategoi met to decide the strategy of the campaign. Either Sparta decides the plan at home and leaves her commander and her navarch to carry it out (with such advice as each may take separately in emergencies from a Council of War), or else the general plan of campaign, embracing the operations by sea and by land, is discussed and settled by the 'Hellenes,' i.e. by the probouloi of Hellas (who may of course in many cases be strategoi too), and the hegemony of Sparta is restricted to the actual conduct of operations subject to the general scheme agreed on. The latter view seems to suit the facts and stories best. What, for example, but the *dogma* of

στὴν
 αὐτῆς
 ἡμέρας

λεύοντο πρὸς τὰ λεχθέντα ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου τῇ τε στήσονται
τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ἐν οἷοις χώροις. ἡ νικῶσα δὲ γνώμη
ἐγένετο τὴν ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐσβολὴν φυλάξαι· στεινότερῃ *παρὰ*

2 ἐξ om. B || τῇ : η

3 οἷοις B

a general Synod of Probouloi could have decided the Athenians, who had resolved τὸν βάρβαρον δέκεσθαι τῇσι πηυσὶ πανδημί (c. 144), either to send 5000 hoplites to Thessaly in 480 B.C. or 8000 hoplites to Plataea in 479 B.C. ? See further, Appendix III. § 5.

2. πρὸς τὰ λεχθέντα ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου. The introduction of these words has the effect of making it appear that the Greeks had no plan of campaign before their visit to Tempe. Yet the subject must surely have been considered before the expedition to Thessaly, perhaps by the πρόβουλοι τῆς Ἑλλάδος who are brought to the Isthmos, or detained there, in the spring of 480 B.C. according to the previous story (c. 172), if not by the πρόβουλοι at the meeting in the previous autumn. It may be that these words are a clever piece of Herodotean dovetailing introduced by him, after the insertion of the Tempe story (cc. 172-174), to rationalize the perspective, with the result that the discussion on the first line of defence has perhaps been thrown out of gear, or at least brought down to a later point than was explicitly fixed in the first draft of the work. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

τῇ τε στήσονται τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ἐν οἷοις χώροις. This is the fundamental question of the defence. τῇ is not a simple locative (making ἐν οἷοις χώροις tautologous), but modal: *qua ratione* (Baehr), not merely *quo loco* (Schweighauser) *instituri sint bellum*? The locality would to some extent depend upon the mode, and the mode upon the locality. There was plainly an obstinate contest on these cognate problems, for the plan adopted is a 'victorious' one (ἡ νικῶσα γνώμη ἐγένετο), not, indeed, over the Persians, but over an opposition in the Council or Synod. Whose was the victorious plan? Doubtless the Athenian's.

4. τὴν ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐσβολὴν φυλάξαι: a very inadequate formula for the plan, in which Artemision is as vital a point as Thermopylai. Hdt. thus unwittingly heralds the Spartan prejudice which dominates the story

of Thermopylai. The rationale for the decision betrays the same obsession. The despatch of the fleet to Artemision is added as an independent item, recommended by the consideration that Thermopylai and Artemision were near enough to admit of information passing from one to the other. In reality, of course, the defence of the line Artemision-Thermopylai is strategically one and the same operation, conditioned by the fact that the attack is directed simultaneously, interdependently, and unilineally on sea and land.

στεινότερῃ . . τῆς ἐς Θεσσαλίην. This would seem to compare the relative widths of Thermopylai and Tempe: the comparison seems to imply that the occupation of Tempe was in debate, and was rejected on the ground that (1) it was a wider pass than Thermopylai, (2) further from their home-bases, (3) liable to be circumvented, (4) out of touch with the fleet. On all these points Thermopylai had the advantage, and therefore Thermopylai-Artemision was chosen as the first line of defence in preference to Tempe. There would have been no sense in mentioning 'the pass into Thessaly' in this connexion unless its merits had been discussed in comparison with Thermopylai. It would follow that the discussion here indicated arose before the decision to occupy Tempe. It is possible that the plan (for Artemision-Thermopylai) represents the original plan of campaign; or that the plan was to defend Thermopylai, and the station of the fleet at Artemision was only determined on after it became known that the king's fleet was accompanying the king's army, i.e. after the occupation and abandonment of Tempe. In that case, what was now decided was not so much to defend Thermopylai as to defend Artemision in connexion with Thermopylai.

But τῆς ἐς Θεσσαλίην is capable of another interpretation: it might refer, not to the pass from Makedon into Thessaly, but to the pass from the south, across Othrys, into Thessaly; not to the Tempe but to the Phurka. The

γὰρ ἐφαίνετο εἴουσα τῆς ἐς Θεσσαλίην καὶ ἅμα ἀγγχότερη τε 5 ^{ἡσασαν}
 τῆς ἐκωτῶν <χώρης καὶ μούνη>. τὴν δὲ ἀτραπὸν, δι' ἣν ^{ροοδ}
 ἦλωσαν οἱ ἀλόντες Ἑλλήνων ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι, οὐδὲ ἤδεσαν ^{κίαν}
 εἴουσαν πρότερον ἢ περ ἀπικόμενοι ἐς Θερμοπύλας ἐπύθοντο
 Τρηχινίων. ταύτην ὡν ἐβουλεύσαντο φυλάσσοντες τὴν ἐσβολὴν
 μὴ παριέναι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὸν βάρβαρον, τὸν δὲ ναυτικὸν 10
 στρατὸν πλέειν γῆς τῆς Ἰστιαϊώτιδος ἐπὶ Ἀρτεμίσιον. ταῦτα
 γὰρ ἀγγχοῦ τε ἀλλήλων ἐστὶ ὥστε πυνθάνεσθαι τὰ κατὰ
 ἑκατέρους ἔοντα, οἳ τε χώροι οὕτω ἔχουσι. τοῦτο μὲν τὸ 176

5 ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ BPs || ἅμα: μία B, Holder, van H.: ἅμα μία Dietsch ||
 τε corruptum pro γῆς hab. Stein¹, lacunam tamen post ἐκωτῶν indicavit,
 ubi deesse χώρης καὶ μούνη coni. Stein²: eadem in textum introduxit
 Stein³: τε <γῆς> τῆς et ἀγγχότερῳ vult van H.: post μία intactum praebe-
 textum Holder 7 ἤδε εἴουσαν B 11 γῆς om. B 12 κατ'
 ἑτέρους BPs 176. 1 τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον secl. Stein¹ approb. van H.:
 post Ἀρτεμίσιον interpunxit Stein², comma tantum pos. Dietsch, Holder

Othrys-line was a possible line of defence, which is nowhere contemplated in Hdt., and indeed plays a curiously small part in ancient warfare, perhaps from the very proximity of Thermopylai, but which yet might have had to be considered on this occasion. The debarkation at Halos, instead of Pagasai, c. 173 *supra*, seems to relate itself more naturally to a reconnaissance at Thaumakoi (Θομοκοί) than to a reconnaissance at Tempe, to a defence of Pharsalos than to a defence of Larissa.

6. τὴν δὲ ἀτραπὸν . . . Τρηχινίων. For the description of this path see c. 212 *infra*. The statement here is one of those very hard to stomach. On general principles, the Greeks, of all peoples in the world, would have known that there is always a second pass, or a way round a mountain, sooner or later; and even if they knew nothing of the existence or character of this particular path, they can hardly have been ignorant of the existence of ἡ διὰ Τρηχίνων ἐσοδος ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα (see c. 176), by which the Persians, who were numerous enough to turn Tempe by Petra or Volustana, would surely be able to turn Thermopylai. In this remark we have the second apologetic note in the story of Thermopylai, by which of ἀλόντες Ἑλλήνων ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι were to be glorified.

10. τὸν δὲ ναυτικὸν . . . ἐπὶ Ἀρτεμίσιον. This order is really co-ordinate with τὴν ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐσβολὴν φυλάττει, though Hdt. has obscured the co-ordination, or at least its material significance, (α) by

inserting a list of reasons and excuses for the occupation of Thermopylai, (b) by the inadequacy of the reason given for the occupation of Artemision.

11. γῆς τῆς Ἰστιαϊώτιδος: so named from Histiaia, 8. 23 *infra*, or Hestiaia, as the Athenians seem to have called it, Thuc. 1. 114. 3; cp. 7. 57. 2. Not to be confounded with the Histiaiotis in Thessaly, which Hdt. 1. 56 erroneously identifies with τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν Ὀσσαν τε καὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον χώρην (Pelaegiotis). The occurrence of the same name in North Euboea and in Thessaly can hardly be mere accident, but it seems more natural to derive the Euboian from the Thessalian than *vice versa*.

Ἀρτεμίσιον. Without the article. Rawlinson rightly doubts there having been any city on the spot: a temple on the shore (cp. next c.) must have originated or localized the name, which apparently extends to the neighbourhood. Baehr understands it especially of the headland; cp. Diodor. 11. 12, Plutarch, *Them.* 8. Laroher thought that the straits, the water itself, might possibly be covered by the name, and Blakesley adduces our 'Spithead' as a parallel. Hdt. himself says just below τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον . . . αἰγιαλός, ἐν δὲ Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερόν, c. 176 *ad f.* The χρυσολακίον τ' ἀπὸ τῆς κόρας of Sophokles *Tr.* 637 seems to apply not to the Euboian coast but to the opposite and mainland shore.

176. 1. τοῦτο μὲν τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, 'in the first place Artemision'—the article here owing to the repetition of the name.

Ἀρτεμίσιον· ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους τοῦ Θρηκίου ἐξ εὐρέος συν-
 ἄγεται ἐς στευνὸν ἔοντα τὸν πόρον τὸν μεταξὺ νήσου πε-
 Σκιάθου καὶ ἡπείρου Μαγνησίας· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ στευνοῦ τῇ
 5 Εὐβοίῃς ᾗδη τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον δέκεται αἰγυαλός, ἐν δὲ Ἀρτέμιδι
 ἱρὸν. ἡ δὲ αὐτὴ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἔσοδος ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐστὶ τῇ

3 στευνὸν πόρον τὸν μεταξὺ τε ἔοντα B, Holder: στευνὸν πόρον τὸν
 μεταξὺ ἔοντα van H. 5 ἐδέκεται z, van H. 6 ὥττι Stein¹:
 ὥττι Stein² preli errore | τῇ BPs: ἡ

The construction is pendent, and more like English than Greek idioms. The punctuation is due to Stein. The description of Artemision before Thermopylai is an apparently unconscious witness to the primary import of the naval station; but the descriptions, or the greater part of them, appear to be insertions; cp. note on l. 27 *infra*.

2. τοῦ πελάγους τοῦ Θρηκίου: that is, the northern portion of the Aegean, clearly cut off from the middle portion (or Aegean proper) by a line of islands extending from the Artemisian straits to the Hellespont (Skiathos, Peparethos, Ikos, and the remaining north Sporades, Halonnesos, Lemnos, Imbros). Cp. Strabo 28 *κατὰ τὴν Θρηκίαν ἀλλήλας . . αἰνῶν τοῦ Αἰγαίου μέγας ὄψαν*. (The *Mare Creticum* supplies a balance in the south.)

ἐξ εὐρέος corresponds with συνᾶγειν, which is a predicate. With ἐκ τοῦ π. ἐξ εὐρ. cp. ἐς τὰ Τέμενα ἐς τὴν ἐσβολὴν c. 173 *supra*.

συνάγεται: in neuter passive construction: *contrahitur*.

3. τὸν πόρον: here plainly of the actual water-way, and that considered, not across, but lengthways; cp. c. 36.

4. Σκιάθου: Skiathos appears frequently in the story of the naval operations (cc. 179, 182, 183, s. 7, 92), but was not intrinsically an important island. It was afterwards included (with Peparethos and Ikos) in the Θρηκίος φῶρος on the Attic lists, and paid one thousand drachmai tribute. The population was said to be 'Pelaagian' from Thrace, like that of Skyros, while Peparethos and Ikos were said to have been occupied by Kretans from Knossos, pa-Skymnos, 579 ff.

Μαγνησίας, sc. γῆς (ἡπείρου being co-ordinate with νήσου: i.e. the land of the Μαγνηται (cp. c. 132), which has a geographical record out of all proportion to its apparent historical importance. It comprised the mountain

systems of Ossa and Pelion (cp. c. 129 *supra*) and Hdt. marks it with the names of Kasthanais (cc. 183, 188), Meliboia (c. 188), Ipmoi (ib.), Cape Sapias (cc. 183, 188), and even reckons Pagani (c. 193) to the Magnesian territory.

τῇς Εὐβοίῃς, with the article, although this is the first mention of Euboea (in these Books), the island being notorious. The word goes with what follows, not with τὸν στευνὸν (neuter): ᾗδη is practically local, but like δέκεται suggests motion in time to the place. On Artemision cp. previous c.

5. ἡ δὲ Στ. Ἀρτέμιδος ἱρὸν, 'on it is (there) a *Hieron* of Artemis.' This Holy Place must account for the extended local use of the name, and no doubt existed long before 430 B.C., though Hdt. here writes in the present, and the fullest description (Plutarch, *Them.* 8) describes the place as it was when enlarged and beautified in honour of their naval achievements by the Athenians, after their occupation of the island (cp. 8. 23 *infra*). This Artemis had the title Περσέης, which seems to suggest that the temple was on the extreme promontory (N.E.) of the island (a welcome beacon to mariners on the Thracian sea), though a site about half a mile from the modern Kourbatzi, and therefore far to the west of the point, has been preferred by the archaeological travellers (Lolling, *Atth. M.* viii. 7 ff., 200 ff.).

6. ἡ δὲ αὐτὴ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἔσοδος: αὐτὴ seems in reply to τὸν πόρον *supra*, but carries a long way. By 'the pass through Trachis' Hdt. is generally, and perhaps rightly, taken to mean Thermopylai; but would not the term as well or better suit that other pass, which led from the Trachinia into Doris, a pass by which at least one column of the Persians afterwards marched (cp. 8. 31 *infra*), and by which they might have circumvented the Greeks at Thermopylai sooner or later, had the

*middle
-land
-land*

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στεινοτάτη ἡμέπλεθρον. οὐ μέντοι κατὰ τοῦτό γε ἐστὶ τὸ
στεινότατον τῆς χώρας τῆς ἄλλης, ἀλλ' ἐμπροσθὲ τε Θερμο- before

7 στεινοτάτη, Stein¹ || τὸ del. Krueger, van H. 8 ἄλλης: παραλίης
van H.: Μηλίδος? Stein², 'ni potius transponendum ἀλλὰ τῆς χώρας τῆς
ἄλλης ἐμπροσθὲ τε' Stein¹

Anopais path been successfully defended! Just as Hdt. misapplies the term τῆς ἐσβολῆς τὴν Ὀλυμπικὴν to Tempe (c. 172 supra), so he may misapply here the term ἡ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἐσοδοὶ to Thermopylai.

Τρηχίς is a city (cp. c. 199 infra) but might in this phrase be used as = Τρηχυνίη (cp. ib.), itself a part of Μηλίδος (c. 201); cp. 9. 17, ἐς Μάκρον 1. 15.

ἐστὶ τῇ στεινοτάτῃ ἡμέπλεθρον: i.e. the twelfth part of a stade, or about 50 ft. To say that 'where the pass is narrowest it is but 50 ft. wide, but that there are two other spots in the neighbourhood (τῆς χώρας τῆς ἄλλης) where it is still narrower' is to commit a *contradictio in adjecto*. This contradiction arises when the term ἡ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἐσοδοὶ is erroneously taken to signify the pass of Thermopylai (τὴν ἐν Θερμοπόλει ἐσβολήν); and Hdt. himself may be guilty of this error in common with all his commentators hitherto. Certainly his description is confused and obscure. But it is just possible that he intends to say what he probably ought to have said: 'the pass *via* Trachis is in its narrowest part less than 50 ft. wide, but the pass *via* Thermopylai is even narrower: for there are two spots on the latter road barely 6 ft. wide': τῆς ἄλλης below and *ad* above support this charitable criticism, which would be destroyed by the conjectural emendations of the text; cp. App. Crit. (Grundy, p. 261, makes the Asopos-chasm "only twelve feet wide" at one place.)

7. οὐ μέντοι κατὰ τοῦτό γε ἐστὶ τὸ στεινότατον τῆς χώρας τῆς ἄλλης. We may, then, fairly take these words to mean, 'it is not the pass διὰ Τρηχίνος which is the narrowest pass in the immediate neighbourhood.' See the two previous notes.

8. ἐμπροσθὲ τε Θερμοπυλίων καὶ ὀπίσθι: i.e. to the west and to the east of Thermopylai there is a road which in those two places, at the river Phoinix, near Anthela, and at Alpenoi, is only wide enough for a single wagon.

Hdt. indeed by ἐμπροσθὲ means 'north' and by ὀπίσθι means 'south,' for the next sentence shows that he was in error to the tune of 90° in his orientation of the pass.

The immense change in the contour of the coast has destroyed the applicability of Hdt.'s description to the pass of Thermopylai as it presents itself to the eyes of the modern traveller (e.g. *ipsius mei*, 9th April 1899); but the inner wall of the pass, so to speak, the *ἑσος ἀβατὼν τε καὶ ἀπόκρημνον, ὁψηλὸν*, has altered but little in two thousand years; it is the sea which has fled, vastly extending the *τενέγες* and alluvial deposit, allowing the lowland to advance, altering the courses of the rivers, and largely destroying the picturesqueness of the scene. Yet, thanks mainly to the inner frame of rock, it is possible to think away the accretions and alterations and to restore the physiographical conditions as they were in 480 B.C., and now more easily than ever before, thanks to the map based upon the accurate survey of Dr. G. B. Grundy. See his *Great Persian War*.

The description of Hdt., though incorrectly 'oriented,' reproduces the main structure and features of the scene, as it was in his time. The pass of Thermopylai then lay between a precipitous mountain and the land-locked sea—such was its peculiarity, like the Klimax in Pisidia (cp. Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 26, Strabo 666), but, unlike the Klimax, it was at no time rendered actually impassable by tide-water. The pass consisted, further, of three parts or sections: the western gate, the eastern gate, both extremely narrow, and a wider amphitheatre, or rather two half-amphitheatres, lying between them. The western gate is formed by the projection of a mountain ridge, or spur, which descends with an accessible slope towards the sea, its extreme point being abruptly cut off (perhaps in part by human agency) so as to form a sheer but not lofty cliff, below which curved the road, ἀμακίνας μόνον, for some considerable distance.

2000
 10 πυλέων καὶ ὅπισθε, κατὰ τε Ἀλπηνοὺς ὅπισθε ἔοντας ἐοῦσα
 ἁμαξιτὸς μούνη, καὶ ἔμπροσθε κατὰ Φοίνικα ποταμὸν ἀγχοῦ
 Ἀνθῆλης πόλιος ἄλλη ἁμαξιτὸς μούνη. τῶν δὲ Θερμοπυλέων

9 ἐοῦσα om. α

10 ἁμαξιτὸς R

The 'city' of Anthela may have been situate on the slope, or lower plateau (nowadays crowned by the remains of a Turkish barracks), commanding this passage, though the words of Hdt. rather suggest a site for Anthela outside the passage or the Gates proper. The Phoenix certainly flows just beyond the gate, now into the Spercheios, at one time formerly into the Asopos (Strabo 428). Beyond, or west of this river, the plain extends, ringed round on the left by a great circle of cliffs, and hills and mountains (as not badly described c. 198 *infra*). This western gate, however, is ill to defend, as the projecting spur of mountain forming it might easily be attacked and crossed from the west or Trachinian side.

At the other or extreme eastern end, distant about four E. miles or more by road, the cliffs and mountain wall again sweep forward and decline to the sea, and form another 'gate,' a little in front of the probable site of Alpenoi, as narrow of yore as the western (ἁμαξιτὸς μούνη), perhaps even narrower, and probably in itself more defensible, being backed rather than fronted by the hill, and only to be turned by a force that should have made its way right round behind the *ὄρος ὄβαν τε καὶ ἀπόκρημνον* on the left, inland. A path, however, ascends in front (W.) of this gate, and strikes across the projecting ridges or spurs of the mountain to join the Anopaia route, to and from Alpenoi; and this ascent (which might enable a force attacking the Eastern Gate in front to turn the position) must be reckoned with in any reconstruction of the story of Thermopylai.

Between the Western and Eastern Gates lies, and lay (to a less extent), a double amphitheatre, the mountain and the sea, roughly comparable to a double U (U). It is here, along the chord of these two rough arcs, that there is most room for doubt in regard to the ancient line of coast. Dr. G. B. Grundy contracts the interval between sea and mountain-spurs about half way between the Eastern and the Western Gate, and recreates for 480 B.C.

a third, i.e. Middle Gate, or rather low pass, the road deserting the level and rising over the slopes, in order to avoid the sea, which here for a longer space than at the western or eastern ends is made to wash the very skirts of the hills. This is a feature of which no clear account is taken in Hdt.'s description of the pass as a whole. The West Gate he recognizes (making it north), the East Gate he recognizes (making it south), but the Middle Gate, or Passage, he does not well describe; it is, however, at this middle gate that he apparently locates the name Thermopylai, and so the expression ἢ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐσβολή may be taken to signify, in the strictest sense, not the whole road from the western to the eastern ends, or gates, but the col, just about half way between them. (But in no sense could this be called ἢ διὰ Τρηχίνου ἑσόδου, cp. l. 6 *supra*, though possibly διὰ Μήλιδος, cp. c. 216 *infra*.)

9. κατὰ τε Ἀλπηνοὺς ὅπισθε ἔοντας : sc. ὅπισθε Θερμοπυλέων. The description is from a Greek point of view, from the point of view of the defence, of the source. Ἀλπηνοί is described as a κόμη here lower down (l. 27), and appears in c. 216 in the singular (from a different source?). The form Ἀλπιωνος is given by Steph. B. from Hellanikos, and confirmed by Aischines 2. 132 (Ἀλπιωνος καὶ Θρόκιον καὶ Νίκαιαν, τὰ τῶν παρόδων τῶν εἰς Πέλας χωρία κύρια), and still more by inscription (Delphi). Dittenberger, *Syll.* i. 1 185. Its identity with Ἀλφα (see Hirschfeld *ap.* Pauly-Wissowa, i. 1599) is more questionable. It was in Lokris Epiknemidia (Steph. B.), and probably just east of the 'Eastern Gate,' or on the hills about. Cp. Grundy, *Great Persian War*, p. 291, 'half a mile beyond the east gate' (against Leake).

ἔοντας ἐοῦσα is not very elegant : cp. c. 104. 11 *supra* (ἐόντα ἐοῦσα would have been worse: hence the plural?). Cp. App. Crit.

10. Φοίνικα ποταμὸν : a tributary of the Asopos? Strabo 428. Cp. c. 200 *infra*, as also for Ἀνθῆλη.

11. τῶν δὲ Θερμοπυλέων has been generally taken to embrace the whole

11 ¹² τὸ μὲν πρὸς ἐσπέρης ὄρος ἄβατόν τε καὶ ἀπόκρημνον, C1059
 12 ¹³ ὑψηλόν, ἀνατείνον ἐς τὴν Οἶτην· τὸ δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἡὺ τῆς East
 13 ¹⁴ ὁδοῦ θάλασσα ὑποδέκεται καὶ τενάγεια. ἔστι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐσόδῳ shall a
 14 ¹⁵ ταύτῃ θερμὰ λουτρά, τὰ Χύτρον καλέουσι οἱ ἐπιχώριοι, καὶ 15
 15 ¹⁶ βωμὸς ἱδρυταὶ Ἡρακλῆος ἐπ' αὐτοῖσι. ἐδέδμητο δὲ τείχος built

12 τὸ μὲν om. B || ἐσπέρην B
 van H. || ἔω B

13 ὑψηλόν del. Valckenaer, Holder,
 15 Χύτρας Eustath. Dion. 437

passage, with its two or even three 'gates'; and so, no doubt, the word frequently may do. But here, to clear up many difficulties, let us take it in a stricter and narrower sense, as the middle passage, laying stress, as it were, on the *Θερμὰ* rather than on the *Πύλαι*. It would, perhaps, be pressing the words of Strabo 428 unduly to see in them a recognition of the tripartite character of the pass: *τῇ μὲν οὖν παράδῳ Πύλας καλοῦσι καὶ Στενὰ καὶ Θερμοπύλας*. Strabo seems to mean that the three names are interchangeable: but what if they properly designated the Western, Eastern (cp. c. 216 *ἡ/ρα*), and Middle Gates?

13. ἀνατείνον ἐς τὴν Οἶτην. This statement is hardly quite correct, but not inconsistent with c. 217 *ἡ/ρα*, where the *ὄρεα τὰ Οἰταίων* are separated from τὰ Τρηχινίων, by the valley of the Asopos and by the Anopais-path. But in a more general sense, perhaps, the mountain above Thermopylai (Kallidromos) might be regarded as belonging to the Oitaian group. So Strabo 427-8 regards Oita as extending from the Ambrakian Gulf to the Malian (Thermopylai) and cutting the range of Pindos-Parnassos at right angles, the name 'Oita' belonging particularly to the eastern portion of this (rather schematic) range. Strabo's assertion that the highest point is immediately above Thermopylai is incorrect.

14. ἐν τῇ ἐσόδῳ ταύτῃ: if ταύτῃ is taken as agreeing with τῇ ἐσόδῳ, then αὕτη ἡ ἐσόδος may be taken to signify 'Thermopylai pass,' ἡ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐσβολή, in the narrowest sense, the so-called 'Middle Gate.' But if ἡ ἐσόδος means (as more probably) the whole passage, from east to west, or vice versa, then ταύτῃ may be taken as locative adverb, 'here,' that is at Thermopylai proper, or hard by 'the Middle Gate.'

15. θερμὰ λουτρά, 'hot baths' or bathing water: not necessarily springs. So θερμὰ λουτρά II. 14. 6, θερμὰ λουτρά

Aischyl. *Choeph.* 670, Aristoph. *Clouds* 1045, of the ordinary domestic tub, and πετραία θερμὰ λουτρά Sophokles, *Trachin.* 633, of the actual waters here in question. They were, and are, undoubtedly in this case natural hot springs, emerging from the rock under the foot of Kallidromos, at an easily identified spot, now fitted with rude appliances for bathing, and possibly used therapeutically in Hdt.'s day. The term λουτρά might, however, apply to the way in which the springs wash over the surface of the ground, leaving heavy deposits of sulphur etc. behind them. The water is very hot ("over 120° F." Baedeker), is bluish in colour, and leaves a white deposit.

τὰ Χύτρον καλέουσι οἱ ἐπιχώριοι: χύτρος (ἡ) is a vase, 5. 88, or earthenware vessel, diminutive of χύτρα: it is observable that Hdt. uses the Attic forms there and here. The name seems to suggest bathing arrangements, earthenware baths; cp. Paus. 4. 35. 6 γλαυκότερον μὲν οἶδα ὕδωρ θεασάμενος τὸ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις, ὅτι που πᾶν, ἀλλ' ὅσον κάτειον ἐν τῇ κολυμβήθρῳ ἦν τινα ὀνομάζουσιν οἱ ἐπιχώριοι Χύτρον γυναικείου. Pausanias declares that he saw; Hdt. only reports the local name; and the formula here by no means justifies an inference to a personal visit or autopsy.

16. βωμὸς . . Ἡρακλῆος ἐπ' αὐτοῖσι, sc. τοῖς λουτροῖς. The cult of Herakles was especially prominent in the Oitaian region, and the hero himself was especially associated with hot water (always in it! Aristoph. *Cl.* 1051 ποῦ ψυχρὰ δῆτα πῶπον' εἶδες Ἡράκλεια λουτρά;), the Schol. on which passage records that Ibykos represented Hephaistos as having produced λουτρά θερμῶν ὑδάτων, others Athene, and quotes Peisandros: τῷ δ' ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη ποιεῖ θερμὰ λουτρά παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης. So too Hesychios and Photios, *sub* ν. Ἡράκλεια λουτρά, both also recording a third variant, that the nymphs had produced them for Herakles in Sicily, and Photios

κατὰ ταύτας τὰς ἐσβολάς, καὶ τό γε παλαιὸν πύλαι ἐπήσαν.
ἔδειμαν δὲ Φωκῆες τὸ τεῖχος δείσαντες, ἐπεὶ Θεσσαλοὶ ἦλθον
ἐκ Θεσπρωτῶν οἰκῆσυντες γῆν τὴν Αἰολίδα, τὴν περ νῦν

17 καὶ τό γε παλαιὸν βε: καὶ τό γε τὸ παλαιὸν α: τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν καὶ
Eustath.: τῷδε τὸ παλαιὸν Koen 18 ἐπεῖτε? van H. 19 οἰκή-
σαντες α

a fourth, that the hero had produced them himself. Strabo 428 explains the name 'Thermopylai': ἐστὶ γὰρ καὶ θερμὰ πλῆσιον ὁδοῦ τιμώμενα ὡς Ἡρακλέους ἱερὰ. The greatest literary monument we have of the association of Herakles with this region is the *Trachiniae* of Sophokles; the foundation of Herakleia by Sparta in 426 B.C. (Thuc. 3. 92. 1) is a significant witness of another order.

ἔδειμητο δὲ τεῖχος κατὰ ταύτας τὰς ἐσβολάς: one of the most genuine pluperfects, temporally, in Hdt., for it is related not to the date of writing but to the date given in the narrative, at which time, indeed, the wall was in ruins, and required rebuilding; cp. I. 25 *infra*. But there is no call to insist on a pluperfect force for ἔδειμαν.

17. κατὰ ταύτας τὰς ἐσβολάς would be almost unmeaning, or too vague at least, if it referred generally to the whole pass-way, some five miles long; the words, though in the plural (by a sort of attraction to Thermopylai), refer specifically to this part of the pass near the Hot-springs, and the Chytroi, or Baths, in fact to 'Thermopylai proper,' or 'the Middle Gate.'

τό γε παλαιὸν πύλαι ἐπήσαν: hence the specific name of Thermopylai (to distinguish this spot from the Pylai, or western entrance?). τὸ παλαιὸν is adverbial, = πάλαι, not merely from the writer's point of view, but in relation to Ol. 75, 480 B.C.

18. ἔδειμαν δὲ Φωκῆες κτλ. That 'Phokians,' not 'Lokrians,' built this wall is noticeable; it was, properly speaking, in Lokris. If the Phokians were its builders, it must have been built at a time when the Phokians exercised a hegemony, or suzerainty, over the Epiknemidian Lokrians at least. Strabo 424-5 describes Δαφνοῦς as a Phokian inset, reaching to the sea, and dividing the eastern Lokrians into 'Epiknemidian' and 'Opuntian': Phokis as a whole may be regarded as a larger

wedge, splitting primitive 'Lokris' into the eastern and western (Oxolian).

Θεσσαλοὶ ἦλθον ἐκ Θεσπρωτῶν. The 'Thessaloi' are absolutely unknown to 'Homer,' or more completely ignored than the 'Dorians' themselves. (A Herakleid 'Thessalos' appears in the Catalogue, B 679, as father of Pheidippos and Antiphos, the leaders of thirty ships from Kos, Nisyros, Krapathos, Kasos, Kalydnai, i.e. Asiatic islands (afterwards) occupied by 'Dorians'.) Their migration from Epeiros (a term first expressly found in Xenoph. *Hell.* 6. 1. 7), into (historic) Thessaly was therefore dated after the Trojan war; and there the historic 'Thessaliois' (cp. I. 57), with its capital Pharsalos (not mentioned by Hdt.), may naturally be regarded as one of the chief seats of the conquerors. The 'Thesprotia' from which they come was not merely the restricted territory bearing that name in the days of Hdt. and Thuc. (cp. 8. 47 *infra*), but probably co-extensive with southern Epeiros, in which region 'Homer' already locates Thesprotoi on the sea-coast, and only clearly there *Od.* 14. 315, etc. As the Molossoi (unnamed by Homer) are the dominant element in S. Epeiros during the historic period, we may infer that the Molossian invasion (from Illyria?) burst up the Thesprotians from the mountain to the sea, and that the Thesproto-Thessalians under this pressure went across Pindos into historic Thessaliois and Thessaly. (To speak of Homeric 'Thessaly,' with, for example, Buchholz, *Homeric Realien*, i. 83, etc., is rather misleading, though of course none knows better that it is not a Homeric term; cp. i. 97 ff.)

19. γῆν τὴν Αἰολίδα, τὴν περ νῦν ἐκτίεται: cp. Diodor. 4. 67. 2 τὴν τότε μὲν Αἰολίδα νῦν δὲ Θερραλίαν καλουμένην. 'Aiolos' is at home at Alos in 'Achaia,' c. 197 *infra*; in Hdt.'s own time 'Aiolis' was a definite region in Asia (cp. I. 149. 5. 123). 'Aiolian' and 'Achaian' may be different forms of the same name, Bury, *Hist. Gr.* i. 42 n.

εκτέεται. ἄτε δὴ πειρωμένων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν καταστρέφεσθαι 20
σφέας, τοῦτο προεφυλάξαντο οἱ Φωκῆες, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ
θερμὸν τότε ἐπῆκαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἔσοδον, ὥς ἂν χαραδρωθεῖ ὁ
χώρος, πᾶν μηχανώμενοι ὅπως μὴ σφί ἐσβάλοιεν οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ
ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν. τὸ μὲν νυν τείχος τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐκ παλαιοῦ
τε ἐδέδμητο καὶ τὸ πλεον αὐτοῦ ἤδη ὑπὸ χρόνου ἔκειτο· τοῖσι 25
δὲ <Ἑλλήσι> αὐτῖς ὀρθώσασι ἔδοξε ταύτῃ ἀπαμύνειν ἀπὸ
τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸν βάρβαρον. κώμη δὲ ἐστὶ ἀγχιστάτω τῆς

21 τοῦτο om. B 23 μηχανώμενοι α, Stein²: μηχανόμενοι P,
Stein¹: μηχανεώμενοι Bs || ἐμβάλοιν B || οἱ om. B 24 ἐπὶ: ἐς B,
Holder, van H. || τὸ post τείχος om. B 25 πλεον BPs: παλαιῶν α
26 <Ἑλλήσι> Stein² || ταῦτα α 27 ἀγχιστάτω B(S): ἀγχιστάτω A:
ἀγχιστάτῃ R: ἀγχιστα cum τ lit. ult. superscripto V

20. πειρωμένων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν καταστρέφεσθαι σφέας: one might be tempted to suppose that the wall had originally been built (by the Lokrian 'Leleges') to bar the invasions of 'Boiotians' and 'Phokians' (expelled by 'Thessalians') from the north. However that might be, the secular hostility of 'Thessalians,' properly so called, and Phokians (cp. 8. 27-30) may confirm the view that this wall had last been used as a bar to Thessalian inroads. Whether these aimed at the actual conquest of Phokis or not is another question.

21. οἱ Φωκῆες: the ethnology and origin of the 'Phokians' is open to discussion. Thucydides believes, perhaps rightly, that the 'Boiotoi' of his day had been driven out of Arne (= Kierion, of Thessaly) by the Thessalians, 1. 12. 3; but he has nothing to tell us of the local antecedents of the Phokians (any more than Hdt.) except apparently that the land 'now called Phokis' had once been occupied by 'Thrakians,' 2. 29. 3. The Homeric Catalogue places the Φωκῆες in their historic habitat, B 517-26, and their best man before Troy was Schedios, son of Iphitos, from Panopeus, *Il.* 17. 306; the eponyms (1) Phokos, son of Ornytion, son of Sisypheos, and (2) Phokos, son of Aiaikos (son of Zeus), only meet us in Pausanias 10. 1. 1 (cp. 2. 4. 3, 2. 29. 2 f., 9. 17. 4), and the supposed connexion with Korinth and Aigina rests, perhaps, upon a mere verbal confusion (φῶκος = φώκαινα, a porpoise; cp. φῶκη, also Δελφοὶ and Δελφίς). It seems most natural to bring the historic 'Phokians' from the north, and to date their enmity

with the 'Thessalians' even back to the days when these came from 'Thesprotia' into 'Aiolis': the invasions of Boiotians and Phokians then account for the disruption of eastern and western Lokrians.

τὸ ἔσωρ . . ἐπὶ τὴν ἔσοδον: Hdt. here perhaps ascribes to human agency what was a purely natural phenomenon, the overflow of water and deposit of irregular mineral alluvium over the whole area between the 'west' and 'middle' gates. The date (τότε) is sufficiently vague, but at any rate it is out of the memory of living man in Hdt.'s time. Strabo 428 extends the observation to the whole district: καὶ δὲ δυσεισβολὰ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ἦτε τραχύτης καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῶν ὑδάτων φάραγγας ποιοῦντων, ὥς διέξεισι.

25. ἐπὶ χρόνου: owing to, under the influence of, by reason of, time, i.e. length of time; cp. Index s.v. ὑπό. ἔκειτο: had fallen down; lay in ruins.

τοῖσι 24 without the emendation would refer back to c. 175—a rather remarkable carry. They resolved to restore the wall (αὐτῖς ὀρθώσασι: the resolution is prior to the restoration), and in this place (ταύτῃ, predicative) to make their first attempt to repulse the attack on Hellas. (Cp. c. 175 μὴ παύεσθαι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι τὸν βάρβαρον.) This is a κοινὸν δόγμα τῶν συμμάχων (26c); cp. notes to c. 175.

27. κώμη 24 . . 'Ἀλπειοὶ οὐνομα: a clumsy note, after the mention of Alpenoi just above; and (1) this note, (2) the τοῖσι 24, (3) the wild confusion of the preceding description of Thermopylai, (4) the subsequent descriptions of the same places in the course of the narra-

όδοῦ Ἀλπηνοὶ οὐνομα· ἐκ ταύτης δὲ ἐπισιτιεῖσθαι ἐλογίζοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες.

177 Οἱ μὲν νυν χώροι οὗτοι τοῖσι Ἕλλησι εἶναι ἐφαίνοντο ἐπιτήδεοι· ἅπαντα γὰρ προσκεψάμενοι καὶ ἐπιλογισθέντες ὅτι οὔτε πλήθει ἔξουσι χρᾶσθαι οἱ βάρβαροι οὔτε ἵππῳ, ταύτησφι ἔδοξε δέκεσθαι τὸν ἐπίοντα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ὥς δὲ ἐπύθοντο τὸν Πέρσῃ ἐόντα ἐν Πιερίῃ, διαλυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ ἐστρατεύοντο αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἐς Θερμοπύλας πεζῇ, ἄλλοι δὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον.

178 Οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθειον διαταχθέντες,

28 ἐσόδου coni. Stein² prob. van H.

177. 1 μὲν οὖν B 2

πάντα aP, Stein²

6 Ἰσθμοῦ: στρατοῦ S || πεζοὶ B 7 ἐπ':

ἐς B

178. 1 δὲ <χ> α ταχθέντες Naber

tive, suggest the hypothesis that the greater portion of this chapter is a later insertion (probably in the second draft), made perhaps after Hdt. had been past the scene in a ship; cp. *Introd.* § 9.

28. ἐκ ταύτης δὲ ἐπισιτιεῖσθαι ἐλογίζοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες: a welcome though purely incidental indication that the Greek warfare was conducted on rational principles, and took account of the 'Realien,' quickly followed up by one still more elaborate.

177. 2. ἅπαντα γὰρ προσκεψάμενοι καὶ ἐπιλογισθέντες ὅτι κτλ.: cp. προσκεψάμενοι ἐπὶ σκαυτοῦ, c. 10 *supra*, where the act is a purely mental one. It would, however, give a stronger sense here, and avoid a false antithesis between *προ-* and *ἐπι-*, to take the word in more concrete sense; after inspecting, spying out—'after full inspection, and careful reflection.' *προσέψομαι* τὸν Παφλαγῶνα, Aristoph. *Kn.* 154, is of actual sight. Cp. *προσκοπή* Thuc. 1. 116; *πρόσκοπος* Xen. *Resp. Lac.* 12. 6, *Κηρορ.* 5. 2. 6. The evidence afforded of the careful and scientific strategy of the Greeks is acceptable. The enemy's vast numbers and his cavalry are what they have mainly in view; but what of the fleet? Hdt.'s rationale relapses on to the isolated defence of Thermopylai.

3. ἔξουσι χρᾶσθαι: be able to use (fully); cp. *Index* s.v. *ἐχω*.

ταύτησφι ἔδοξε: an anacoluthon. This is the third time Hdt. has made the statement; cp. cc. 175, 176. Perhaps originally it occurred only here and in c. 175.

4. ὥς δὲ ἐπύθοντο . . ἐν Πιερίῃ:

though they had, according to c. 174, occupied Tempe before Xerxes crossed the Hellespont, they wait until they hear that he is in Pieria (c. 131 *supra*) before occupying Thermopylai-Artemision, or rather before breaking up from the Isthmos, for the purpose of effecting that occupation. This is much the more probable synchronism of the two. Hdt. writes as though the forces, both terrene and maritime, had been assembled at the Isthmos awaiting a decision: that is not likely. What broke up at the Isthmos was the Hellenic Council; the plan of defence was now decided, after hot debate (cp. c. 175); the Probouloi returned home, presumably; some of them would be in command of contingents; the hegemony in the field and on the water passes to Sparta.

178. 1. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες . . διαταχθέντες: in the original draft this sentence was perhaps immediately followed by ὁ δὲ ναυτικός Ξέρξῃ στρατός κτλ., c. 179—a better antithesis. There are other signs that this chapter belongs to Hdt.'s retraction; see below.

The Hellenes had no time to lose if Xerxes was now in Pieria. He had but to push his fleet forward and seize the Euboian channel while they were still discussing τῇ τε στήσανται τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ἐν οἴοισι χώροις (c. 175). But, fortunately for the Greeks, Xerxes was no Kyros, to come upon them αὐτὸς ἀγγελος (1. 79), no Caesar (*hoc répas*), to rush the Rubicon *horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia* (*ad Att.* 8. 9. 4). Fortunately for them he was wedded to

Δελφοὶ δ' ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐχρηστηριάζοντο τῷ θεῷ ὑπὲρ ^{consent} ἐωυτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος καταρρωδῆκότες, καὶ σφι ἐχρήσθη ^{consent} ἀνέμοισι εὐχεσθαι· μεγάλους γὰρ τούτους ἔσεσθαι τῇ Ἑλλάδι ^{consent} συμμάχους. Δελφοὶ δὲ δεξάμενοι τὸ μαντήιον πρῶτα μὲν ^{consent} Ἑλλήνων τοῖσι βουλομένοισι εἶναι ἐλευθέροισι ἐξήγγειλαν τὰ χρησθέντα αὐτοῖσι, καὶ σφι δεινῶς καταρρωδέουσι τὸν ^{consent} Βάρβαρον

ἐξαγγείλαντες χάριν ἀθάνατον κατέθεντο. ^{consent} μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ Δελφοὶ τοῖσι ἀνέμοισι βωμόν τε ἀπέδεξαν ^{consent}

2 ὑπὲρ τε! Stein¹ 4 μεγάλους: μεγίστους B 5 ξυμμά-
χους B 9 versum hexam. indicavi 10 ταῦτα del. van H.

a plan of campaign which bound his army and navy to advance *pari passu*, and they knew it.

The *διάρσις* in this case may refer primarily to the separate organization of land- and sea-forces on the Greek side. Cp. App. Crit.

2. Δελφοὶ δέ: an earlier, perhaps a rival form of this story may be found in the Athenian story, c. 189 *infra*. The fable here is obviously from a Delphic source, and perhaps obtained by Hdt. *an Ort und Stelle*, that is in Delphi, or in 'Thyia'; see below; it is part of the Apologia of Delphi, cp. Appendix III. § 7.

Their voluntary consultation of the god, 'on behalf of Hellas and themselves,' was much to the credit of the 'Delphians'; their craven fear (*καταρρωδῆκότες*) was fully shared by all the Hellenes 'who had a mind to be free' (*δεινῶς καταρρωδέουσι*), at least so the Delphians appear to have said.

3. ἐχρήσθη. Clemens Alex. *Strom.* 6. 753 professes to give the exact words of the response: ὦ Δελφοί, λίσσεσθ' ἀνέμοις καὶ λύκον ἔσται. The winds would not do the army much harm; the oracle concerns the fleet. In itself there is nothing very improbable in such a behest, though it is not a very valiant or creditable one. But in view of the evidences regarding the attitude and position of Delphi before and during the war, and in view of the event, it seems more probable that we have here too an instance of the *Vaticinium post eventum*. Hdt. is sceptical about the powers of the Magi to lay the wind, c. 191 *infra*; but he has apparently no misgivings as to the ability of the Greeks to raise it.

5. δεξάμενοι: not a mere chronological

point, nor merely of sensible audition, or mental intelligence, but something stronger, more exalted, 'accepted with joy,' thankfulness, gratitude, 'hailed'; cp. 9. 91.

9. ἐξαγγείλαντες . . κατέθεντο is an hexameter, and suggests that this service of the Delphians had been recorded in poem, or epigram, before Hdt. came by it. The testimonial was composed, or at least erected, by the Delphians, in their own honour: one way of writing history! Hdt. is guileless in the matter. The incompleteness of the construction is perhaps further evidence that this verse is a quotation, the full construction being *καταρρωθεσθαι χάριν παρά τινι* (though it must be admitted that the phrase is frequently used without such clear direction; cp. 6. 41 *supra*, Thuc. 1. 33. 1, etc.).

10. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα: there are four epochs in this legend as told by Hdt. (i.) *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ*, i.e. while the Hellenes were getting them to Thermopylai and Artemision, the consultation and the response. (ii.) *πρῶτα μὲν*, the date of the voluntary communication made by the Delphians to the Hellenes (either already at or *en route* for Artemision), and the immortal obligation. (iii.) *μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα*, the date of the erection of the Altar of the Winds at Thyia, and the institution of the Cult; but how long after? Before the storm! or after the war! Alas, a sad lack of precision! (iv.) *ἐν καὶ νῦν* (in next c.), the telltale index of the date of composition, and in any case involving a long interval.

That the Cult of the Winds at Thyia dated from, or after, the Persian invasion is plainly asserted in this passage; but

ἐν Θυίῃ, τῇ περ τῆς Κηφισοῦ θυγατρὸς Θυίης τὸ τέμενος ἐστί, ἐπ' ἧς καὶ ὁ χώρος οὗτος τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ἔχει, καὶ θυσίησι σφέας μετήσαν.

179 Δελοφοὶ μὲν δὴ κατὰ τὸ χρηστήριον ἔτι καὶ νῦν τοὺς ἀνέμους ἰλάσκονται. ὁ δὲ ναυτικός Ξέρξῳ στρατὸς ὀρμώμενος

11 θυίη B: θυίης APd: θύης BC || κηφισοῦ CPz || θύης B 13
θυσίησι σφέας Stein¹ 179. 1 μὲν νῦν B, Holder, van H. 2
<ὁ> Ξέρξῳ Stourac || ὀρμώμενος S, Stein²: ὀρμεόμενος Stein¹: ὀρμώ-
μενοι α: ὀρμεόμενοι P: ὀρμεώμενοι Cds

this new departure can hardly have been the first institution of Wind-worship, but was rather an attempt to give Pan-hellenic significance, or at least Delphic sanction, to much more ancient practices. The sacrifice of the Magi to the Wind in c. 191 *infra* is connected indirectly with Ionian, or rather 'Aiolian' legend, and the Winds of 'the Thracian sea' (cp. c. 176. 2 *supra*), Boreas and Zephyros, are Homeric personalities in the *Iliad* (9. 5, 23, 229 f.), while in the *Odyssey*, if they are treated with less respect, yet Aiolos, their keeper, is a decidedly supernatural person (*Od.* 10. 1 ff.). It is not, however, in the Olympian direction that the *origines* of the cult is to be found: the winds, *ἄνεμοι*, *ἄελλαι*, or *θέλλαι*, are primitively connected with the dead, the departed 'spirits,' the chthonian cults. Thus even in the *Patrokleia* Achilles invokes Boreas and Zephyros, καὶ ὑπὸ σκερὸν ἱερὰ καλὰ, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ σπένδων χρυσῷ δέπαϊ λιγάνευεν (*Il.* 23. 195 f.), and in the legend of Menelaos preserved by Hdt. 2. 119 the winds are propitiated by human sacrifice (*ἐντομα* 'κυρίως τὰ τοῖς νεκροῖς ἐναγίζόμενα' Schol. Apoll. Rhod. quoted by Wiedemann, *Herodots Zweites Buch*, ad L.), and though the sacrifice of Iphigeneia is not Homeric, and is, in its earliest literary form, a homage not to the Winds, but to Artemis, yet the Vergilian formula, *Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa*, etc., *Aen.* 2. 116 ff., probably comes nearer to the primitive idea and cult. The intention of the Herodotean stories seems, at first sight, not to go much beyond raising (or quelling) a storm, and so, indirectly, causing a destruction of the enemy, or *vice versa*; but the terminology nevertheless suggests a chthonian cult (c. 192), and the notion that the Winds are summoned to dissipate or carry to the underworld the ghosts of the combatants

is not to be wholly rejected. (The chthonian origin of the Wind-cult has been detected and developed by three scholars: Stengel, *Hermes*, 16 (1881), 349 ff.; Rohde, *Psyche*, 1890-4; Tümpel, *ap. Pauly-Wissowa* i. (1894) 2176 ff.)

11. ἐν Θυίῃ: a place (ὁ χώρος οὗτος), in which was a sacred Close (τέμενος), apparently in the neighbourhood of Delphi. It seems that the cult of 'Thyia' in Thyië is older than the erection of the altar to the *Anemoi* in Thyië (see below); but the selection of the spot for the dedication seems to show a clear consciousness of the original signification of the cult of the Thyiades, or *Valkyries* (cp. L. & S. *sub v. θύα*, where *θυιάς* is given, but not *θυία*, or *θυίη*).

τῆς Κηφισοῦ θυγατρὸς Θυίης: a variant appears *ap. Pausan.* 10. 6. 4 οἱ δὲ Καστάλιον τε ἄνδρα αὐτόχθονα καὶ θυγατέρα ἐθέλουσιν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι Θυίαν, καὶ ἱερᾶσθαι τε τὴν Θυίαν Διονύσῳ πρῶτον καὶ βργία ἀγαγεῖν τῷ θεῷ· ἀπὸ ταύτης δὲ καὶ ὕστερον δοῦναι τῷ Διονύσῳ μαίονται Θυιάδας καλεῖσθαι φασιν ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπων· Ἀπόλλωνος δ' οὖν παῖδα καὶ Θυίας νομίζουσιν εἶναι Δελφῶν. The connexion of *θυία* with *Dionysos* is further illustrated by the Eleian *θυία*, *Pausan.* 6. 26. 1, and even more pertinently by the Attic Thyiades, 10. 4. 3 αἱ δὲ Θυιάδες γυναῖκες μὲν εἰσιν Ἀττικαί, φοιτῶσαι δὲ ἐς τὸν Παρνασσὸν παρὰ ἔτος αὐταὶ τε καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες Δελφῶν ἀγούσιν βργία Διονύσῳ. Cp. *Bakchos Thyoneus*.

13. θυσίησι is perhaps most strictly to be referred to gods; while the word *ἰλάσκονται* below, like *ἐντομα ποιῶντες* c. 191 *infra*, belongs to the terminology of 'heroic' cult; Stengel, *Hermes*, xvi. (1881) 349.

179. 2. ὀρμώμενος *ἐκ* does not describe the actual start of the Persian fleet, but refers to the base from which they start. The actual movement of the fleet as a whole is described c. 183 *infra* (ὀρμηθέντες

ἐκ Θέρμης πόλιος παρέβαλε νηυσὶ τῇσι ἄριστα πλεούσῃσι
δέκα ἰθὺ Σκιάθου, ἐνθα ἦσαν προφυλάσσουσai νέες τρεῖς
Ἑλληνίδες, Τροϊζηνίη τε καὶ Αἰγιναίη καὶ Ἀττική. προ-
ιδόντες δὲ οὗτοι τὰς νέας τῶν βαρβάρων ἐς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν.
τὴν μὲν δὴ Τροϊζηνίην, τῆς ἤρχε Πρηξίνος, αὐτίκα αἰρέουσι
ἐπισπόμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι, καὶ ἔπειτα τὸν ἐπιβατέων αὐτῆς τὸν
καλλιστεύοντα ἀγαγόντες ἐπὶ τῆς πρῶρης τῆς νεὸς ἔσφαξαν,
διαδέξιον ποιεύμενοι τὸν εἶλον τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρῶτον καὶ

3 παρέλαβε α 5 Τροϊζηνίη et infra Τροϊζηνίην! van H. 180. 1
ἦς α 3 ἄγοντες β || τῆς πρῶρης Stein: τῆς πρῶρης β: τὴν πρῶρην β,
Holder: τὴν πρῶρην van H. || νῆος β: νῆος Pds 4 ὀρνίθα δεξιὸν
Madvig, van H.: Δία δεξιὸν Valckenaer

αὐτοὶ ἐκ Θέρμης): on δρῦσθαι ἐκ op. 5. 125, 8. 133. At the same time Hdt.'s expression here is curious in making ὁ ναυτικός στρατός the subject.

3. παρέβαλε appears to be used intransitively (no need with Baehr to supply αὐτῶν); op. Thuc. 3. 32. 3 ἐλπὶδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων ναῦς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. The ten ships here mentioned would probably be 'Sidonian,' cp. c. 96 *supra*, and 8. 92.

4. ἰθὺ Σκιάθου, ἐνθα, 'straight for Skiathos where . . . ' ἰθὺ exhibits a preposition in the making; cp. 4. 120, 136, 8. 88, 9. 69; Skiathos, c. 176 *supra*; if Skiathos was the station of the Hellenic ships on the outlook, it is not easy to see how one of them, after taking to flight, came on shore at Tempe, c. 182 *infra*. Either Hdt. uses ἐνθα loosely, or wrote this narrative passage with a less clear notion of the exact position of Skiathos and Tempe than cc. 176, 129—passages which (as shown above) are probably later insertions in the main narrative.

προφυλάσσουσai . . . προιδόντες. The change of gender is an anacoluthon κατὰ σύνεσιν, cp. 8. 23. The one *προ*- is local, the other temporal; cp. Index s.v. *πρό*.

6. ὤρμησαν: ὀρμῶ is used indifferently in all three voices; cp. ὀρμώμενος above, ὀρμηθέντες c. 183.

180. 1. τὴν . . . Τροϊζηνίην, apparently one of only five (8. 1 *infra*), but representing the Peloponnesians.

Πρηξίνος. Hdt. has perhaps a

keener interest in the Troizenian trierarch, otherwise unknown, from the fact that Troizen was the metropolis of Halikarnassos: c. 99 *supra*. But he misses a point in not specifying that the βάρβαροι, who made a sacrifice of Leon, were Phoenicians.

4. διαδέξιον ποιεύμενοι: *laetum omen capitanies*, Portus; 'securing (!) a good omen for themselves,' Blakeley. Stein thinks that διαδέξιον might be connected with διαδέχεσθαι and refer to the distribution of portions of the victim among the sacrificial guests, as an 'Erstlingsopfer' (cp. *πρῶτος*), and so mean 'Erstlingsopfer.' But the distribution of portions of the victim was not confined to 'Erstlingsopfer'; and even the Phoenicians did not distribute portions of the victim for consumption at a 'Menschenopfer.' Moreover, by whom is διαδέχεσθαι used of distributing (or receiving portions of) sacrificial flesh and blood?

πρῶτον καὶ κάλλιστον: was he really 'first and fairest'? Or was he simply 'fairest of the first' (captured)? Prexinos might have counted as the 'first.' Greeks would not have slain this Adonis for his beauty (cp. 5. 12). Blakeley quotes Procopius 2. 15 τῶν ἱερῶν σφισὶ τὸ κάλλιστον ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶν ὅπερ ἂν δοριόλωτον ποιήσαιντο πρῶτον (of the 'Thulitas'); also,

Who spills the foremost foeman's life,
That party conquers in the strife;

(Tacit. *German.* 10 less to the point:) but these cases leave good looks out of the question.

5 κάλλιστον. τῷ δὲ σφαγιασθέντι τούτῳ οὐνομα ἦν
 181 τάχα δ' ἂν τι καὶ τοῦ οὐνόματος ἐπαύροιο. ἡ δὲ Α
 τῆς ἐτρηράρχης Ἀσωνίδης, καὶ τινὰ σφί θόρυβον π
 Πυθέω τοῦ Ἰσχενοῦ ἐπιβατεύοντος, ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου γε
 ταύτην τὴν ἡμέρην· ὃς ἐπειδὴ ἡ νηὺς ἡλίσκετο ἐς
 5 ἀντεῖχε μαχόμενος ἐς ὃ κατεκρεουργήθη ἅπας. ὥς δὲ
 οὐκ ἀπέθανε ἀλλ' ἦν ἔμπνοος, οἱ Πέρσαι, οἱ περ ἐπε
 ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, δι' ἀρετὴν τὴν ἐκείνου περιποιήσαι μ
 πλείστου ἐποίησαντο, σμύρνησί τε ἰώμενοι τὰ ἔλκ
 συνδόνας βυσσίνης τελαμῶσι κατειλίσσοντες· καὶ μιν, ὥς
 10 ἀπλίκοντο ἐς τὸ ἐωντῶν στρατόπεδον, ἐπεδείκνυσαν ἐκπαγ
 πάσῃ τῇ στρατιῇ περιέποντες εὖ. τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους τοὺς

5 τοῦνομα B: ὄνομα C, van H. 6 τι om. a || οὐνό
 ὀνόματος codd., van H. 181. 2 ἀσωνίδης B, Valla (αὐτονίδης
 Hom., van H.): num admiseris Ἀσωνίδης? 4 νηὺς: ν
 5 κατεκρεουργήθη a 8 σμύρνη B, Holder, van H. || ἰώμενοι
 καὶ τὰ ἔλκκα. καὶ ἐκ B 10 ἐπιδείκνυσαν B || ἐκπλαγέμενοι B
 καὶ περιέποντες B

5. Δίον· τάχα δ' ἂν . . ἐπαύροιο:
 'What's in a name!'—a good deal at
 times according to Hdt., cp. 6. 50,
 9. 91. The verb is of course in the
 second aorist. For the meaning cp. the
 substantive, c. 158 *supra* (ἐπαύροις).
 There is no doubt a touch of irony here:
 but how exactly does Hdt. mean it?
 Did the Phoenicians ascertain that the
 name of this Adonis was 'Lion,' and
 did this discovery seal his fate? Or
 does not Hdt. mean that such grand
 names are dangerous, and provocative
 of φθῶρος, νέμεσις? Or, short of that,
 does he simply mean, 'much good his
 grand name did him!' (Blakesley's
 'perchance he will gain something from
 his name,' i.e. his fate will be remembered,
 though grammatically possible, robs the
 remark of its point.)

181. 2. τῆς ἐτρηράρχης Ἀσωνίδης:
 this trierarch too is unknown otherwise.
 (Should his name be Ἀσωνίδης? cp. 5.
 80.)

3. Πυθέω τοῦ Ἰσχενοῦ ἐπιβατεύοντος:
 this gallant *epibates* strangely enough
 was on board the captor ship, a Sidonian,
 at Salamis (8. 92 *infra*). Did he him-
 self tell the story of his deeds and his
 treatment? Had he any conversation
 with Ionian or other Greeks on the
 Persian side?

5. ἐς ὃ κατεκρεουργήθη ἅπας, 'until

he was simply cut to pieces.'
 κοπέντα 8. 92, τοὺς ἀνδρας κ
 διασπέναντες 3. 13.

7. περιποιήσαι μιν περὶ
 ἐποίησαντο, 'made the great
 of preserving him'—perhaps th
 cians, less chivalrous than th
 σπιδάσαι, would have thought
 The preposition and the verb,
 peated in different senses, are st
 defective.

8. σμύρνησί . . κατειλίσσο
 evidence afforded by this story
 ances on board available for the
 of the wounded is remarkabl
 they primarily intended for
 pose? In 2. 86 σμύρνη (myrrh)
 similar drugs (hence here, pl
 used for embalming dead bodies
 long strips of linen cloth' for
 are taken literally (or literal
 duced) in that process. But Ph
 much less Persians, would not
 mummify even the illustrious d
 the fair inference is that these
 were intended for their own wc

10. ἐκπλαγέμενοι, a poetical
 ἐκπλήσσεσθαι, only used in the
 8. 92, 9. 48. Even the adj.
 (=ἐκπλῆγος) is only once foun
 prose; L. & S. *sub v.*

11. περιέποντες: cp. περιέψε
supra.

ἐν τῇ νηὶ ταύτῃ περιεῖπον ὡς ἀνδράποδα. αἱ μὲν δὴ δύο 182
 τῶν νεῶν οὕτω ἐχειρώθησαν· ἡ δὲ τρίτη, τῆς ἐτριηράρχε
 Φόρμος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, φεύγουσα ἐξοκέλλει ἐς τὰς ἐκβολὰς
 τοῦ Πηνειοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν σκάφους ἐκράτησαν οἱ βάρβαροι, τῶν
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν οὐ· ὡς γὰρ δὴ τάχιστα ἐπώκειλαν τὴν νέα οἱ 5
 Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποθορόντες κατὰ Θεσσαλίην πορευόμενοι ἐκομ-
 σθησαν ἐς Ἀθήνας.

Ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες οἱ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ στρατοπεδευόμενοι 183
 πυνθάνονται παρὰ πυρσῶν ἐκ Σκιάθου· πυθόμενοι δὲ καὶ
 καταρρωδήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου μετορμίζοντο ἐς Χαλκίδα,

182. 2 οὕτω om. B, Holder, van H. 3 φέρμος Pd: φρίμος C ||
 ἐκβολὰς Bekker: ἐκβολὰς cum μ ad init. supersec. P: ἐμβολὰς B:
 ἐσβολὰς α 4 Πηλίου Sauppe 183. 1 ἐστρατοπεδευμένοι vult
 van H. 2 παρὰ: διὰ B, Holder, van H. || Περσῶν (cod. Marcianus) z
 3 μετωρμίζοντο B

182. 2. ἐχειρώθησαν: a curious word
 to use for the capture or destruction of
 ships; cp. 4. 96, 103, 164, 5. 16, etc.

τῆς ἐτριηράρχε Φόρμος ἀνὴρ Ἀθ.:
 the exact nature of the 'trierarchy' at
 Athens in 480 B.C. is by no means clear;
 cp. 8. 17. Was this trierarch one of the
 men who acted under the peepism of
 Themistokles? (cp. Appendix III. § 4).
 Unfortunately nothing is known of him.
 (φορμός as a crate, or basket, 8. 71.)

3. ἐξοκέλλει ἐς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ Π.:
 κέλλειν poet. and ἐκέλλειν prose forms
 used both transitively and intransitively;
 and so here, ἐξοκ. of the ship as subject,
 and ἐπώκειλαν τὴν νέα just below of
 the mariners. τὰς ἐκβ. τ. Π., cp. τὴν
 ἐκβολὴν τ. Π. c. 128. Tempe is some
 60 to 70 R. miles from Skiathos: the
 Greek scouting ships must have been
 far in advance of the island. (Blakesley's
 idea that the king's ships came down on
 Skiathos from the high sea seems im-
 probable.) It looks as if the Greeks
 were taken by surprise: could the
 Sidonians have started from Therme
 by night? The Athenian vessel may
 have been smarter than the others, but
 even the Athenian was no match for
 the Sidonian in pace. Was the ship's
 hull (σκάφος) captured by the pursuers,
 or later, by the Persians of the general
 advance? Apparently the former: in
 any case the advance of these ten
 Sidonian ships may have served as part
 of the excuse for bringing Xerxes on
 a visit to Tempe (cc. 128-180). To

change Πηνειοῦ into Πηλίου (Sauppe) is
 bad; cp. Baehr.

6. ἀποθορόντες . . ἐς Ἀθήνας. Ap-
 parently they did not pause to destroy
 rigging, stores, etc., as might be inferred
 from σκάφος above: and why did they
 not go to Thermopylai and so to Ar-
 temision? Perhaps only because Hdt. has
 not thought of the point. θρώσκειν,
 ἀποθρώσκειν seem rather poetical words.

183. 1. ταῦτα: what! the fate of the
 three ships! and how much of the
 details! It is hardly possible that they
 should have been known at Skiathos,
 or communicated by πυρσῶν. On the
 use of such telegraphy cp. 9. 3 ἡγήσα,
 Thuc. 2. 94. 1, 3. 22. 7, 3. 80. 2, etc.
 Perhaps the advance of the ten Sidonian
 ships was telegraphed, or the disappear-
 ance of the three Greek.

3. καταρρωδήσαντες: cp. c. 178.
 The incident here reported is absurd and
 impossible. The loss of three ships, the
 advance of ten, could not have over-
 whelmed the Greek fleet at Artemision
 with terror; and the evacuation of Ar-
 temision, in fair weather, while Ther-
 mopylai was being defended, is a strategic
 inconceivability; cp. Appendix V. § 1.
 This whole paragraph (ταῦτα . . Εὐβοίης)
 must be regarded as quite unhistorical.
 It is not possible to reduce the imper-
 middle μετορμίζοντο to a mere in-
 ceptive or deliberative meaning; the
 material context seems to forbid that,
 especially the scouts they were leaving
 on the heights of Euboea ("statione
 mutata . . se receperunt," Baehr).

φυλάζοντες μὲν τὸν Εὐριπον, λείποντες δὲ ἡμεροσκόπ-
 5 τὰ ὑψηλὰ τῆς Εὐβοίης. τῶν δὲ δέκα νεῶν τῶν β-
 τρεῖς ἐπήλασαν περὶ τὸ ἔρμα τὸ μεταξὺ ἐὼν Σκιάθου
 Μαγνησίης καλεόμενον δὲ Μύρμηκα. ἐνθαῦτα οἱ ἐ-
 10 ἐπειδὴ στήλην λίθου ἐπέθηκαν κομίσαντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἔρμ-
 θέντες αὐτοὶ ἐκ Θέρμης, ὥς σφι τὸ ἐμποδὼν ἐγεγόνεε .
 τὴν βασιλέος ἐξέλασιν ἐκ Θέρμης. τὸ δὲ ἔρμα σφ

Ant.
 rēan
 way

4 λειπόντες C: λιπόντες Dulac 6 ἐπήλασαν α: δοκῶ ἐ
 R: ἐπεστάλησαν SV 9 ἐμποδὼν B 10 ἐπλεον RS: ἰ
 ἡμέρησι α

4. ἡμεροσκόπουσ, to be distinguished perhaps from νυκτοφύλακες (Xenophon). σκοπός is the usual word, and the ἡμερο- is obviously *de trop*: but cp. ἡμερο-δρόμος. No doubt a good look-out was kept from Euboea's high places, not merely to mark the advance of the king's fleet, but to report any attempt to circumnavigate the island.

6. τρεῖς ἐπήλασαν περὶ τὸ ἔρμα: do the words mean that three were wrecked on the reef in question? Surely not, but simply that they deliberately went aground on it, in order to be able to erect the beacon of white marble, described immediately after. The exact position of the obstacle was explained to them by Pammon of Skyros: these three ships were apparently commissioned for this work. Hdt.'s narrative is not perhaps as clear as it might be, or would be, if the sentence τὸ δὲ ἔρμα σφι . . Σκύριος stood in its natural sequence, between Μύρμηκα and ἐνθαῦτα. The three ships which are specially commissioned are here clumsily included in the βάρβαροι, just as in c. 178 the ten ships especially commissioned in the ναυτικὸς στρατός: and on the principle of the whole and the part being equivalent, the ναυτικὸς στρατός there starts and the βάρβαροι here erect the beacon before starting!

7. Μόρμηκα: the 'Ant' is identified with the modern *Leftari*, exactly midway between the coast of Magnesia and the SW. promontory of the island. On 'Magnesia' see c. 176 *supra*.

9. τὸ ἐμποδὼν ἐγεγόνεε καθαρόν, 'their way had been cleared': by the destruction of the three Greek guard-ships, by the erection of the beacon on

the Ant, by the lapse of the number of days, since the death of the king from Therme. It stands τὸ ἐμποδὼν precisely on the obstacle, in the way; in καθαρόν is rather quaint. It is to be used of anything that way, as we say, not nec 'obstacles'; cp. cc. 108 & *infra*, etc.

10. ἔνδεκα . . Θέρμης: this bit of chronology is the first in Journal or Log of the Thermes Artemision operations which in Hdt., but historians have mistake in taking it as the departure for the reconstruction of Journal as a whole. It is by the best ascertained item and it is the wrong terminus. The mere observation that *ipse verbo* be sure whether days are to be reckoned inclusively, bars the approach. But that the 'eleven days' at army is a genuine bit of tradition can doubt? Had it been week, i.e. a conventional force should have had δέκα: cp. Appendix V. § 4.

11. τὴν βασιλέος ἐξέλασιν: Hdt. can hardly reckon Thermes and therefore there is an inconsistency between this passage and c. more probable that the king's Thermes than in Pieria until march began; and this view is by cc. 128, 130, where Thermes his headquarters. Such discrepancies are easily to be explained by a lack of sources, and an indifferent author.

οὐκ

ἦγαστο ἐὼν ἐν πόρῳ μάλιστα Πάμμων Σκύριος. πανημερὸν δὲ πλέοντες οἱ βάρβαροι ἐξανύουσι τῆς Μαγνησίης χώρας ἐπὶ Σηπιάδα τε καὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν μεταξὺ Κασθαναίης τε πόλιος ἐόντα καὶ Σηπιάδος ἀκτῆς.

way
arrange
east
coast

15

Μέχρι μὲν νυν τοῦτου τοῦ χώρου καὶ Θερμοπυλέων ἀπαθῆς 184
τε κακῶν ἦν ὁ στρατὸς καὶ πλῆθος ἦν τηνικαῦτα ἔτι, ὡς ἐγὼ
συμβαλλόμενος εὐρίσκω, τῶν μὲν ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς

12 <τὸ> ἐὼν Sitzler || ἐμπόρῳ B: ἐν <μέσῳ> πόρῳ Naber || πάμμω B ||
πανήμεροι Krueger 14 Σηπιάδα . . ἐόντα καὶ om. R || κασταναίης SV
184. 1 νυν om. B 2 ἔτι om. α 3 εὐρίσκω, τόσον· SVs (τόσονδε·
van H.) || τῶν μὲν α, Stein²: τὸν μὲν B, Stein¹, Holder

12. Πάμμων Σκύριος. No doubt a local expert, from the island of Skyros (only here referred to by Hdt.), and perhaps a man of wealth (cp. *ῥάμα* 'πρόμαϊ' and position. He has an heroic name; cp. *Il.* 24. 250 (a Trojan, one of Priam's sons); and was, perhaps, a Δάλοψ, Thuc. 1. 98. 2.

πανημερὸν . . ἐξανύουσι: the direct distance between Therme and Sepias is probably a little over 100 E. miles (about 900 stades). A ship might be reckoned to make 700 stades ἐν μακρημερίῃ 4. 86. Sepias here may mark the general objective; but the king's fleet cannot have been expected to make the promontory before night: it must have been the deliberate plan to rest a night at sea.

14. Σηπιάδα, clearly identified from Hdt. as the modern *Λίω Ghiorgi*, opposite Skiathos. Strabo 448 confirms it as the scene of the Herodotean story (ἡ μὲντοι Σηπιάς ἀκτὴ καὶ τετραγυφῆται μετὰ ταῦτα (Homeric times) καὶ ἐξύμνηται διὰ τὸν ἐνταῦθα ἀφανισμὸν τοῦ Περσικοῦ στόλου κτλ.). The name is derived from the cuttle-fish (*σηπία*), Tozer, *Geogr. of G.* 348; Grasberger, *Orientalism*, 108.

Κασθαναίης τε πόλιος: cp. *κώμη* ἐπὶ τῷ Πηλῷ κειμένης ap. Strabon. *l.c.* The statement of Scholiast and *Eym. Mag.* that chestnuts (*κάστανος*: *κάστανα*) were named therefrom is a hysteron-proteron; but the name suggests the chestnut woods of Pelion (cp. Tozer, *Highlands* ii. 122, on the varied vegetation of Pelion) and the cult of Aphrodite (Artemis?) *Καστινήτης* (Strabo 438), to whom the pig was an acceptable offering.

184. 1. μέχρι . . Θερμοπυλέων: Sepias-Thermopylai rightly marked here, and again in c. 186 *ad fin.*, as a great station in the Persian war: not perhaps merely,

or so much on account of the havoc wrought by the storm (c. 188), as because now the hostile forces, Persian and Greek, have touch of each other.

ἀπαθῆς τε κακῶν ἦν ὁ στρατός, both army and navy: *ἀπ.* κ. 5. 19. All had gone well so far, commissariat, ambulance, fighting forces. This in itself speaks well for the Persian organization. Hdt. does not reckon such trifles as the loss of the first bridges (c. 34), the accident to Pharnoukes (c. 88), the death of Artachaias (c. 117) as κακά, affecting the στρατός.

2. ὡς ἐγὼ συμβαλλόμενος εὐρίσκω: cp. c. 24 *supra* (where figures are not in evidence). Hdt. lays stress on his calculations and conclusions in the following passage, and stands to win or forfeit, by them, his character, not as arithmetician merely, but as historian. His arithmetic stands the test and comes out triumphantly, and the fact that in the numerous additions and subtractions, here recorded, items and totals invariably agree, speaks well for the traditional text. But in regard to the material aspects of the passage, Hdt. seems to have flung all *Sachkritik* to the winds. His computation of the Persian forces in this passage is his mortal sin as an historical authority, and justifies almost the wildest flights of sceptics such as Delbrück and Welzhofer; for it is deliberate, it is elaborate, it is assured and reasoned, and it is incredible and absurd.

There is a grammatical inconsequence (anacoluthon) in the passage: πλῆθος ἦν should be followed by the figures in the nominative; the interposition of this sentence, though parenthetical, has thrown them into the accusative.

Ἀσίων, ἑουσέων ἑπτὰ καὶ διηκοσίων καὶ χιλίων,
 5 ἀρχαίων ἐκάστων τῶν ἐθνέων ὀμιλον ἔοντα τέσσαρας
 μυριάδας καὶ πρὸς χιλιάδα τε καὶ τετρακοσίους,
 διηκοσίους ἄνδρας λογιζόμενοις ἐν ἐκάστῃ νηί. ἐ
 δὲ ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν νεῶν, χωρὶς ἐκάστων τῶν
 ἐπιβατέων, Περσέων τε καὶ Μήδων καὶ Σακέων
 10 ἄνδρες. οὗτος ἄλλος ὀμιλος γίνεταί τρισμύριοι ἰ
 σχίλιοι καὶ πρὸς διηκοσίοι τε καὶ δέκα. προσθή
 τούτῳ καὶ τῷ προτέρῳ ἀριθμῷ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πεντ
 ποιήσας, ὃ τι πλεον ἦν αὐτῶν ἢ ἔλασσον, ἀν'
 ἄνδρας ἐνεῖναι. συνελέχθη δὲ ταῦτα τὰ πλοῖα, ὡς
 15 τερον εἰρέθη, τρισχίλια. ἤδη ὧν ἄνδρες ἂν εἶεν ἰ
 τέσσαρες μυριάδες καὶ εἴκοσι. τοῦτο μὲν δὴ τὸ ἐκ ἰ
 ναυτικὸν ἦν, σύμπαν ἔδον πεντήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ μί
 δὲ ἔπεισι ἐπὶ ταύτησι ἑπτὰ καὶ πρὸς ἑκατοντάδες ἕξ
 τοῦ δὲ πεζοῦ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μυριάδες ἔγει
 20 δὲ ἱππέων ὀκτὼ μυριάδες. προσθήσω δ' ἔτι τοῦ
 καμήλους τοὺς ἐλαύνοντας Ἀραβίους καὶ τοὺς τ
 Λίβυας, πλήθος ποιήσας διςμύριους ἄνδρας. καὶ
 ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ πλήθος συντιθέμενο

4 χελίων van H. et sic passim 5 ἔοντα ὀμιλον B, Stei
 van H. || τέσσαρας BACorr., (S), Vcorr.: τέσσαρας Apr., CR
 ὡς ἀνὰ διηκοσίους om. B || ἀνὰ: ἀν B 7 νεί α 1
 Holder, van H. 12 <τε> καὶ? van H. 13 ποιήσα
 αὐτῶν ἢ ἐλάσσονα ὀγδώκοντα B || ὃ τι: ὅτι Cx 15 ἐρρήθη
 ἄνδρες om. B || εἶεν: ἦν B 16 τέσσαρες BSAcorr.: τέσσα
 μέν νυν BPe, Holder, van H. 18 δὲ: τε B, Holder, van H.
 δέκα B 19 ἐγίνοντο z, van H. 20 δ' ἔτι Pz: δέτι R
 δὲ α 23 γίνονται B

5. ἀρχαίων, 'original': i.e. before the addition of the Perso-Medo-Sakan *epibatai* — a good instance of the proper meaning of the word; cp. c. 176 *supra*.

6. ὡς ἀνὰ διηκοσίους . . νηί: cp. 8. 17, where this figure is given for an Athenian trireme, possibly including the *Epibatai*; as here also the 'native' *Epibatai* must be included, otherwise they are omitted altogether in Hdt.'s calculations. ἀνὰ, distributive.

7. ἐπιβάτεων . . τριήκοντα ἄνδρες. Hdt. treats these 'Persian' *Epibatai* as a constant integral of the fleet: is it not more probable that they were soldiers from the *πείρος* embarked at Phaleron for the battle of Salamis, and possibly at

Aphetai too, for the eng Artemision?

11. προσθήσω . . ποιήσαι or mental processes of a 'making'; cp. ll. 20, 22 l. 5 *infra*.

14. ὡς καὶ πρότερον εἰρήσ once is back to c. 97 *ad fin*.

19. ἐγίνοντο, in the obj or in the historian's acc *γίνεται* just below, and the *ε* of the passage (*προσθήσω* . . makes for the latter; in wh is a reference back to c. 60.

20. τὰς καμήλους . . τὰ c. 86. The order of word *settable*.

διηκόσιαί τε μυριάδες καὶ τριήκοντα καὶ μία, καὶ πρὸς χιλιάδες
 ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑκατοντάδες ἕξ καὶ δεκάς. τοῦτο μὲν τὸ ἐξ αὐτῆς 25
 τῆς Ἀσίης στράτευμα ἐξαναχθὲν εἴρηται, ἄνευ τε τῆς θεραπηίης
 τῆς ἐπομένης καὶ τῶν σιταγωγῶν πλοίων καὶ ὅσοι ἐνέπλεον
 <έν> τούτοις. τὸ δὲ δὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀγόμενον στρά- 185
 τευμα ἔτι προσλογιστέα τούτῳ παντὶ τῷ ἐξηριθμημένῳ· δόκησιν
 δὲ δεῖ λέγειν. νέας μὲν νυν οἱ ἀπὸ Θρηίκης Ἑλλήνες καὶ
 <οἱ> ἐκ τῶν νήσων τῶν ἐπικειμένων τῇ Θρηίκῃ παρείχοντο
 εἰκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν· ἐκ μὲν νυν τούτων τῶν νεῶν ἄνδρες τετρα- 5
 κισχίλιοι καὶ δισμύριοι γίνονται. πεζοῦ δὲ τὸν Θρηίκης
 παρείχοντο καὶ Παίονες καὶ Ἑορδοὶ καὶ Βοττιαῖοι καὶ τὸ
 Χαλκιδικὸν γένος καὶ Βρύγοι καὶ Πίερες καὶ Μακεδόνες καὶ

26 τε om. B 27 ἐπέπλεον C: ἐνέπλων van H. 28 ἐν add.
 Stein³ 185. 3 δὲ δεῖ RSVcorr.: δὲ δὴ Vpr.: δὲ δὴ B: δὲ δὴ δεῖ A ||
 θρήικης B 4 οἱ add. Stein³ || τῶν νήσων om. B || θρήικῃ B 6
 τρισμύριοι B: μύριοι C || θρήικης B

185. 2. τῷ ἐξηριθμημένῳ, by the historian, for there is no previous record of an ἐξαριθμησις of the numbers of men serving on the fleet, as of the army. But still, it is not based on mere δόκησις.

δόκησιν: cp. Soph. *Trach.* 425 f. ταὐτὸ δ' οὐχὶ γίγνεται Δόκησιν εἰπεῖν κάβα-
 κριβῶσαι λόγος: Thuc. 2. 35. 2 ἢ δ. τῆς ἀληθείας, but in 4. 18. 5=δόξα (nearly).

3. οἱ ἀπὸ Θρηίκης Ἑλλήνες: the 'Hellaspontines' would be excluded, having been already specified in the navy list, c. 95; these Thracian Hellenes in fact correspond to the Θράκιος φόρος of the Athenian lists; but there is nothing to show that Hdt.'s estimate of 120 triremes is based on those lists. 'The assessment of Aristides' for the Thracian district I calculate (from the tables in *C.I.A.* i.) at 130 talents—a sufficiently near coincidence: it may well have been exactly 120, which may have suggested to Hdt. his figure for the ships.

6. Θρήικης: native, not Hellenic; in c. 110 above seven Thracian folks are enumerated, six of whom are added to the forces between Doriskos and the Strymon; others again are superadded in c. 115 between the Strymon and Akanthos.

7. Παίονες: dwelling higher up the Strymon than the 'Thrakians,' cp. cc. 113, 124.

Ἑορδοί: the only tribe in the list which has not been mentioned before: this is ἀτραξ λ. in Hdt. Thuc. 2. 99.

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5 says of the Makedonians: ἀνέστησαν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῆς νῦν Ἑορδίας καλουμένης Ἑορδοί, ὧν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐφθάρησαν, βραχὺ δὲ τι αὐτῶν περὶ Φύσκαν κατέφυκται. Eordia, or Eordaea ('Eορδαία Polyb. 18. 6. 8, Arrian, *Anab.* 1. 7. 5, etc.) had more of a history in Roman than in Hellenic times, the Egnatian Way passing through the district (διὰ Ἡρακλείας καὶ Αὐγακηστῶν καὶ Ἑορδῶν) to Edessa, Pella, and so to Thessalonika, Strabo 823. The position of 'Physka' has not been identified; but it is apparently of the Thucydidean remnant only that Hdt. can here be speaking, and the mention of Ἑορδοί between Παίονες and Βοττιαῖοι suggests an approximate location. The 'Eordenses' are reckoned among 'Paeoniae gentes' by Pliny, 4. 17. 2.

Βοττιαῖοι: their territory *Bottrialis*, cc. 123, 127 *supra*; Olynthos was at this time their principal town, cp. 8. 127.

τὸ Χαλκιδικὸν γένος: a curious phrase, which recurs in 8. 127, and presumably denotes a mixed product of Greek (Ionian, Euboian) settlers in 'Chalkidike' and natives (cp. Ἑλλήνες Σκύθαι 4. 17). Thucyd. 4. 109. 4 has τὸ Χαλκιδικόν (ἔθνος!).

8. Βρύγοι: the remnant which had remained in 'Makedonia'; cp. c. 73 *supra*; for Βρύγες and Βρύγοι must be variants (from different sources).

Πίερες: either the emigrants, mentioned in c. 112, or the remnant, which may have remained in Pieria, c.

T

Περραιβοὶ καὶ Ἐνιήνες καὶ Δόλοπες καὶ Μάγνητες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ
 10 καὶ ὅσοι τῆς Θρηκῆς τὴν παραλίην νέμονται, τούτων τῶν
 ἐθνέων τριήκοντα μυριάδας δοκέω γενέσθαι. αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ
 μυριάδες ἐκείνησι προστεθεῖσαι τῇσι ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, γίνονται
 αἱ πᾶσαι ἀνδρῶν αἱ μάχιμοι μυριάδες διηκόσιαι καὶ ἐξήκοντα
 καὶ τέσσερες, ἔπεισι δὲ ταύτησι ἑκατοντάδες ἑκκαίδεκα καὶ
 186 δεκάς. τοῦ μαχίμου δὲ τούτου ἔοντος ἀριθμὸν τοσούτου, τὴν
 θεραπῆν τὴν ἐπομένην τούτοις καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇσι σιταγωγίαι
 ἀκάτοις ἔοντας καὶ μάλα ἐν τοῖσι ἄλλοις πλοίοις τοῖσι
 ἄμα πλέουσι τῇ στρατιῇ, τούτους τῶν μαχίμων ἀνδρῶν οὐ

9 περαιβοὶ α || αἰνιήνες β 12 κείνησι β 14 τέσσερες β:
 τέσσαρες ACd: τέτταρες β || ἐξ καὶ δέκα β 186. 2 τῇσι A, Stein²
 (Passow): τοῖσι BB, Stein^{1 2}

131 (or both). The geographical position of the other names favours the second locality; and here, perhaps, Hdt. forgets that Pieria is 'Lower Makedonia.'

Μακεδόνες: 'Makedones' as such have only been once mentioned before, c. 73 *supra*. As Hdt. has just specified the 'Pieres' or Lower Makedonians, he may here have meant by 'Makedones' the inhabitants of Upper Makedonia, c. 173 *supra*.

9. Περραιβοί: cp. cc. 128, 131, 132, 173 *supra*.

Ἐνιήνες: cp. c. 132 *supra*. They were on the upper Spercheios, c. 198 *infra*: this name, with the three succeeding, shows that Hdt. is giving the army-list right down to Thermopylai. It is curious, therefore, that he says nothing of the Θεσσαλοὶ who appear in c. 132, and by this time ἐμῆδισαν προθύμως (c. 174 *supra*), and would have reinforced the king's cavalry. The comparison of the list here with the list in c. 132 shows the independence of Hdt.'s sources, and reinforces the hypothesis that the list of medizing states there is a later insertion.

Δόλοπες: cp. c. 132 *supra*.

Μάγνητες: cp. c. 132 *supra*.

Ἀχαιοί: sc. οἱ Φθιώται: cp. c. 132 *supra*.

10. ὅσοι τῆς Θρηκῆς τὴν παραλίην νέμονται: this title comes in rather curiously at the end of the list which started with Θρήκες and came down through Makedonia and Thessaly; moreover, Hdt. is here considering additions to the *πλοῖα*: what then have those occupying the *παραλία* to say to this

account? They have appeared (vaguely) in c. 110 as οἱ μὲν παρὰ θάλασσαν κατοικημένοι, and are there reckoned to the naval forces, cp. c. 115. If these are native Thracians near the coast (τῇ μεσόγειαν οἰκόντες c. 110, τοὺς ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης c. 115), how do they differ from the Θρήκες already mentioned? To follow the 'Achaïans' here the Malians (c. 132) are wanted.

11. δοκέω γενέσθαι: Hdt.'s opinion is relative to the objective order, the actual army of Xerxes; but γίνονται, just below, refers to the result of his own computation. Such iterations can hardly be considered stylistically successful.

186. 1. τοῦ μαχίμου: collective neuter; cp. αἱ μάχιμοι μυριάδες just above, and τῶν μαχίμων ἀνδρῶν below; the fleet is of course included.

τὴν θεραπῆν, 'the attendance,' in collective sense; cp. 1. 199, 5. 21. Hdt. allows one attendant for each combatant, but of course does not suppose that for the naval combatants the attendance was carried in the fighting ships; on the contrary, he expressly confines the naval θεραπῆν to the crews and followers in the commissariat fleet.

3. ἀκάτοις: the word is generally feminine; cp. App. Crit. As Thucydides (and others) used a diminutive, ἀκάτιον, perhaps the ἀκατος (masc. or fem.), though relatively light, was not necessarily a small boat. Hdt. seems to reckon the ἀκατοι as most prominently θεραπῆν.

καὶ μάλα might perhaps be rendered 'and of course,' 'and indeed'; cp. c. 11 *supra*.

δοκέω εἶναι ἐλάσσονας ἀλλὰ πλεῦνας. καὶ δὴ σφεας ποιέω 5
 ἴσους ἐκείνοισι εἶναι καὶ οὔτε πλεῦνας οὔτε ἐλάσσονας οὐδέν·
 ἐξισούμενοι δὲ οὗτοι τῷ μαχίμῳ ἐκπληροῦσι τὰς ἴσας μυριάδας
 ἐκείνοισι. οὕτω πεντακοσίας τε μυριάδας καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ὀκτὼ
 καὶ χιλιάδας τρεῖς καὶ ἑκατοντάδας δύο καὶ δεκάδας δύο
 ἀνδρῶν ἤγαγε Ξέρξης ὁ Δαρείου μέχρι Σηπιάδος καὶ Θερμο- 10
 πυλέων. οὗτος μὲν δὴ τοῦ συνάπαντος τοῦ Ξέρξεω στρατεύ- 187
 ματος ἀριθμός, γυναικῶν δὲ σιτοποιῶν καὶ παλλακῶν καὶ
 εὐνούχων οὐδεὶς ἂν εἴποι ἀτρεκέα ἀριθμόν· οὐδ' αὖ ὑποζυγίων
 τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κτηνέων τῶν ἀχθοφόρων καὶ κυνῶν Ἰνδικῶν

6 οὐδενός β 8 ἐκείνησι π: ἐκείνοισι om. S: ἐκείνοισι . .
 μυριάδας om. V || οὕτω . . ἤγαγε: longe aliter, ὡς συμβαίνειν γίνεσθαι
 πάντα τὸν στρατὸν μυριάδας πεντακοσίας καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ χιλιάδας τρεῖς
 καὶ δεκάδας δύο ἀνδρῶν τὸν ἤγαγε ὁ S || πεντακοσίας PR(S): πεντηκοσίας
 187. 1 σὺμπαντος βΡz 2 σιτοποιῶν β

5. καὶ δὴ σφεας ποιέω ἴσους: a good instance of the concessive καὶ δὴ: with ποιέω cp. ποιήσας (bis), c. 184. Grote iv. 136, followed by Rawlinson, thought it necessary to make hardly any addition to the estimates for non-combatants; but surely that view is unreasonable. Figures and facts are (in a sense) different things, and Hdt. no doubt follows a tradition in regard to an immense army-service train in the Persian war. Had the force of Xerxes been really composed of Libyans, Aithiopians, and all the other forty-six nations, to the tune of millions, no doubt the combatants would have had to wait on themselves; nor does Hdt. mean that each particular combatant had a body-servant, but that the commissariat and service generally outnumbered the combatants. That seems a sound view; the absurdity and impossibility come in with the extravagant exaggeration of the numbers of combatants. On that subject see further, Appendix II. § 4.

8. οὕτω . . ἀνδρῶν. Besides the 5,283,220 ἀνδρες there were women of various kinds and eunuchs; see next chapter.

10. Ξέρξης ὁ Δαρείου: the use of the patronymic here is clearly rhetorical, stylistic, and serves to bar extreme inferences regarding source, date of composition, and so on, in other cases more open to dispute; cp. c. 1 *supra*. At the same time it must be remembered that the style would not gain point, there would be nothing rhetorical, in

this use of the patronymic, but that it is an exception to a rule.

187. 1. τοῦ Ξέρξεω στρατεύματος: the article of course with στρατεύματος.

2. σιτοποιῶν, feminine, cp. 3. 150; properly of the grindsters, cp. Thuc. 6. 22 (σιτοποιοῦντες ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων πρὸς μέρος ἡραγασμένους ἐμπίσθου), but the same women could probably bake as well as grind; cp. Thuc. 2. 78. 3 (where the small garrison in Plataea, numbering only 480 men, has 120 γυναῖκες σιτοποιαί). But Hdt. has also the proper word for bakers: ἀροστοί cp. 9. 82, ἡ 1. 51.

παλλακῶν: the παλλακή or παλλακίς is to be distinguished both from the κουρδὴ γυνή and from the mere ἐταῖρα: cp. L. & S. and Hruza, *Polygamie u. Pellikie* (1894). An illustration in 9. 76 would suggest that some at least of these unfortunates were well-born Greeks.

3. εὐνούχων: cp. 8. 105. Their presence implies a harem; but probably only the leading grandees would be thus attended.

οὐδεὶς ἂν εἴποι, bis, can only mean that 'any number I could mention would be received with complete incredulity.'

4. κτηνέων, not usually of beasts of burden; but so absolutely in N.T. *S. Luke* 10. 34.

κυνῶν Ἰνδικῶν: cp. 1. 192. Ktesias, *Indica* § 5, περὶ τῶν κυνῶν τῶν Ἰνδικῶν, οἳ μέγιστοι εἰσιν, ὥς καὶ λέωντι μάχεσθαι: Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* 7. 2. 13 maxima in India gignuntur animalia: indicio sunt canes grandiores ceteris. Cp. Strabo 700,

- 5 τῶν ἐπομένων, οὐδ' ἂν τούτων ὑπὸ πλήθεος οὐδεὶ
ἀριθμόν. ὥστε οὐδέν μοι θῶμα [παρίσταται] πρι
ῤέεθρα τῶν ποταμῶν ἔστι ὦν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ὅκως
ἀντέχρησε θῶμά μοι μυριάσι τοσαύτησι. εὐρίσκω γὰρ
10 μὴδὲν πλέον, ἔνδεκα μυριάδας μεδίμνων τελομένους
ἐκάστη καὶ πρὸς τριηκοσίους τε ἄλλους μεδίμνους κα
κοντα· γυναιξὶ δὲ καὶ εὐνούχοισι καὶ ὑποζυγίοισι
. . . . οὐ λογιζομαι. ἀνδρῶν δὲ ἐουσέων τοσουτέων
κάλλεός τε εἵνεκα καὶ μεγάθεος οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἀξ
15 ἦν αὐτοῦ Ξέρξεω ἔχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος.
- 188 Ὁ δὲ δὴ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἐπέιτε ὀρμηθεὶς

6 θῶμα Stein²: θῶμα Ps, Stein¹ (bis) || παρίσταται ecl. E
σταται B 7 ἔστι ὦν P: ἔστιν ὦν αC: ἔστιν οὖν d: ἐνίωι
8 ἀπέχρησε van H. 10 πλέω B || τελομένους <καὶ ἑξ̄ δεκά
11 τεσσαράκοντα α 13 lacunam indic. Stein³

Pliny 8. 61. 8, for anecdotes illustrative of their prowess. Doubtless they accompanied the army for sporting, not for war-like purposes.

6. ἔστι . . . [παρίσταται]: see c. 118 *supra*; but cp. App. Crit.

προδοῦναι . . . ἔστι ὦν: for a list of the rivers that failed cp. c. 21. The statement here is more modest than the question there—though only saved by the addition of ἔστι ὦν = ἐνίωι. *προδοῦναι* = ἐπέλιπε, cc. 21, 127, *supra*.

8. ἀντέχρησε: cp. c. 127 *supra*.
εὐρίσκω γὰρ συμβαλλόμενος: c. 184 *supra*. There is apparently an error in the calculation, or in the text. There being 48 *χοίνικες* in a *μέδιμνος*, $110,340 \times 48$ = total number of men reckoned, 5,296,320—an excess of 13,100 men. Or again, taking the number of men 5,283,220, and dividing it by 48 to obtain the number of *medimnoi*, the answer is 110,067 *medimnoi* 4 *choinikes*, which is the problem as worked by Hdt. so that his result gives an excess of 272 *medimnoi* 36 *choinikes*. Is this error intelligible, explicable? Schweighauser perceived practically the source of the error: Hdt. did not quite fully work out the sum. 528 myriads of *choinikes* amount to exactly 110,000 *medimnoi*: so far then the first item in Hdt.'s calculation is correct. There remain 3220 men, or rather 'choinikes,' to be reduced to *medimnoi*. This figure divided by 48 gives a quotient of 6 and a fresh dividend of 840, and instead of proceed-

ing further with the sum a final quotient of 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hdt. must have substituted the quotient, and added the preceding quotient. The error being thus revealed, be regarded as correct: Sittler's emendation (cp. does not benefit Hdt.

13. ἀνδρῶν δὲ . . . τὸ κ. markable testimony and Xerxes, at least as far as the 'every inch a king.' No that Hdt. here means the character (*κατ' ἀνδραγ*) Xerxes was unworthy. Still less does he wish to the myriads of men who king. Xerxes looked the a tall and handsome man (than whom 'there was no children of Israel a good from his shoulders and up than any of the people,' cp. 10. 23). There were ever, taller men in the army *supra*), but Xerxes looked 56 *supra*). This remark more favourable strain on regard to Xerxes, but it vent Hdt. from making before and afterwards; c. 8. 115 ff.

14. ἀξιονικότερος: i. q. 26.

188. 1. δὴ resumes t

¹⁰⁰⁰κατέσχε τῆς Μαγνησίνης χώρας ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τὸν μεταξὺ
 Κασθαναίης τε πόλιος ἐόντα καὶ Σηπιάδος ἀκτῆς, αἱ μὲν δὴ
 πρῶται τῶν νεῶν ὀρμεον πρὸς γῆν, ἄλλαι δ' ἐπ' ἐκείνησι ἐπ' ¹⁰⁰⁰
 ἀγκυρέων· ἄτε γὰρ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ ἐόντος οὐ μεγάλου, πρό- 5

188. 4 ὀρμεον B || γῆν B: τῇ γῇ *

after the digression cc. 184-7: 'as I said' (Rawlinson).

ὀρμηθεῖς: cp. ὀρμηθέντες αὐτοί c. 183 *supra*.

ἐπ' αἰας καὶ κατέσχε: the πλοῦς was not accomplished when they reached the αἰγιαλός in question; the tenses are carefully used. For the proper names cp. c. 183 *supra*.

4. πρῶται, 'foremost'; cp. c. 32 *supra*, and Index.

ὀρμεον πρὸς γῆν, 'lay moored close to land'; just below ὀρμέοντο would have no sensible difference of meaning, though these ships were 'moored' and those were 'riding at anchor.' The middle, or passive, form is unusual.

ἐπ' ἐκείνησι ἐπ' ἀγκυρέων together with ἐπὶ ὀκτὸς νέας just below affords a pointed illustration of the uses of the preposition and the cases.

5. ἄτε γὰρ τοῦ . . . οὐ μεγάλου: why is the beach so small? Perhaps merely because the Homeric beach, in the passage (*Il.* 14. 33 ff.) upon which Herodotus has based this description, is so. Evidently not the smallness of the beach, but the tactical disposition of the Persian fleet, kept the ships bunched up in relatively close order. To have formed one line along the miles of Magnesian coast might have proved salvation, when the unforeseen storm burst upon them; but that line would have left the greater portion of the fleet further and further from their objective, Artemision, or Aphetai. The night, according to Hdt. himself, was a perfectly calm one, succeeding a day evidently as calm: the storm was a surprise, a miracle.

πρόκροσσαι: a much debated word, at least since Schweighauser and Reiske started the idea that the word here means κλιμακῶδες, *par échelons*, 'in quincunx,' 'cuneo.' According to their idea the Persian fleet is to be pictured as a huge equilateral triangle, pointed out to sea (ἐς πόντον) in eight rows, each row being one ship less than the previous one nearer shore (how many each or any one row contained is not stated; but 1204

(1207) ships arranged in this fashion would give a base of 154 and an apex of 147). The hypothesis of so strict and elaborate an arrangement is, upon the face of it, improbable, and the word πρόκροσσαι does not carry the meaning. κρόσσαι are projections, projecting stones, (*Il.* 12. 268), which apparently might serve for steps (*ib.* 444), as in *Hdt.* 2. 125 (of the pyramids: courses of stones, projecting certainly one beyond the other); but the word πρόκροσσαι seems to be connected rather with κρόση = κεφαλή (κρόση itself a variant), and to mean 'head-foremost,' or 'projecting' (as in *Hdt.* 4. 152); and of ships, stem-foremost, which may well be its meaning in *Il.* 14. 35. So Portus interpreted it here, "naves quarum proraes obversae erant," and was followed by Wesseling, Larcher, Baehr, and others. He, however, supposed that αἱ πρῶται had their stems to the shore, and that there were nine rows in all. This appears to me to be an error. The first row was moored close to land (probably with ropes to shore), others rode at anchor, but all alike πρόκροσσαι ὀρμέοντο ἐς πόντον, and there were but eight rows in all. If the fleet is supposed to number 1200 (1207) that would give 150 vessels to each row. *Hdt.* has indeed recruited an additional squadron of 120 in Thrace, c. 185 *supra*; but that is a somewhat hypothetical figure, and would not, perhaps, more than replace wear and tear up to this point, even if the figure 1200 were not itself an exaggeration. Taking the fleet at a nominal 1000, there would of course have been (a nominal) 125 in each row, supposing the rows all equal, which they need not have been. The disposition of the fleet would be determined partly by ethnical considerations.

Stein observes that the influence of the Homeric original (*Il.* 14. 33 ff.) is seen not merely in the use of the word πρόκροσσαι, but in its being made of three terminations, while in 4. 152 it is of only two. The smallness of the αἰγιαλός, above noticed, is an equally telltale effect.

υφ' αὐτοῦ
καὶ
ἐστ'

αἰετὰ
μυῖαι
μη ἀσκήσας

κροσσαι ὄρμεον τὸ ἐς πόντον καὶ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ νέας. τὴν εὐφρόνην οὕτω, ἅμα δὲ ὄρθρῳ ἐξ αἰθρίας τε καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ζεσάσης ἐπέπεσέ σφι χειμῶν τε, πολλὸς ἄνεμος ἀπηλιώτης, τὸν δὴ Ἑλλησποντίην κί 10 περὶ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία οἰκημένοι. ὅσοι μὲν νυν αὐ μνον ἔμαθον τὸν ἄνεμον, καὶ τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὄρι ἐφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνασπάσαντες τὰς νέας, καὶ περιῆσαν καὶ αἱ νέες αὐτῶν· ὅσας δὲ τῶν νεῶν ἔλαβε, τὰς μὲν ἐξέφερε πρὸς Ἴπνους καλεομένου

6 ὄρμεον τὸ Cobet, (Kallenberg), Stein²: ὀρμόντο α: ὄ ὄρμεον ἐς van H. 9 πολλὰς Pds: πολλὰς || ἑλλησποντίαν μὲν νυν β: μενούν AB: μὲν οὖν Cd || αὐτῶν om. α 11 οἷ αἱ om. β 14 ἱπνους AB: ἱπνους R: ἱπνοὺς (ὑπνους V?)

6. ταύτην μὲν τὴν εὐφρόνην οὕτω: that is, the night of their arrival, after the long day's pull from Therme. εὐφρόνη, undoubtedly a poetical word, c. 12 *supra*. The acc. of time, or duration; cp. Index. οὕτω is virtually a predicate; cp. l. 11 *infra*. That the whole fleet moved en masse is implied.

7. ἅμα δὲ ὄρθρῳ, 'but with day-break.' ἅμα, prep., as not seldom; cp. 6. 138.

ἐξ αἰθρίας τε καὶ νημερίας, 'out of (after) cloudless and windless weather'; both words are apparently substantives, like ὄρθρος. The adj. αἰθριος is found 2. 25. The adj. νήμερος does not happen to be used by Hdt. With the expression cp. c. 37 *supra*, οὐτ' ἐπιτεφείλω ἐβότων αἰθρίας τε μέλισσα.

8. ζεσάσης: in Homer frequent of literally boiling water, *Il.* 18. 349, 21. 362, *Od.* 10. 360; so too 4. 181 *supra*, γέει ἀμβολάδην. ἐξέζεσε (v.l. ἐξεσε) occurs in a highly metaphorical sense 4. 205 *supra*. The sibilant phrase here is condemned by Longinus, *de Subl.* 43. 1 (ed. Jahn-Vahlen, 1887, p. 63), and well defended by Wesseling, as onomatopoeic.

9. ἀπηλιώτης, 'east,' irrespective of the time of day; with ἄνεμον, 4. 22 *supra*. The word occurs in the same form in Attic, Thuc. 3. 23. 5, and on the Horologe or Tower of the Winds in Athens. On this tower Apeliotes is placed between Kaikias and Euros (the whole order being: Boreas, Kaikias, Apeliotes, Euros, Notos, Liba, Zephyros, Skiron: i.e. N., NE., E., SE., S., SW., W., NW.).

οἱ . . . οἰκημένοι: a point that

might be 'notorious,' or reported to Hdt. (or his Greeks from the fleet, so no need to infer from the personal visit to the 'Hellespontias' is indeed 'Aristotle' as = ἀπηλιώτης Kaikias 973 B; cp. 364 B ap. Hermogenem (Spengel, p. 289) uses it of the wind a (Xen. *Hell.* 1. 6. 35). places the 'Hellespontias' from different quarters (cp. .

10. ὅσοι μὲν is a limitat and this relative clause α ὅσοι, but equivalent to αὐτ below. εἶχε = ἦν, the weal εἶχε. Cp. 6. 116 ὡς πο the genitive.

11. καὶ τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε whose moorings were favour For οὕτω cp. l. 6 *supra*.

οἱ δ' ἐφθησαν: δέ is also with repeated subject; etc. For φθάσω cp. c. 162

13. ὅσας δὲ . . . μεταρσί ο χειμῶν. ὅσας δὲ replies *supra*. μεταρσιος is gene being 'high in air' (cp. 8. 65); here 'on the hi ὑπεραιωθέντες, 6. 116). I of all the ships as hav anchor; but perhaps som out at sea. τουτέων must plied before τὰς μὲν κτλ.

14. ἐξέφερε, 'carried a places are mentioned: Ἰπνὸς Sepias, Meliboia, Kasthan; all of course in 'Magnesia *supra*.

Πηλῖφ, τὰς δὲ ἐς τὸν αἰγυαλόν· αἱ δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν τὴν 15
 Σηπιάδα περιέπιπτον, αἱ δὲ ἐς Μελίβοιαν πόλιν, αἱ δὲ ἐς
 Κασθαναίην ἐξεβράσσοντο· ἦν τε τοῦ χειμῶνος χρήμα ἀφόρη- ^{υ. α. β. α. α. α. α.}
^{α. α. α. α. α. α.} ^{α. α. α. α. α. α.} ^{α. α. α. α. α. α.} ^{α. α. α. α. α. α.} ^{α. α. α. α. α. α.}
 τον. λέγεται δὲ λόγος ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Βορέην ἐκ θεοπροπίου 189 ^{α. α. α. α. α. α.}
 ἐπεκαλέσαντο, ἐλθόντος σφί ἄλλου χρηστηρίου τὸν γαμβρὸν ^{α. α. α. α. α. α.}
 ἐπῆκουρον καλέσασθαι. Βορέης δὲ κατὰ τὸν Ἑλλήνων λόγον

15 περὶ: ἐς B 17 ἐξεβράσσοντο B || τε: δὲ B || <τὸ> τοῦ Cobet,
 Holder, van H. 189. 1 Βορέην: βορῆν et sic passim libri
 3 Βορέης: βορῆς || τῶν B

ἰωνές is an oven or furnace (cp. 5. 92), and the 'Oveus' on Pelion were not perhaps a city or village, but some rocks or cliffs (so Forbiger *op. Bobrik*, and Bursian, *Geogr. v. Griechent.* i. 100). The αἰγυαλός is defined *supra* as extending from Kassthanaia to Sepias. Σηπιάς is the promontory at the eastern end of the Magnesian coast; c. 186 *supra*.

16. περιέπιπτον: cp. 8. 16, but the word does not necessarily denote a disastrous encounter; cp. 8. 94.

Μελίβοια: a place of some commercial and military importance, not situate actually on the shore, but commanding the chief valley, col, and coast between Ossa and Pelion; known to Homer's Catalogue, B 717; cp. Bursian, *Geogr. v. Griechent.* i. 99.

17. Κασθαναίην: cp. c. 183 *supra*.
 ἐξεβράσσοντο: this fervent word is repeated c. 190 *infra*, 'dashed up.'
 χρήμα: cp. 4. 81, 6. 43, etc.

189. 1. Λόγος δὲ λόγος. The formula seems to suggest a doubt, and to be used here of an oral report; cp. φάνης *infra*. It is remarkable that Hdt. sets this story in no relation to the Delphic story, c. 178 *supra*, which is there reported without the least hint of misgiving. Nor does he say that the oracle which 'came' to the Athenians (ἄλλου in contrast to the response in c. 140, or even that in c. 141) is the oracle 'announced' by the Delphians; nor could it be, for the terms are different: τὸν γαμβρὸν ἐπῆκουρον καλέσασθαι this, Ἀνέμοισι εὐχέσθαι κτλ., that. Apparently Hdt. thought that the genuine and true oracle and story; this, an afterthought and fiction. But the reverse is probably the truer view. (1) The Athenian story is based on the precedent of Athos. (2) The terms are more oracular: the Athenians had several sons-in-law, Terens for example (Thuc. 2. 29. 3), or Xouthos (Euripid. *Ion* 57 f.), not to say Apollon

himself (*ibid.* 10 f.), or possibly Ion, or any hero, who had ever led or misled an Attic bride. Thus the Athenian oracle is sure to turn out well! The Delphic is much blunter. (3) The Delphic oracle is compromised by its too obviously apologetic purpose, and by the attitude of Delphi in the war, which was so sorely in need of apology afterwards. (4) If, as seems probable, this is not merely not the Delphic publication mentioned above in c. 178, but not a Delphic oracle at all (rather an utterance of Bakis, 8. 20 etc.), produced and interpreted for the occasion, then it has all the more a 'genuine' air, and the Delphic story all the more appearance of an express reply to this Attic story: Delphic Θεία besting Attic Ὀρεῖθνα. Hdt. was a good friend to Athens (c. 139), but if it came to choosing between Athens and Delphi, he preferred to err with Delphi.

3. κατὰ τὸν Ἑλλήνων λόγον, i.e. according to Greek literature, logography, which had doubtless already dealt with the myth, as poets and artists assuredly had done. Both Aischylos and Sophokles had composed dramas on the theme (cp. Nauck, *Trag. Gr. Frag.*, sub v. Ὀρεῖθνα), but the oldest Attic evidence for the localization and popularity of the story is probably to be found not in literature, but in the vases of archaic style, nine of which are enumerated by Wernicke *op. Pauly-Wissowa*, iii. (1897) 727, and doubtless rightly dated as older than the Persian war (*ibid.* 726), and therefore than the traditional date of the Ilissos foundation recorded below (Rapp *op. Roscher, Lexikon* 810, erroneously dates them all after the Persian war). On the other hand, the supposed representation of the Rape of Oreithyia on the Chest of Kypselos, Pauman. 5. 19. 1 (cp. H. Stuart Jones, *J.H.S.* xiv. (1894) p. 74), must be abandoned; Wernicke *l.c.* Plato, *Phaedr.* 229, indicates the Attic

Compositum

ἀντὶ τοῦ

ἔχει γυναῖκα Ἀττικὴν, Ὀρειθυίην τὴν Ἐρεχθίους.
 5 κῆδος τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς φάτις δρμηται, συμ-
 σφίσι τὸν Βορέην γαμβρὸν εἶναι, ναυλοχέοντες τῆς
 Χαλκίδι ὡς ἔμαθον αὐτόμενον τὸν χειμῶνα ἢ καὶ π
 ἐθύοντό τε καὶ ἐπεκαλέοντο τὸν τε Βορέην καὶ τὴν
 τιμωρῆσαι σφίσι καὶ διαφθεῖραι τῶν βαρβάρων τὰ
 10 καὶ πρότερον περὶ Ἀθων. εἰ μὲν νυν διὰ τε

4 ὠρείθυιαν B (ὦ- R) 5 δρμηται α, Stein²: ὥρμ
 ὀρμέατο RS(VI) 6 σφίσι Stein: σφι || εὐρώπης B
 vult van H. 8 τόν τε: τὸν B 9 σφισι α: σφι B
 || μὲν οὖν B

form of the story (with some variants), and contains the celebrated protest against the ἀγροῖς τις σοφία of attempting to rationalize this or any myth.

4. ἔχε . . τὴν Ἐρεχθίους. In Homer *Il.* 20. 219 ff. Erichthonios, the Trojan, or rather 'Dardanian' king, has a herd of 3000 mares, attended by youthful fillies, of whom Boreas becomes enamoured, and in likeness of a dark-maned steed, the sire of twelve (other) fillies, who could skip over the corn-field without bending the ears, and over the waves without breaking the foam. The Attic mythologists have improved on that, but Oreithyia, 'daughter of Erechtheus' (Poseidon), still betrays her Nereid origin. The etymology of the name is obscure. It can hardly be participial. The similarity of the termination to Θυία (cp. c. 178 *supra*) suggests a *compositum*; but the Θ is rather hard to explain; cp. Roscher, *Lexikon*, 812 f. (ὤριος, ὀριος, night, much less ὀριος (ὄρα), do not seem to have suggested themselves: cp. Ὀρίων). *Etym. Mag.* 823. 43 connects it with ὄρος (and ὄω), "Bergdurchstürmerin." In any case Oreithyia is originally, perhaps, a 'Ross-mäulchen' and very like a Valkyrie (of wind, or wave). ἔχε, has to wife. Βορέης, by the way, is the north-wind, only here expressly personified by Hdt. He never loses his transparently physical character, but he changes a little his point of the compass; cp. Häbler *ap.* Pauly-Wissowa, iii. 721; also c. 188 *supra*.

5. κῆδος: in Homer this word means only 'care, trouble, sorrow, mourning,' as with Hdt. 2. 86, 6. 58 (funeral). But here, as in Thucyd. 2. 29. 3, it is used of a marriage, or marriage-connexion (so too in other Attic writers).

ὡς φάτις δρμηται, sc. λέγεσθαι: cp.

4. 16, 6. 86, and ὀρμήθη wi 3. 56. Cp. also 5. 50 δρμητο λέγειν. (But Stein *solutely: exult.*) φάτις is de refers to oral information; tion, § 10.

6. ναυλοχέοντες . . ἐν τ perhaps 'lying in wait,' c 7. Are the Athenians al (cp. 8. 14)? Or is all t there, cp. c. 183 *supra*? perhaps, have taken the at latter sense, on the strengt story to which he has co self above; but his Ather more probably intended it sense. This offering an made by the Athenians al in the 53 ships guarding Cha

7. ἢ καὶ πρὸ τούτου. been rather late to have storm actually began: at done so, the case could ha adduced (it evidently was answer to prayer.

9. ὡς καὶ πρότερον περ words are part of the Athe not an addition by the a by the Athenian narrator. is authentic, the belief intervention in 492 is t than 480 B.C. The st ignored by Mardonios c. 9 in 6. 43-45 is an intensely (perhaps Hdt. did not kn when he wrote this passag

10. εἰ μὲν νυν . . οὐκ ἔχ was on that account.' δu cative: but so is Βορέη degree. Why this access scepticism? Because (i.) not quite fit in with the I native c. 178 *supra*. (ii.) Ἰ Ἀπηλιώτης or Ἑλλησπον

βαρβάροισι ὀρμέουσι Βορέης ἐπέπεσε, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν· οἱ δ' ὦν Ἀθηναῖοι σφίσι λέγουσι βοηθήσαντα τὸν Βορέην πρότερον καὶ τότε ἐκεῖνα κατεργάσασθαι, καὶ ἱρὸν ἀπελθόντες Βορέω ἰδρύσαντο παρὰ ποταμὸν Ἴλισόν.

Ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ νέας οἱ ἐλαχίστας λέγουσι διαφθαρήναι 190
 τετρακοσιέων οὐκ ἐλάσσονας, ἄνδρας τε ἀναριθμήτους χρημάτων
 τε πλήθος ἀφθονον. ὥστε Ἀμεινοκλῆ τῷ Κρητίνῳ ἀνδρὶ
 Μάγνητι γηοχέοντι περὶ Σηπιάδα μεγάλως ἢ ναυηγίῃ αὐτῇ
 ἐγένετο χρηστή, δς πολλὰ μὲν χρύσεια ποτήρια ὑστέρω χρόνῳ 5
 ἐκβρασσόμενα ἀνείλετο πολλὰ δὲ ἀργύρεα, θησαυροὺς τε τῶν
 Περσέων εὖρε, ἄλλα τε [χρύσεια] ἄφατα χρήματα περιεβάλετο.

11 βορέης α: ὁ βορέης β, Holder, van H. 12 σφίσι Stein: σφι ||
 βοηθήσαντα α: βοθήσαντα van H. || καὶ πρότερον τότε? Stein², van H.
 14 Ἴλισόν van H, Stein²: Ἴλιωσόν 190. 3 ἀμεινοκλῆ α:
 ἀμεινοκλή β || Κρητίνῳ Plutarch. Mor. 664 4 γηοχέοντι Merzdorf,
 Holder || αὐτῇ om. α 6 ἀνείλετο β 7 χρύσεια del. Valckenaer,
 Stein² || ἄφατα om. α || περιεβάλλετο β

the ships. (iii.) There is a doubt as to whether the Athenians began praying before the storm: if not, of course their prayers did not produce it. (iv.) Has Hdt. any doubt that prayers avail? Cp. note to c. 178.

11. of δ' ὦν Ἀθηναῖοι . . λέγουσι: the Attic provenience of the story is now revealed, at the third time of asking (λέγεται λόγος· φάτις ὁμηται). Hdt. has a delicacy and reluctance in discrediting an Attic tradition. δ' ὦν: cp. c. 145 *supra*.

13. ἱρὸν . . Ἴλισόν: cp. Plato, *Phaidr.* 229; Pausanias 1. 19. 5. The cult of Boreas and Oreithyia was perhaps older, as the myth certainly was; perhaps also this very foundation on the Ilisos; but it was at any rate given a new and enlarged significance after this occasion. Cp. notes to c. 178. The 'Ilisos' is not elsewhere named by Hdt. Its course is still to be traced on the map of Attica, but the water is conspicuous by its absence, and a new myth, or miracle, is badly wanted, in that neighbourhood, to restore the *Baumkultus*.

190. 1. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ, *paullo aliter* 6. 114 (Baehr).

of ἐλαχίστας λέγουσι: sc. λέγουσι. 400 was the lowest estimate, according to Hdt. There were higher estimates. He seems to be thinking only of ships of war (*νέας*); cp. next c. *ad init.* Hdt. himself (8. 66) restores the fighting fleet

to integrity, in a way which must discount its original total or its losses on this occasion; though the 200 which were making round Euboia (8. 14) may never have come to land. The destruction of open boats and transports also may have been great, and helps to account for their disappearance from the subsequent narrative; cp. *infra* c. 191.

2. χρημάτων τε πλήθος ἀφθονον, 'abundant quantities of goods, stores' (commodities); *ἀφθ.*, cp. c. 83 *supra*.

3. ὥστε: cp. c. 191 *infra*: the following anecdote is of later composition than the context.

Ἀμεινοκλῆ τῷ Κρητίνῳ: of this Ameinokles, of his father Kretines (cp. c. 165 *supra*), and of his children, we know nothing more than Hdt. has here recorded; Plutarch (*de Hdti. malig.* 80) thinks Hdt. has only brought in the gold galore in order to point the moral of the wretched man's domestic woes—but such 'moralizing' hardly amounts to 'malignity,' except in the eyes of an incurable optimist!

4. γηοχέοντι περὶ Σηπιάδα, 'a landowner in the immediate neighbourhood of Sepias.' γηοχέειν = γηοῦχος (i.e. γαιήοχος) εἶναι: a grandiloquent phrase.

7. ἄφατα χρήματα, 'untold wealth.' περιεβάλετο, 'invested himself with,' was invested with, cp. 8. 8.

191 παιδοφόνος. σιταγωγῶν δὲ ὀλκάδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων [διαφθειρομένων] οὐκ ἐπὶν ἀριθμός. ὥστε δέισαντες οἱ γοὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ μὴ σφί κεκακωμένοισι ἐοῖ Θεσσαλοί, ἔρκος ὑψηλὸν ἐκ τῶν ναυηγίων περιήμερας γὰρ δὴ ἐχείμαζε τρεῖς· τέλος δὲ ἔντομά τε

8 τὰ ἄλλα α || <τοῖσι> εὐρήμασι van H.: sed artic. Plutarchum 191. 1 πλοίων <τῶν> Sitzler 2 μένων del. Stein² || ante ὥστε <ἦν δὲ καὶ τούτων πλείστος ὁ> suppl. idem, lacunam indic. Holder 3 στρατοῦ om. d. van H. || μὴ σφίσι? Stein¹: σφί om. s || κεκακωμένοισι αὐ κεκακωμένῃσιν αὐτοῖσιν V 4 ναυηγίων s: ναυηγίων B:

8. τὰλλα οὐκ εὐτυχῶν, 'in all other respects was ill-starred, though . . '

9. καὶ τοῦτον: like every man, especially the very wealthy or prosperous, he had an *ὀλέθιον κακόν*: cp. c. 152 *supra*. In his case it took the form of a mortality among his children (one of the worst curses; cp. 6. 86 γ). ἀχαρις, a euphemism: cp. c. 36 *supra*.

10. παιδοφόνος. Plutarch apparently understood this to mean that Ameinokles was himself the murderer (τῇ 'Αμεινοκλέους παιδοφονίᾳ'). Stein supports this view by quoting the plagiarism from Dionys. Hal. 3. 21 (of Horatius, who slew his sister) ἀχαρὸν συμφορὰν ἀδελφοκτονίαν. Reiske and Schweighauser take the same view. Larcher and Blakesley deny that Hdt.'s words must necessarily have this meaning, and I agree, but add that 'a misfortune by which a child of his was killed' (Blakesley) would hardly account for Hdt.'s interest in the case: there must have been a more extensive fatality. Had Ameinokles been himself the doer, Hdt. would surely have put the point clearly, and not represented him as passive. If a madman, again, Hdt. would not have shrunk from saying so (cp. 6. 76). In any case we are in the presence of one of those 'domestic tragedies' in which the work of Hdt. is so rich (cp. 3. 50-53, 8. 104-106, 9. 108-113, etc.).

191. 1. ὀλκάδων: not specified in c. 186, but mentioned in c. 25 *supra*. It was on them, and their like, not on the battle-ships, that the losses in this storm really or chiefly fell: it was they which the storm caught μεταρῆας c. 188

supra; for at this stage in they were in the rear of lines, cp. c. 183 *supra*, an been coming on from Therm night.

2. ὥστε. Stein has observed anecdote of Ameinokles (a later insertion, and that it originally followed in its ἀφθονον. Cp. Introduction this use of ὥστε cp. c. 118 α οἱ στρατηγῶν τ. ν. στ. *supra*.

4. οἱ Θεσσαλοί: note their undivided and simple 174 *supra*! The word is perhaps in a narrow sense;

περιβάλλοντο, in a strict sense. The recurrence of especially with a change confirms the view that the Ameinokles above is an insertion such inelegancies are not with Hdt. Cp. c. 190 l. 7.

5. ἡμέρας γὰρ δὴ ἐχείμαζε ὁ θεός, or perhaps in a purely construction. χεῖμαζε in sense 8. 133 (following τὸ χεῖμα). The 'three days' are not merely conventions be inferred from Aristot. P 941a) but an important conscious synchronism, taking place in the Diary of Thermopylai; cp. Appendix

ἔντομα ποιούντες: cp. terminology is proper to the Dead, the propitiation the Wind; cp. c. 178 *supra*.

καὶ καταείδοντες γόησι οἱ Μάγοι τῷ ἀνέμῳ, πρὸς τε τούτοις
καὶ τῇ Θέτι καὶ τῇσι Νηρηίσι θύοντες, ἔπαυσαν τετάρτη
ἡμέρῃ, ἢ ἄλλως κως αὐτὸς ἐθέλων ἐκόπασε. τῇ δὲ Θέτι ἔθουν *lull.*
πυθόμενοι παρὰ τῶν Ἰώνων τὸν λόγον, ὥς ἐκ τοῦ χώρου
τούτου ἀρπασθείη ὑπὸ Πηλέος, εἴη τε ἅπασα ἡ ἀκτὴ ἡ 10
Σηπιδᾶς ἐκείνης τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Νηρηίδων.

6 γόησι codd. (γόησιν Cd): γόησι s: γοῆσι Bekker: γοητήγισι vel
χοῆσι Reiske: γόοισι Wesseling: βοῆσι Madvig, Holder, van H.: ἐπώδῃσι? *Stein*⁵: mihi quidem aut γόησι aut οἱ Μάγοι ut glossema tollend. vid. ||
τῷ ἀνέμῳ οἱ Μάγοι B || τε: δὲ B 11 ἄλλων codd., Holder, van H.

6. καταείδοντες γόησι has been a crux to the commentators, variously rendered or removed. So "laying the wind by means of chants of sorcerers," Blakesley; "charming them with the help of conjurors" (!) Rawlinson; γόησι 'per praestigiatores' is a rendering strongly condemned by Baehr on three grounds: (i.) Hdt. would hardly use a simple dative for that; (ii.) still less, with another dative, τῷ ἀνέμῳ; (iii.) γόησι 2. 33, 4. 105 comes to much the same as μάγος. He therefore reads γοῆσι 'incantationibus'; Wesseling preferred γόοισι 'sacro ululatu'! Reiske suggested χοῆσι, which would fit in exquisitely with ἔντομα, and with the necromancy of the Winds (cp. c. 178 *supra*), but hardly suits *δείδοντες* or *καταείδοντες*. Madvig's βοῆσι endorsed by Holder sounds comic. Stein suggests ἐπώδῃσι, but the reading is not strong, and the *corruptela* remote. I venture to suggest that we are in presence of a gloss: either οἱ Μάγοι is the gloss (the subject being found in οἱ στρατηγοί), or γόησι is itself the gloss, the glossator having written it in the ethical dative, for the benefit of experts or dupes. (Van Herwerden seems to incline to this opinion.)

τῷ ἀνέμῳ: sc. τῷ Ἀπηνιῶτι or Ἑλλησποντιῇ (c. 188). The construction is not regular, verbs compounded with κατα- taking as a rule the accusative or genitive of the remoter object; but the following cases are more or less parallel: καταγέλασαι ἡμῖν c. 9 *supra*; οὐ παρέντι κατηγορέων c. 10 *supra*; τοῖσι μὲν κατεκρίτο θάνατος c. 148 *supra*; δειδεα κατιόντα ἀνθρώπῳ c. 160 *supra*; κατηγέσθαι with dat. cc. 183 *supra*, 215 *infra*; τοῖσι κατεδόκειν 9. 99: cp. also τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοις κατέσκηψε c. 137 *supra*; κατὰ . . κέχυνται δρόφοις c. 140 *supra*, ap. *orat.* Also τῷ ἡλίῳ καταρῶνται 4. 184, τῇ μητρὶ κατικέτευε 6. 68, etc.

The 'ethical' dat. will perhaps account for some cases.

7. τῇ Θέτι καὶ τῇσι Νηρηίσι, as to gods (θεῶντες). The reason for this *θωπή* is given just below: they learned from 'the Ionians' that Thetis was an enchorial divinity, and that they were on the scene of her abduction by Peleus (ἐκ τοῦ χώρου τούτου predicative). That is a λόγος to Hdt. as much as the story of the storm itself. By 'the Ionians' Hdt. probably means the Ionians on the fleet (and not Dorians, or 'Aiolians,' who might have been the best authorities of all). With Thetis, Peleus, the Nereides, we step within the circle of Homeric, or Homero-Hesiodic theogony (cp. 2. 53). Thetis in Homer is a goddess united to a mortal Peleus, and the *Mater dolorosa* of Achilles; but the union does not appear there to have been effected by ἀρπαγή: Hera sanctions it, and the gods all attend the wedding-feast, *Il.* 24. 59 ff. Was the story told by the 'Ionians' to the Persians different in that respect (and more like the myth of Boreas and Oreithyia)? The Nereids, if not Thetis herself, seem to represent the calmer and more gracious aspects of the sea. On the Homeric points see Buchholz, *Hom. Realien* iii.² 246-56.

8. ἡ ἄλλως κως αὐτὸς ἐθέλων ἐκόπασε. As the Greeks had been praying to the Winds to intervene in their favour (c. 178 *supra*), Hdt. only means to express a doubt as to the efficacy of the Persian sacrifices and incantations, and on this occasion. There is nothing naturalistic, or scientific, in his scepticism, for in the very expression of it he manifests an intensely anthropomorphic idea of the natural phenomenon (αὐτὸς ἐθέλων). Longinus, *l.c.* c. 188 *supra*, censured the use of the word ἐκόπασε. Cp. *S. Matih.* 14. 32.

10. εἴη τε κτλ., 'was (the property,

- 192 Ὁ μὲν δὴ τετάρτη ἡμέρῃ ἐπέπαντο, τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλ
ἡμεροσκόποι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων τῶν Εὐβοϊκῶν καταδρ
δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ, ἀπ' ἧς ὁ χειμὼν ὁ πρῶτος ἐγένετο, ἐο

192. 3 ὁ πρῶτος: πρῶτος unus Paria. (1635): πρῶτον z, van

haunt, etc.) of that goddess and her sister Nereids.' Cp. *Il.* 18. 35 ff., where their dwelling is in a cave under the sea, *παρὰ παρπὶ γέροντι*: cp. 1. 357 ff., which, however, need hardly be located 'half-way 'twixt Samos and Imbros' on the strength of 24. 77 ff., nor, in any case, prevent the dedication of *Sepias* to the said divinities.

192. 1. 8 μὲν δὴ τετάρτη ἡμέρῃ ἐπέπαντο: sc. ὁ χειμὼν. It lasted three days and three nights, and by the fourth day it had come to an end, i.e. it ceased in the course of the third night. But perhaps the pluperfect has not so precise a temporal intention, but merely denotes that on the fourth day the storm was quite over and a thing of the past.

τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλλήσιν: the scene shifts to the Greek fleet. Hdt. does not say where the Greek fleet was, but it was plainly not at Artemision. As far as this passage is concerned it might have shifted down channel, or just rounded the NW. point of Euboea (Cape *Lithada*) to be in shelter from the storm. True, in c. 183 *supra* the Greek fleet has retired to Chalkis in sheer terror, not of the storm, but of the appearance of the first Persian ships; but that record is in itself absurd, and that passage is an afterthought, and an insertion (*me iudice*); see notes *ad l.* In fact the Greek fleet had probably retired before the storm, but certainly not to Chalkis: no less certainly was there a squadron at Chalkis; and Hdt.'s errors apparently arise from a confusion between the movements of the main fleet and those of this rear squadron.

οἱ ἡμεροσκόποι: cp. c. 183, where they had been left *περὶ τὰ ὑψηλὰ τῆς Εὐβοίης*. If the whole fleet was at Chalkis, and these scouts were posted where they could see *πάντα τὰ γενόμενα περὶ τὴν ναυγίην*, they would have had a fine run down ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων τῶν Εὐβοϊκῶν.

3. δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ ἀπ' ἧς ὁ χειμὼν ὁ πρῶτος . . ., 'on the day after the first storm took place.' The expression is remarkable: for what is 'the first storm'? The storm just described, cc.

188-91, must surely be 'the first' but it lasted three days and three nights, and what then would be 'the first storm'? Does *ἐγένετο* mean 'began' and is 'the first storm' an abbreviation of 'the first day's storm'? In which case the first day here mentioned would be the second day of the storm, might as well have said so clear. Herwerden's reading clears that but creates an absurdity, for the Greek fleet return to Artemision before the storm, which lasted three days and three nights, was over? i.e. the fourth day, which is indeed the first day of the storm? *ἡμέρῃ ἀπ' ἧς ὁ χειμὼν ὁ πρῶτος ἐγένετο* 'the first storm' means—as Herwerden means, as it perfectly mean, 'had taken place'—'ended,' except that it ended the first night. What then would be the second storm? Why, the storm described in 8. 12-14, which according to Hdt., on the night of the first day's fighting of Artemision (and not on the night of the first day of the three days' storm).

The story of the naval operations of Bk. 8 appears to be from a source to that from which the story of Bk. 7 is derived; but Hdt. has to harmonize them, and one of his attempts perhaps was to connect the two storms, where in reality there were two.

Cp. further, Appendix V. *ἐσημαίνον πάντα τὰ γενόμενα τὴν ναυγίην*: the verb *σημαίνειν* means implies material signification of any kind, and *σημαίνειν* means simply 'signified.' If the scouts reported that the storm must have been over, the storm had lasted three days, the storm could only have been brought to an end on the fourth day—the storm was all over.

If this news was brought to the ships at Chalkis, then it was of the wreck of the 200 Persian ships brought to the commanders

πάντα τὰ γενόμενα περὶ τὴν ναυηγίην. οἱ δὲ ὡς ἐπύθοντο, Ποσειδέωνι σωτήρι εὐξάμενοι καὶ σπονδὰς προχέαντες τὴν 5 ταχίστην ὀπίσω ἠπείγοντο ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, ἐλπίσαντες ὅλγας τινὰς σφί ἀντιξοῦς ἔσεσθαι νέας. οἱ μὲν δὴ τὸ 193 δεύτερον ἐλθόντες περὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον ἐναυλόχουν, Ποσειδέωνος

4 περὶ τὴν ναυηγίην suspecta habeo
Stein¹: τινὰς σφίσι van H. || ἀντίξους α

7 τινὰς om. α: σφίσι?
193. 2 ἐναυμάχουν β

Attic ships, which they in turn reported to the Greeks at Artemision (probably); cp. 8. 14. If it is the news of the disaster to the Persian fleet and transports (?) at Sepias-Kasthansia, still it will only have reached the Greeks, not of course at Chalkis, possibly at Aidespea, after the storm was over.

5. Ποσειδέωνι σωτήρι εὐξάμενοι καὶ σπονδὰς προχέαντες: what of the *Ἀρεμοί*, to which, according to the Delphic legend in c. 178 *supra*, they had been bidden to pray? This record seems further to discredit that story. The *εὐχαί* and the *σπονδαί* are all for Poseidon (neither do the Athenians yet realize that their saviour was their son-in-law, nor do the rest think of worshipping the Winds: this cult, indeed, was a Delphian one, c. 178 *supra*). *πο-*, 'forth': for such *πρόχους* cp. 1. 160.

τὴν ταχίστην . . ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον. They had abandoned Artemision (in consequence of the storm?), and now return—the storm being over. If the storm lasted three days, it would be on the fourth day that the re-occupation of Artemision took place. If they returned before the fourth day, then the storm did not last three days.

7. ἀντιξοῦς: cp. cc. 49, 150 *supra*: what they expected (*ἐπιμένοντες*) or thought to find must be rather matter of opinion; but what reason had they to expect any opponents to their station at Artemision, unless the Persian fleet had already rounded Sepias? Or is the *ἔσεσθαι* in a more remote future?

193. 1. τὸ δεύτερον ἐλθόντες: where is the first arrival on record? In c. 175 the resolution to occupy Artemision has been formed; in c. 177 (the 'barbarians' being already in Pieria) the start for Artemision has been narrated; in c. 183 the Hellenes are found in laager at Artemision (ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ στρατοπεδεύοντες), but only in a very suspicious passage, in which an impossible flight for an absurd reason has been

alleged against them, and which has the appearance of an insertion: nowhere is the first actual arrival at Artemision chronicled. Yet here 'the second' advent is elaborately recorded, *ἠπειγόντες ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, τὸ δεύτερον ἐλθόντες* κτλ. Was there any retreat at all from Artemision? Why should the Greeks have done more, in order to avoid the fury of the storm, than draw up their ships on shore? They doubtless had a laager on shore. When the storm abated they would launch the ships again: perhaps the *ναυλόχουν* (cp. c. 189) implies that the ships are afloat.

2. Ποσειδέωνος σωτήρος . . νομίζοντες: this is a very curious and gloss-like remark, standing where it does: *νομίζοντες* does not really apply to the same persons as *ἐλθόντες*, nor to the same date as *ἐναυλόχουν*. The religious service in honour of Poseidon has been recorded, and apparently was celebrated elsewhere than at Artemision, and before their return thither: their return to Artemision, and their occupation or re-occupation of the station there is then recorded: next, these words are added *à propos* of the prayers and libations to Poseidon (at Chalkis?). The shift of scene, the lapse of time, the change of persons, the then and the now, throw the gloss out of gear. Its occurrence here would be less unnatural if the whole scene had really been laid at Artemision, and the Greeks had never quitted it (but simply drawn up their ships). The remark may be from the writer's own hand, perhaps a later insertion, but it is very clumsily made.

An actual cult of Poseidon *Σωτήρ* does not appear to be here asserted, but only a customary title, ascribed to this occasion, though just before worship is recorded. Even the title is not otherwise attested, for Hom. *Ἡγμ.* 22 can hardly be regarded as in point (*διχθά τοι, Ἐννοσίγαιε, θεοὶ τιμὴν ἐδόσαντο | ἱππῶν τε δμητῆρ' ἔμεναι, σωτήρὰ τε νηῶν*).

σωτήρης ἐπωνυμίην ἀπὸ τούτου ἔτι καὶ ἐς τότε ν
οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι, ὥς ἐπαύσατό τε ὁ ἄνεμος καὶ
5 ἔστρωτο, κατασπᾶσαντες τὰς νέας ἔπλεον παρὰ τὴν
κάμψαντες δὲ τὴν ἄκρην τῆς Μαγνησίης ἰθὲαν ἔπλει
κόλπον τὸν ἐπὶ Παγασέων φέροντα. ἔστι δὲ χῶρις
κόλπω τούτῳ τῆς Μαγνησίης, ἔνθα λέγεται τὸν

5 παρὰ . . ἔπλεον om. R

6 ἰθίαν: ἰθειάν codd.

8

There seems nothing very striking in the survival of the title *ἔτι καὶ ἐς τότε*, if by those words was merely meant the date of Hdt.'s composition, whether of the first or second hand. Centuries afterwards it would have been worth a glossator's while to mark it.

4. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι: the scene shifts back again to the Persian side, after the brief digression or excursus into the Greek naval camp, c. 192. Hdt. is equally at home on both sides (cp. Thuc. 5. 26. 5), and this alternation is part of his regular method.

ὥς ἐπαύσατό τε . . καὶ . . ἔστρωτο: an illustration of the indifference of the tenses; for the stilling of the waves certainly did not precede the cesser of the wind, nor could Hdt. mean that (cp. c. 16 *supra*). But was the sea smooth by the fourth day?

5. κατασπᾶσαντες: cp. c. 188 *supra* ὅσοι μὲν νῦν . . οἱ δ' ἐφθόσαν τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνασπᾶσαντες τὰς νέας. According to this, many of the Persian ships must have been drawn up on shore, for Hdt. seems to regard all the νέας here in motion as having been so saved.

παρὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν: why is this, apparently so self-evident a point, specified, unless there were, or had been, some ships commissioned to take a different route? cp. 8. 7 *ἔξωθεν Σκιᾶθου*. But cp. also *ἐξαναχθεῖσαι* c. 194 *infra*.

6. τὴν ἄκρην τῆς Μαγνησίης can hardly be simply the Σηπιάς ἀκτὴ. But are we justified in crediting Hdt. with an accurate knowledge of the peculiar formation of the coast in that region, and in particular with a clear and correct conception of the inner landscape of the gulf of Volo? What evidence is there that Hdt., e.g., was aware how the coast lay from Sepias to Aphetae, or even knew of the existence of the peculiar promontory which extends SW. from Magnesia and forms the lower side of the Pagassian gulf, separating it from the Euboian channel? Hdt. appears to

think that the king's fleet, Magnesian ἀκρὴ and sailed the gulf leading towards Pa Aphetai was probably a gulf, although Hdt. distinguishes it inside. (Cp. note *infra* 3. 13. 16 distinguishes Magnesian ἀκρὰ, but this does us beyond Hdt. except that, mentions also Αἰδώντιον, we can the Magnesian promontory point on the E. (east) as the gulf of Volo (Cape Kavul Trikeri).

Hdt. does not take the Pagasai; but as he takes the Magnesian promontory leading towards Pagasai, be to Aphetai, we may fairly say he conceived the Pagassian gulf further east than is the case and if we are to maintain the in his case, between C. Magnesian Aiantion, the former might identified with Cape Anaph prominent projection on the of Magnesia (not far from Ol

7. Παγασίων: not elsewhere by Hdt., who here cannot locate it clearly, except at the gulf, which leads to it while putting the Μαγνησία 'Pelagiotis' puts Pagasai in — 3. 13. 16, 17. (But Ptolemy recognize any district of Strabo 436 (*locus classicus*) reckon Pagasai to 'Magnesia' haps Magnesia itself to Pelasgi puts it 90 stades from Pharsalos it is the port) and 20 fr Skylax, *Periplus* 64, 65, reckons under Θερραλία and Iolkos ἡμετέρας, which amounts to the Pagasai is not a 'Magnesian' considerable remains in the neighbourhood of Volo have been identified the exact site (Leake, *N. G.*

8. λέγονται τὸν Ἡρακλῆα: literary reference, be it to p

καταλειφθῆναι ὑπὸ Ἰήσονός τε καὶ τῶν συνεταίρων ἐκ τῆς Ἀργούς ἐπ' ὕδωρ πεμφθέντα, εὐτ' ἐπὶ τὸ κῶας ἔπλεον ἐς 10 Αἴαν τὴν Κολχίδα· ἐνθεύτεν γὰρ ἔμελλον ὑδρευσάμενοι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήσειν. ἐπὶ τούτου δὲ τῷ χώρῳ οὖνομα γέγονε Ἀφεταί. ἐν τούτῳ ὦν ὄρμον οἱ Ξέρξεω ἐποιοῦντο.

Πεντεκαίδεκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν τουτέων ἐτυχόν τε ὑσταται 194 πολλὸν ἐξαναχθεῖσαι, καὶ κῶας κατείδον τὰς ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νέας. ἔδοξάν τε δὴ τὰς σφετέρας εἶναι οἱ

9 εταίρων ἀν συνερετῶν? van H.
τὴν αἴαν B || τὴν κολχίδα om. B
λέγεται RS(V) 194. 3 δὴ om. α

10 κῶας B: κῶας C 11
12 ἀπήσειν Dindorf || γέγονε:

prose, or both. Hdt. is the oldest authority we have on the desertion or marooning of Herakles by the Argonautai; but Pherekydes (of Leros? cp. Schaefer, *Abriß der Quellenkunde*,³ § 15, p. 15) may have been Hdt.'s authority for the story; cp. Müller, *F.H.G.* i. 83 (Pherecyd. fr. 67) = Apollod. 1. 9. 19 *Φερεκύδης αὐτὸν ἐν Ἀφείταις τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἀπολειφθῆναι λέγει, τῆς Ἀργούσ φθιγγαμένης μὴ δύνασθαι φέρειν τὸ τούτου βάρος*. Hdt. gives no reason: perhaps he draws the line at talking ships. According to the later, or prevalent, version, Herakles was left behind in Mysia, having gone to look for Hylas, who had been sent for water: Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1276 ff. Hdt. is acquainted with the Argonaut legend in a highly developed form; cp. 4. 179, where Jason and the Argo appear in Libya; cp. also 1. 2, where (Argo) appears as a *μακρὴ νηὶς*, *Αἶα ἡ Κολχίς* is located on the Phasia, and *Μῆδελή* the king's daughter is named, though the *κῶας* is not there mentioned. Cp. also c. 197 *infra*.

12. *ἐπὶ τούτου* . . . Ἀφεταί: Hdt. endorses the view connecting the place-name with the circumstance that the Argonautai were about to start (*ἀφίεναι τὴν ναῦν*), as though the name had been given by anticipation (*ἔμελλον ἀφήσειν*). (Did no one suggest that the *ἀφesis* was the dismissal, or discharge, or desertion of Herakles?) The etymology may be correct; cp. the *ἀφesis* in the Stadion or Hippodrome (*ἡ ἀφesis τῶν ἵππων* Pausan. 6. 20. 10); cp. Reisch *sub v.* Pauly-Wissowa i. 2715; and our 'Start' (in the channel): the connexion with Jason and the Argo being, of course, mythical. Hdt. obviously avoids the Ionic *ἀπήσειν* in order not to spoil the

point; the etymology therefore is not of 'Ionian' origin.

13. *ἐν τούτῳ* . . . ἐποιοῦντο: Hdt. distinctly places Aphetai (a) *ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ*, (b) *τῆς Μαγνησίης*. So Steph. B. *κόλις τῆς Μαγνησίης Ἑλλάνικος (sic)* . . . *καίτοι δὲ ἐν τῷ Παγασητικῷ κόλπῳ*. Strabo 436 goes too far in putting it near (πλησίον) Pagasai, but it can hardly be placed quite outside in the Trikeri channel. It is probably east of Aiantion, but perhaps not so far east as is represented on Kiepert's last map (*Formas* xv.). As the promontory Poseideion marks the entrance to the gulf, Aphetai might be E. of Aiantion, and yet *ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ*. Such a position would be eminently fitted for the 'Start.' Lolling *op. Müller, Handbuch* iii. 147, actually identifies Aphetai with the shore of the deep indentation, or bay, between the promontory of Poseideion and Pteleon, that is, to the left as you enter the gulf of Volo: such a site is certainly not *τῆς Μαγνησίης*.

ὄρμον might be taken to imply that the ships were not beached; cp. c. 188 *supra* τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμου.

194. 2. *ἐξαναχθεῖσαι*: 'longiusinaltum evectae,' 6. 98, 8. 84, Baehr: the others had rowed *παρὰ τὴν ἡπειρον*, c. 193 *supra*.

3. οἱ βάρβαροι: Hdt. would perhaps have used the word in this connexion even if the ships had been manned by Greeks. It is not clear whether Sandokes commanded a ship or ships from Kyme, but there was one ship from Paphos, and at least one from Karia, among the fifteen. The squadron of Sandokes appears to have been rather a scratch lot. Perhaps it was composed of just the ships which happened, for one reason or other, to have been the last to

βάρβαροι καὶ πλείοντες ἐσέπεσον ἐς τοὺς πολεμ
 5 ἐστρατήγας ὁ ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς Αἰολίδος ὑπαρχος ὁ
 Θασασιῶν, τὸν δὴ πρότερον τούτων βασιλεὺς Δ
 αἰτὴ τοιγῆδε λαβὼν ἀνεσταύρωσε· ἐὼν τῶν βασιλ
 στέων ὁ Σανδώκης ἐπὶ χρήμασι ἄδικον δίκη
 ἀνακρεμασθέντος ὦν αὐτοῦ, λογιζόμενος ὁ Δαρεῖ
 10 πλέω ἀγαθὰ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων πεποιημένα ἐς

4 ἔπεσον B, Holder, van H.: ἔπεσον ds 5 ὁ (ante
 6 δὴ: δὲ B 7 ἀνεσταύρωσε, ἐόντα τῶν βασιλῆων δικαστί
 vulg. 8 ὅτι ὁ α || ὁ Σανδώκης secl. van H., Holder
 om. α

put to sea; and Sandokes, happening to be a Persian, or the senior officer on board, was treated as στρατηγός. His στρατηγία is of a quite subordinate and, perhaps, occasional character: we cannot infer that the fleet had been re-arranged in squadrons of fifteen ships, of mixed origin, under Persian strategoi!

4. τῶν ἐστρατῆγας: the sentence is a little irregular, τῶν referring not to πολεμίους but to αὐτοὺς βάρβαροι or even to the πεντεκαίδεκα (vées). It may be taken as demonstrative rather than as relative. Perhaps the whole passage from τῶν down to διαφυγῶν ἔσσεσθαι was not originally in this pericope: that would account, *inter alia*, for there being here no explanatory note on the office of 'Royal Judge.' Such a note occurs in 3. 31. The βασιλῆες δικασταί are also, however, previously mentioned in 3. 14. The insertion of the note may be due to difference of source or relative importance of occasion; but in any case the absence of the explanation here would be fully covered by the supposition that this anecdote of Darius was a late insertion. Cp. Introduction, § 9.

5. ὁ ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς Αἰολίδος ὑπαρχος: the title ὑπαρχος is certainly used of 'Satraps': e.g. of Oroites 3. 120, of Mitrobates 3. 126, of Aryandes 4. 166, Artaphrenes 5. 25, etc., but it is also used of any lieutenant, or under-governor; so in Thuc. 8. 16. 3 ὦν ἤρχε Στάγης ὑπαρχος Τισσαφέρνης. Xenophon's account of Mania (*Hellenics* 3. 1. 10 ff.) especially illustrates the point. Her husband Zenis, of Dardanos, had been 'satrap' of 'Aiolis': she applies to Pharnabazos, on the death of her husband, to be made 'satrap' in his room, and Pharnabazos, himself the 'satrap' in Daskyleion, decided τὴν

γυναῖκα στρατεύειν. I governed the district, and gratitude to Pharnabazos b ὅπῃ ἐκείνους εἰς τὴν χώραν πολὺ πάντων τῶν ὑπάρχων ἤδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν. 'He quite accurate in speaking of Aiolis,' but Sandokes much the same position that occupied by Mania in governor of Aiolis, under Phrygia, and resident in I Σανδώκης ὁ Θασασιῶν known of Thamasios, or T has a Greek-looking name (could it be connected with nor of Sandokes himself, here recorded. There seen several anecdotes current Royal Justices of Persia: more grisly illustration King's care for judicial punishment of Kambyzes in 5. 25. The are also illustrative of methods of Kambyzes and

6. πρότερον τούτων: a fluens note of time in the perhaps it has come over, anecdote, from the source, which may have referred to some

7. ἀνεσταύρωσε: crucifixion at the stake, was orientaliam; cp. c. 33 s 6. 30, Thuc. 1. 110. 3, a lingering and terrible death τῶν βασιλῆων δικαστί position explained 3. 31.

5. 25. The fact that it for granted does not suppose a pothesis of the prior c Bks. 7-9 (Introduction, §§ be reconciled therewith; s

10. οἶκον τὸν βασιλικόν By Persian law, according to

βασιλίων· εὐρὼν δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Δαρείος, καὶ γνοὺς ὡς ταχύτερα αὐτὸς ἢ σοφώτερα ἐργασμένος εἴη, ἔλυσε. βασιλέα μὲν δὴ Δαρείον οὕτω διαφυγὼν μὴ ἀπολέσθαι περιῆν, τότε δὲ ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καταπλώσας ἔμελλε οὐ τὸ δεύτερον διαφυγὼν <περι>έσεσθαι· ὡς γὰρ σφέας εἶδον προσπλέοντας οἱ Ἕλληνες, 15 μαθόντες αὐτῶν τὴν γινομένην ἀμαρτάδα, ἐπαναχθέντες εὐπετέως σφέας εἶδον. ἐν τούτων μὴ Ἀρίδωλις πλέων ἦλω, τύραννος 195 Ἀλαβάνδων τῶν ἐν Καρίῃ, ἐν ἐτέρῃ δὲ ὁ Πάφιος στρατηγὸς Πενθύλος ὁ Δημονόου, ὃς ἦγε μὲν δυνάδεκα νέας ἐκ Πάφου,

11 ὁ Δαρείος secl. van H. 12 ἐργασμένος α || δὴ om. B 13 Δαρείον secl. van H. 15 περιέσεσθαι Reiske, (Naber), van H., Stein³: ἔσεσθαι Stein¹²: ἦδεσθαι Madvig: ἀθῶος ἔσεσθαι Cobet 195. 1 ἄρδωλις B 2 ὁ Πάφιος στρατηγὸς abesse aut ὁ Παφίων στρατηγὸς vult van H.: eadem haec aut ὁ Πάφιος scribend. cena. Kallenberg

a λογισμός of this kind was in order. οἱ is perhaps rather ethical dative than of agency (=ὅτι αὐτοῦ Stein).

11. ταχύτερα αὐτὸς ἢ σοφώτερα: the αὐτὸς would not have been necessary if the sentence had happened to run: *ἔγνω ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα ἐργασμένος*. The double comparative is of course idiomatic; cp. Madvig § 93.

12. ἐργασμένος εἴη is middle (as from *ἐργάζεσθαι*); optative, as representing the mind of Darius, not presenting the opinion of the historian, or the mere matter of fact; pluperfect, but with a continuance of the state, or aspect of the action (εἴη), so long as the man was left on the piling. (Cp. App. Crit.)

14. ἔμελλε οὐ τὸ δεύτερον διαφυγὼν <περι>έσεσθαι: the emendation has destroyed a curiosity in the use of substantive verb and aorist participle. Materially, on Herodotean principles, it was too much to expect that any man should have two such escapes. But cp. App. Crit.

15. ὡς γὰρ: in this sentence σφέας, αὐτῶν, and the second σφέας must surely all refer to the same antecedent, which must, strictly speaking, be οἱ βάρβαροι away up in l. 3 as the masculine προσπλέοντας requires. The observation supports the view that the anecdote just told is an interpolation.

16. ἀμαρτία is an Ionian form, not differing apparently in sense from ἀμαρτία (8. 140). Cp. ἀμαρτημα just above.

195. 1. ἐν τούτων μὴ: sc. τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα νεῶν c. 194 ad init.

Ἀρίδωλις . . . τύραννος Ἀλαβάνδων

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τ. ἐν K. Of Aridolis nothing is known, but he bears presumably a native name, and is dynast in a Karian city of importance. His fate has a natural interest for the Halikarnassian. Of the identity and site of Alabanda (= *Arab-hissar*) there is no doubt. Cp. Sir C. Wilson's *Asia Minor* (Murray's *Hdbk.*), Route 39, p. 116. The ruins cover an area 1 mile long, ½ mile wide: all the walls are of granite. Strabo 660-1 describes the site. It is up the valley of the Marsyas (8 hours from *Aidin*): in fact in the territory, which was the scene of some fighting in the Ionian revolt (5. 118), though Alabanda is not mentioned in that connexion. Steph. B. *sub v.* says the name is Karian, meaning 'Horse-victory' (ala-banda). The hero Alabandos (*Ἰαπώνιος*) was devoutly worshipped there in the days of Cicero (*de nat. Deor.* 3. 50); but that did not apparently lead the inhabitants to pay their debts promptly (Cic. *ad F.* 13. 56). They had the reputation of being rich and luxurious (cp. Strabo, Steph. B.). Does Hdt. mean by τῶν ἐν Καρίῃ that there was more than one city of the name? Cp. 8. 136.

3. Πενθύλος ὁ Δημονόου: both sire and son have thoroughly Greek names, but are unknown to fame. The form Πενθίλος is more common. Hdt. nowhere else expressly refers to Paphos. Strabo 683 distinguishes Παλαίπαφος, ten stades distant from the sea, and containing ἱερὸν ἀρχαίων τῆς Παφίας Ἀφροδίτης, from Πάφος κτίσμα Ἀγαπήνορος, a city, 60 stades distant, with a good harbour.

U

ἀποβαλὼν δὲ σφέων τὰς ἑνδεκα τῷ χειμῶνι τῷ
 5 κατὰ Σηπιάδα, μὴ τῇ περιγενομένη καταπλέων ἐπ' ἰ-
 ἥλω. τούτους οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐξιστορήσαντες τὰ
 πυθέσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Ξέρξεω στρατιῆς, ἀποπέμπουσι
 ἐς τὸν Κορινθίων ἰσθμόν.

196 Ὁ μὲν δὴ ναυτικὸς ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων στρα-
 τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα νεῶν τῶν εἶπον Σανδώκεα σι-
 ἀπίκοντο ἐς Ἀφετάς. Ξέρξης δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς πορ-
 Θεσσαλίας καὶ Ἀχαιῆς ἐσβεβληκῶς ἦν καὶ δὴ

6 α β || ἡβούλοντο α
 νεῶν om. α: νηῶν ut passim z
 4 ἀχαιῆς R || δὴ om. C

196. 1 ὁ del. Schaefer, van
 3 ἀπίκετο Hdt, Hold

Pausan. 8. 5. 2 tells the story of its foundation by the Arkadian leader, on which connexion cp. c. 90 *supra*.

ἦγε, 'was leader of . . .'; the loss of eleven-twelfths of his squadron suggests that perhaps the Greek contingents suffered more heavily than the Phoenician in 'the storm off Sepias' (cc. 188 ff.).

6. ἐξιστορήσαντες: how much of these inquiries made its way into the general tradition of the war! The Paphian would be apt to give a very highly coloured account of the storm. Could the Greeks have learnt the exact composition and leading of the Persian fleet from these captives! and been assured of the plan of joint action between army and fleet! perhaps have learnt of the despatch of the squadron round Euboea (8. 7)! The construction is regular (ἐξιστ. τινά τι). Suidas must have thought there was something peculiar in the word, as he has a gloss on it; but the use of ἀπό is peculiar.

8. τὸν Κορινθίων ἰσθμόν. Why is Κορινθίων added! The Isthmos has been mentioned *supra*, cc. 139, 172, 173, 175, 177, without any such qualification or description. Each of those notices occurs in passages which on other grounds have been recognized as of later composition and insertion. If they were away, this would be the first mention of the Isthmus in these Books. Op. Introduction, § 9. Yet perhaps this observation is hardly needed to account for the specification here. Either the prisoners were 'interned' in Corinth itself, and so the Corinthians are here mentioned; or possibly, without the local specification, 'the isthmus' might have suggested some place in the

neighbourhood of Artemisio it is a mere matter of fact Hdt. here follows an Asiatic specification is natural. (Ction, § 10.

196. 2. εἶπον: this is first person singular, no plural, and refers back to use of 1 aor. as in c. 11 s. εἶπε) or as in 4. 44 τοῦ s. a more exact parallel, avoided the ambiguity. passage in c. 194 *supra*, τί κτλ., is, as above suggests insertion, then this εἶπε referred to a statement of just sent to the isthmus of .

3. πορευθεῖς: in the ac transitive verb; cp. Thu. ἐτύγγανε γὰρ τότε Ἰσχαγόρ μόνος στρατιῶν μέλλων περὶ Βρασιδαν.

4. Θεσσαλίας: cp. c. where Thessaly is all hollow and distinct from Achaia. graphical justification for th is beautifully shown on G. map, *Grascia*, Murray, Lon. 'Αχαιῆς. Hdt. uses 'Αχαιῆ c. 94 *supra* of the E region once populated by 8. 73, 9. 26, 1. 145), and sc *infra* 8. 36. He uses the in c. 173 *supra*, no less i (mountainous) region on t gulf, the southern district or the district south of Tl which he distinguishes Ach This is the district named 56; for though Hdt. now uses the term Ἀχαιῆ Φθι term Ἀχαιοὶ αὐ Φθιώται oc

ἐς Μηλιάς, ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ μὲν ἄμειλλαν ποιησάμενος ἵππων, 5
τῆς <τε> ἑαυτοῦ ἀποπειρώμενος καὶ τῆς Θεσσαλῆς ἵππου,
πυθόμενος ὡς ἀρίστη τῶν ἐν Ἑλλάσι· ἔνθα δὲ αἱ
Ἑλληνίδες ἵπποι ἐλείποντο πολλόν. τῶν μὲν νυν ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ
ποταμῶν Ὀνόχωνος μῦνος οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατιῇ τὸ ῥέεθρον
πινόμενος· τῶν δὲ ἐν Ἀχαΐῃ ποταμῶν ῥέοντων οὐδὲ ὅστις 10
μέγιστος αὐτῶν ἐστὶ Ἡπιδανός, οὐδὲ οὗτος ἀντίσχε εἰ μὴ
φλαύρως.

Ἐς Ἄλον δὲ τῆς Ἀχαΐης ἀπικομένην Ξέρξη οἱ κατη- 197

5 μὲν: δὲ B 6 τε add. Stein² || Θεσσαλῆς van H., Stein²:
Θεσσαλῆς Stein¹², Holder: 'nonne Θεσσαλικῆς?' Bekker 7 αἱ om.
C || δὴ αἰλληνίδες R 8 ἐλείποντο Bekker: ἐλίποντο 9 ὀνό-
χωνος B || ἐπέχρησε B 10 ὑπερ B 11 ὁ μέγιστος C || ἔστιν
αὐτῶν B: αὐτέων ἐστὶ z 197. 1 ἄλλον Be: ἄλον d || οἱ κατη-
γόμενες . . ἐξηγέσθαι om. S

132 *supra*, in the list of medizing Hellenes), and he elsewhere (2. 98) makes 'Phthios' the son of 'Achaïos.' He nowhere expressly explains the relation, if any, between the two Achaïas, and the two sets of Achaïans, but as the Achaïans are (with him) one of the autochthonous folks of Peloponnesos (8. 73) he probably thought of the Achaïans of Phthiotis as immigrants. (Immigrants they may have been, but not so surely, not so lately, as the Achaïans in Peloponnesos; cp. J. B. Bury, *J.H.S.* xv. 1895, 217 ff.)

ἐσβεβληκὸς ἦν καὶ δὴ τρίτατος ἐς Μηλιάς: i.e. when the fleet reached Aphetai, Xerxes had been already in 'Melis' three days (not that it took him only three days to pass through Thessaly and Achaïa). There is, however, the ambiguity left, that the days may be reckoned inclusively, or exclusively: in the one case Xerxes might have been only one clear day in Malis; in the other, the day of the fleet's arrival at Aphetai might be the fourth, if not the fifth, since the arrival of Xerxes. For the Chronology cp. Appendix V. § 4.

ἐσβεβληκὸς ἦν is not a simple pluperfect, but marks the accomplishment of a previous action or condition, the effects of which are still operative at the time of the given action. This fine distinction was doubtless lost in the case of those verbs which could not conveniently form perfects and pluperfects (at least in the passive); but it should

be felt in the case of verbs not so poverty-stricken. Here ἐσβεβλήκει would hardly give the same sense.

The Μῆλις γῆ is described in the next chapter.

7. αἱ Ἑλληνίδες ἵπποι ἐλείποντο πολλόν: if this is true, and the competition was a bona fide one, it speaks volumes for the management of the Persian cavalry and remount department. The story is not from a Thessalian source. The sporting instinct in Xerxes is another redeeming trait in the king's character. Hdt. seems to represent Xerxes as having instituted the ἀμειλλὰ on this occasion. The fourteenth *Ἐπισκίκιον* of Bakchylides proves the existence of a local festival in Thessaly, with chariot races, in honour of Poseidon Petraios, and perhaps this festival was in progress when Xerxes suggested a race for mounted men.

9. Ὀνόχωνος: cp. c. 129 *supra*.

11. Ἡπιδανός: cp. c. 129 *supra*. If the readings are correct, the variation in the spelling would be a good indication of a difference in Hdt.'s sources; and this passage is plainly from the Ionian.

On the rivers that failed cp. c. 21 *supra*.

197. 1. ἐς Ἄλον δὲ τῆς Ἀχαΐης: cp. c. 173 *supra*. The position of Alos, or Halos, in 'Achaïa' is clearly marked by Strabo 433, on a hill to the south, above τὸ Κρόκιον πεδῖον, close to the river Amphrysos, 60 stades from Itonos. Its exact site is identified; cp. Bursian, *Geogr. d. Griechenl.* i. 78; Lolling *op.*

γεμόνες τῆς ὁδοῦ βουλόμενοι τὸ πᾶν ἐξηγέσθαι ἰ
ἐπιχώριον λόγον, [τὰ περὶ τὸ ἶδόν τοῦ Λαφυστί

3 ἐπιχώριοι R || τὰ περὶ . . Διὸς ut glossema sustulerim || ἰ
ras. || ἀφλυστίου SPz

I. Müller, *Handbuch*, iii. 147. The name is probably to be connected with a salt-spring (still in existence) and not with the eponym, Alos, the faithful hand-maid of Athamas, nor with the wanderings (ἀλγ) of that hero himself (Steph. B. *ειδ* v.).

If Xerxes really passed through Halos, he probably took the coast-route from Larissa via Pherai, Thebai, Halos, Ptelion, Alope, Lamia, to Trachia. In that case, if he had all his army with him, they could not have drunk the waters of Onochonos and Apidanos. In fact, Persian columns will probably have marched by each route, but it would seem more natural for Xerxes to have taken the main route, via Pharsalos and Thaumakoi. It may be that Hdt. takes Xerxes to Halos in order to get an occasion of repeating the Athamantid legend.

οἱ κατηγεμόνες τῆς ὁδοῦ: cp. c. 128 *supra*. Here they would be Thessalians (Achaïans); they wish apparently to be leaders all round, to lead the way in everything (τὸ πᾶν, cp. c. 50 *supra*, ἐπὶ τῷ αἰεὶ ἐπασσφομένῳ πρήγματι τὸ πᾶν ὁμοίως ἐπιλέγεσθαι); or perhaps to act in a double capacity, not merely as local guides, but as religious authorities. ἐξηγέσθαι is one of Hdt.'s little ironies (cp. his jest at Aristagoras's expense, 5. 49 *ad f.* Cp. also 4. 36).

3. ἐπιχώριον λόγον: there is nothing in this formula to prove that Hdt. himself visited the spot, or heard the Athamantid legend *in loco*. Two or three reasons would convince him that it was an ἐπιχώριος λόγος: (a) the nature of the case; (b) the fact that Xerxes (as he believed) heard it at Halos. Also possibly Hdt. was aware that (c) another version of the story was current at Orchomenos, or in Boiotia, where there was an 'Athamantian' plain, a shrine of Zeus Laphystios, and various Athamantian or Athamantian settlements (cp. Pausan. 9. 34. 5). Perhaps the Boiotian version had received most literary attention before Hdt., but it is not likely that the Thessalian, or rather Achaio-Athamantian, was unreported until Hdt.

set it down here: the two, ultimately no doubt identic

Aischylos, Sophokles, as each wrote tragedies upon and the first two probably composition (cp. Nauck, *Træ* 'Αθάμας, Φρίξος, and the Sophokles *ap.* Aristoph. (But the dramatists, of cou the first to introduce the literature. The Boiotians, Pindar among the poets, an among the 'logographers, with the myths of Phrix Ino, Athamas. (Cp. Phere 52-55, *F.H.G.* i. 86.) H here agree with Pherekydes

The myth, in its variou of course, to be detached of Zeus Laphystios, with been amalgamated, and fi may, in part, have been rived. The permanent v passage in Hdt. lies in i the cult.

τὰ περὶ τὸ ἶδόν τοῦ Διὸς. These words supp title, which some would athetize as a gloss. The Laphystion was in Boiotia and a sacrum, but th no doubt, one at Halos. means 'devourer,' 'glutton (λαφύσσειν, λαφύγμος; 'plunder,' spoils taken in haps a war-god?). *Etym* the word as a name of I Chios and Tenedos a man pieces as a sacrifice to Dior (ὠμάδιος) in ancient times *abstin.* 2. 55. Themistokl to have immolated three h to Dionysos before Salan *Them.* 13. Λαφρία, a tit (Pausan. 4. 31. 7) and ev (Lycophron 356), as of H Λάφριος, may be akin t The cult and ritual of Ze Arkadia comes nearest to Λαφύστιος, and is coupled Platon. *Minos* 5. L. R. of the Greek States, i. 93 J. G. Frazer and Robert

ὡς Ἀθάμας ὁ Αἰόλου ἐμηχανήσατο Φρίξῳ μόνον σὺν Ἴνῳ
βουλεύσας, μετέπειτα δὲ ὡς ἐκ θεοπροπίου Ἀχαιοὶ προτιθείσι 5

thinking that "the human offering" was "probably not the primitive fact" in "the Hellenic cults of Zeus." This view looks like a survival of the idealistic tendency, but might be saved, even for strict historical criticism, by discovering that the Ἀθαμᾶνες were not 'Hellenes,' and that the cult was 'prae-Hellenic.' Stein observes that Zeus Λαφύστιος had, "like the Jehovah of the Old Testament and the Moloch and Melkart of the Phoenicians, a right to all the first-fruits, first-born" — mankind not excepted. Zeus Lykaïos was probably the wolf-god; but what is there to show that Zeus Λαφύστιος was the ram-god? (except perhaps the cult? cp. l. 14 *infra*), or that in each case the human victim is not as primitive as the theanthropic animal?

4. Ἀθάμας ὁ Αἰόλου: this genealogy is Hesiodic (Fr. 25) but not Homeric. The older tradition, or theory, made Athamas a son of Minyas (cp. Thraemer, *Pergamos*, 139, 141), i.e. not even an 'Aiolian.' Hdt. of course accepts the Hesiodic genealogy, by which Aiolos is one of the sons of Hellen. (He need not have gone direct to Hesiod therefor; but he was not unacquainted with the Boiotian; cp. 2. 53, 4. 32.) Escher is no doubt right in regarding Athamas as the eponym of the Ἀθαμᾶνες, with Fick-Bechtel, *Gr. Personennamen*³, 419 (cp. Pauly-Wissowa, ii. 1933). The Athamanes in historic times were a clearly recognizable folk in S. Epeiros, on the western side of Pindos, between the Molossi and Thessaly, on the upper waters of the Acheloois or Inachos, who, like many of their neighbours, enjoyed more importance, at least for a time, during Roman than during Hellenic history; cp. Bursian, *Geogr. v. Griechenl.* i. pp. 39 f., Oberhummer, *Akarnanien*, and ap. Pauly-Wissowa ii. 1928.

ἐμηχανήσατο Φρίξῳ μόνον σὺν Ἴνῳ β.: according to this account Athamas himself was the criminal, who plotted with Ino (daughter of Kadmos), his second wife, against Phrixos (and Helle, cp. c. 58 *supra*), his son (and daughter, by his former wife Nephele). According to Pherekydes, Phrixos offered himself voluntarily as a sacrifice to avert the famine which was afflicting the land. Hdt. seems to say that Phrixos was actually slain. Is 'Phrixos,' by the

way, the heat (φρυγ-), or the cold (φρυγ-), or the 'corn-spirit' (φρυα, *fructus*), or 'the fugitive' (φρυγ-)? Or perhaps all four!

5. μετέπειτα: the date is purely vague; but a considerable time may, and indeed must be thought to have elapsed; see further below.

ἐκ θεοπροπίου: presumably Delphic, especially as it is obtained by the 'Achaïans.' This is apparently the second of the two oracles mentioned.

Ἀχαιοί: the significance of this name here has not been appreciated. The 'Achaïans' in Thessaly are (in Hdt.'s view) invaders, conquerors, newcomers (cp. c. 196 *supra*). This 'Achaïan' proposition, or ordinance, therefore, represents a new departure, and a duty or obligation (ἀσθλος) imposed upon the 'Aiolian' stock (τοῦ γένους τούτου) for the sins of its ancestor.

That Hdt. (in his source) has fully and correctly understood the nature of the 'Achaïan' ordinance for the 'Aiolian' clan cannot be admitted. According to this account the Achaïans actually desire the human sacrifice of Athamas himself (cp. *infra*), and, at some subsequent time, ordain a liability of the first-born in the Aiolian, or Athaman, house to be sacrificed. The truth has been inverted. The new departure, made by the Achaïans, is plainly a limitation of human sacrifice, not its institution; they make a way to escape; if only a certain 'taboo' is observed the victim is safe. Perhaps they go even further, and substitute a 'pomp,' a 'ceremony,' and a vicarious sacrifice (of an animal) for the human victim; but this is not quite clearly indicated.

This correction of the Herodotean account is justified (a) by the general analysis of religious history, (b) by the myth of Phrixos and Helle itself, which (i.) presupposes the earlier existence of such human sacrifices; (ii.) contains the datum of the substituted animal (the ram). The antitheses, however, between Aiolian and Achaïan we cannot accept (any more than the antithesis between Achaïan and Hellenic); and though undoubtedly Thessaly (and Boiotia) witnessed the immigration of foreigners, and various changes or mixtures of population, the incomers will hardly

τοῖσι ἐκείνου ἀπογόνοισι ἀέθλους τοιούσδε· ὃς
 γένεος τούτου πρεσβύτατος, τούτῳ ἐπιτάξαντες ἔρ-
 λήϊτον αὐτοὶ φυλακὰς ἔχουσι. λήϊτον δὲ κα-
 πρυτανήιον οἱ Ἀχαιοί. ἦν δὲ ἐσέλθῃ, οὐκ ἔστι
 10 πρὶν ἢ θύσεσθαι μέλλῃ· ὥς τ' ἔτι πρὸς τούτοι
 ἤδη τούτων τῶν μελλόντων θύσεσθαι δείσαντε

6 ἂν <αἰεῖ> Naber, van H. 7 ἔργεσθαι P(SV)z:
 εἶργεσθαι α: εἶργεσθαι d 8 λήϊτον Valckenaer: πρυ-
 Stein¹ 9 οἱ om. B, Holder || εἰσέλθῃ B 10 μέλλῃ
 RV || ὥς τ' ἔτι Schaefer: ὥς τέ τι PSdz: ὥστε τι ABC: ὥστε
 τούτων τῶν μελλόντων α: τούτων μελλόντων RV, Holder: τῷ
 S: τῶν μελλόντων τούτων P, Gaisf. (τῶν μελλόντων τουτ
 τούτων, 'quo tendit varietas,' aut τῶν . . θύσεσθαι, 'quod sua
 delenda cens. van H.

have been more civilized and humane than the pre-existing population. In any case we are not (at present) justified in regarding the ameliorations introduced into the cult of Zeus Laphystios as proof of race-differences, or as more than illustrations of the general improvement of ideas and institutions during the 'Hellenic' period.

7. ἔργεσθαι τοῦ λήϊτον: there seems to be something 'political' in this taboo or excommunication of the first-born from the Prytaneion (λήϊτον, cf. λῆξ, λητουργία, etc.; the Achaeans would probably have called it λῆϊτον). Is it possible that the modification of custom, by which the first-born was allowed to live, on condition of keeping out of the Prytaneion, was connected with a political revolution, or change, the abolition, perhaps, of monarchy, or the limitation of the rights and privileges of some house, or houses, in the community, which had indeed furnished the victims, but also enjoyed other and material advantages?

9. ἦν δὲ ἐσέλθῃ . . σὺν πομπῇ ἔξαχθεῖς: this whole passage is obscure, and apparently unsound. (a) The maintenance of the *oratio obliqua*, or rather its resumption, confuses the expression: ὥς (*dis* or *ter*), ἐξηγέοντο, resuming apparently τὸ πᾶν ἐξηγέσθαι *supra*, in the sense 'they related,' and thrown in parenthetically; (b) the ambiguity of the phrases, πρὶν ἢ θύσεσθαι μέλλῃ and πολλοὶ τούτων τῶν μελλόντων θύσεσθαι; (c) the apparent inconsequence that the victim is merely bound τοῦ λήϊτου ἐργεσθαι, and yet that many have fled the country,

and on their return have been sacrificed and taken to the Prytaneion, and then thereafter sacrificed to other obscurities, but not perplexing than (d) the at reason or motive why the Prytaneion should not keep clear of the Prytaneion if he has fled the country and return and be caught. He himself visited Halos, and still an *Ort und Stelle*, one is less perplexing muddle.

Stein has found a way out. He supposes that the first-born (if he wished to be recognized citizen) to try to get in caught (on his coming out) was the *ἀθλος*. If he succeeded and good; his franchise. But if he failed, and fell into the hands of the guards, then he was next festival of the god, out to the altar, there he was substituted, and the sacrifice was made.

Hdt. undoubtedly says that the man is sacrificed to nothing about the substitution of the human sacrifice is well known in various parts of Greece in prehistoric times. Cf. Ps.-Plato, *Minos* 3 the Athenian sacrifice as existing. Cf. also Aristophanes.

11. τῶν μελλόντων θύσεσθαι: what has just gone before seems to imply that the man is the λήϊτον notwithstanding. But if so, as there is no γὰρ ἢ θύσεσθαι μέλλῃ, how d θύσεσθαι (passive, of course

ἀποδράντες ἐς ἄλλην χώραν, χρόνου δὲ προϊόντος ὀπίσω
κατελθόντες ἦν ἀλίσκωνται ἐστέλλοντο ἐς τὸ πρυτανήιον·
ὡς θύεται τε [ἐξηγγέοντο] στέμμασι πᾶς πυκασθεὶς καὶ ὡς
σὺν πομπῇ ἐξαχθεὶς. ταῦτα δὲ πάσχουσι οἱ Κυτισσώρου 15
τοῦ Φρίξου παιδὸς ἀπόγονοι, διότι καθαρμὸν τῆς χώρας
ποιευσμένων Ἀχαιῶν ἐκ θεοπροπίου Ἀθάμαντα τὸν Αἰδίου
καὶ μελλόντων μὲν θύειν ἀπικόμενος οὗτος ὁ Κυτίσσωρος ἐξ
Αἴης τῆς Κολχίδος ἐρρύσατο, ποιήσας δὲ τοῦτο τοῖσι ἐπι-

13 ἀλίσκονται R || ἐστέλλοντο: ἐσελθόντες B, Holder, van H., alii ||
πρυτανήιον: μαντήιον CPmarg. 14 τε secl. van H. || ἐξηγγέοντο del.
Sitzler, Stein³ || στέμμασι <τε>? van H. || ὡς del. Sitzler, van H. 15
σὺν om. B 16 φρύξου d 18 κτίσσωρος C 19 αἴης A || τῆς
Κολχίδος del. van H. || ἐρρύσατο C

their fright (*δελσαντες*) to get them away into another country! Does terror give them wings, and do they break out of the *λήκτων*? Or do they give their guards the slip as they are led to the altar? And is this escape, perhaps, connived at? is it only if caught a second time that the Athaman is sacrificed in grim reality?

14. στέμμασι πᾶς πυκασθεὶς, 'thickly enveloped in wool-fillets'—perhaps to represent the ram; though Hdt. does not seem to make the point.

15. Κυτισσώρου τοῦ Φρίξου: as Phrixos has a son, the plot of Ino and Athamas had failed. Hdt. has left out the miraculous preservation of Phrixos (and Helle). However, lower down is implied the story of Phrixos' flight to Aia, as he returns thence to Halos in time to rescue his grandfather. Phrixos had escaped on the ram to Kolchis; his sister Helle dropped off into the Hellespont. (We must come down to Apollod. *Biblioth.* 1. 9 for all this, who tells it as a Boiotian tale.) There he offered the ram to Ζεὺς Φόβιος, gave the golden fleece (cp. τὸ κῶας c. 193 *supra*) to Aietes, and married the king's daughter (not Medeia, but) Chalkiope (*χρύσεα χαλκείων*!) and had by her (four sons, Argos, Melas, Phrontis, and the youngest) 'Kytisoros.' Κῦρα, Κῦραα, cp. Steph. B. *sub* v. πόλις Κολχική παρὶς Μηδέας. Identified with Khutaisi, capital of the province of Imireti, in Pauly, *Encycl.* ii. (1842) p. 806, i.e. in Latin, Cutatisium. Here Hdt. sets in again.

16. καθαρμὸν, a 'purification' or purificatory sacrifice. The scholiast on Aristophanes, *Knts.* 1133 *ἔτρεφον γὰρ*

τινας Ἀθηναῖοι λίαν ἀγενεῖς καὶ ἀχρήστους καὶ ἐν καιρῷ συμφορᾶς τινας ἐπελθούσης τῇ πόλει, λοιμοῦ ἕνεκα ἢ τοιοῦτου τινός, ἔθυσαν τοὺς ἐνεκα τοῦ καθαρῆναι τοῦ μιάσματος. οὐ καὶ ἐπὶ νῆμαζον καθάρματα. If at Athens, why not at Halos, where, however, they offered of their best? This, by the way, is an 'Achaian' rite.

17. ἐκ θεοπροπίου: Delphi, presumably, again. This is hardly the same response as the one above, but apparently prior to that; and so in the narrative a *πρότερον ὕστερον*.

Ἀθάμαντα τὸν Αἰδίου: the repetition of the patronymic is here natural, for we are here in the third generation, and without the patronymic might easily suppose a second Athamas. Athamas, the father of Phrixos, is now himself the victim. How this has come about Hdt. does not explain. Either there was a variant, according to which Athamas himself was the original victim; or there has been a renewed curse on the country, for which Athamas himself is to suffer; or this is really another Athamas, the head of the clan for the time being, and the patronymic is misleading.

19. ἐρρύσατο (in the *Athamas* of Sophokles *Herakles* rescued Athamas: Schol. Aristoph. *Clds.* 257). How this deliverance was effected, by force or fraud, no one seems to know; anyway, it provoked a *μῆνις*, and it is hereon, or hereafter, that ἐκ θεοπροπίου Ἀχαιοὶ προτιθεῖσι τοῖσι ἐκείνου ἀπογόνουσι δέθλους τοιοῦδε, *vide* l. 5 *supra*. Hdt.'s method of narrating the myth is not clear, but it is not quite so desperately confused as his description of the cult. For the myth he no doubt had literary authority;

- 20 γενομένοισι ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ μῆνιν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐνέβαλε. Ἐ
ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὥς κατὰ τὸ ἄλσος ἐγένετο, αὐτὸς γ
αὐτοῦ καὶ τῇ στρατιῇ πάσῃ παρήγγειλε, τῶν τε Ἀ
ἀπογόνων τὴν οἰκίην ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ τέμενος ἐσέβετο.
198 Ταῦτα μὲν τὰ ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ καὶ τὰ ἐν Ἀχαί
δὲ τούτων τῶν χώρων ἦμε ἐς τὴν Μηλίδα παρὰ

21 ταῦτ' α || ἐγένετο β, Holder || εἶργετο β, Holder, van H.
ὁμοίως τὴν οἰκίην β 198. 1 τὰ ἐν post καὶ om. β
Stein², van H.

for the cult he may have had merely second-hand oral report.

τοῖσι ἐπιγενομένοισι ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ: as Kytissoros is son of Phrixos, son of Athamas, son of Aiolos, the *epigonoí* here are identical with the *apogonoí* of Athamas above.

20. μῆνιν τοῦ θεοῦ: sc. τοῦ Λαφυστίου Διὸς, which Kytissoros drew down upon the family by his rescue of Athamas, the original sinner. The Wrath (cp. c. 184 *supra*) must have shown itself in a fresh visitation of the land, as the Achaeans consult the oracle; and it is after this Wrath that the rite, as described above, is instituted, or is modified; so that perhaps, after all, what Kytissoros did was to arrange the terms of a compromise (Athamas was rescued, and for the future a way of escape was left to the first-born). Was Kytissoros, then, the Achaian who effected a reform in the Athaman institution?

Ἐξέτης δέ: in consequence of what he heard Xerxes avoided the Grove (τὸ ἄλσος), and showed a like respect for the palace (τὴν οἰκίην) of the Athamans as for the Close (τὸ τέμενος) of the god. Rawlinson (against Laroher) denies that there was any temple of Laphystian Zeus at Alos, and refers this passage to the temple in Boiotia, between Koroneia and Orechomenos (Pausan. 9. 34. 4). Xerxes heard the tale at Alos, and afterwards, "on his passage through Boiotia," spared the shrine and grove in consequence.

Rawlinson probably is right in the main, and that the words ὥς κατὰ τὸ ἄλσος ἐγένετο ought to be referred to the Boiotian Laphystion. But it can hardly be maintained that such is Hdt.'s meaning. He says not a word of a Laphystion in Boiotia, and as far as his text is concerned there is nothing to suggest that τὸ ἱρόν, τὸ ἄλσος, τὸ τέμενος, and ἡ οἰκίη are not all in the same place,

and that place Halos. But ability Xerxes never was at note 1.1 *supra*; the words αὐτὸς τὸ ἱρόν τοῦ Λαφυστίου Διὸς, a gloss: Hdt. has heard of Xerxes and 'respecting' the shrine (Laphystian) Zeus in Boiotia (cp. 8. himself associates the Athamans with Halos, and has taken Xerxes in order to relate it, and so describe the strange cult. Hdt. does not speak of a ἱρόν but ἄλσος and τέμενος: that much was at Halos, even though the only authority therefor.

198. 2. Μηλίδα: this designation here used for the first time, though the folk-name, Malians, occurred cc. 132, 196 *supra*, of medizing peoples, a later instance shown in the notes there. A wider word than Τρηχινίη, cp. Thuc. 3. 92. 2 distinguishes the Malians (Μηλιῆς οἱ ἐύμπαρες Ἰριῆς, Τραχινιοί. The first name is topographical, and speaks for Antikyra, just below here, a city on the gulf, as you enter Achaia, it may be regarded as the seat of the Paralioi; and the land would extend round to include Anthela (Bursian, *Griechenl.* i. 96), and, indeed, itself. The third name is taken from the city Trachis, more below, its territory being away from the sea, under the mountains or cliffs. The division is not indicated and Ἰριῆς is, indeed, an emendation of Bursian, *op. cit.* p. 95) for the mss. based upon Steph. B. A city, the site of which is Trachis were naturally connected with sacred places at Anthela as pylai, and their loss is not all

θαλάσσης, ἐν τῷ ἄμπωτίς τε καὶ ῥήχῃ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέρην γίνεται. περὶ δὲ τὸν κόλπον τοῦτον ἐστὶ χώρος πεδινός, τῇ μὲν εὐρὺς τῇ δὲ καὶ κάρτα στεινός· περὶ δὲ τὸν χώρον δρεα ὑψηλὰ καὶ ἄβατα περικληθεὶς πᾶσαν τὴν Μηλίδα γῆν, Τρηχίνιαι πέτραι καλεόμεναι. πρώτη μὲν νυν πόλις ἐστὶ ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ ἰόντι ἀπὸ Ἀχαιῆς Ἀντικύρη, παρ' ἣν Σπερχεῖος

3 ῥαχίη B 4 πεδινὸς B, Holder, van H. 5 καὶ om. B
6 οὔρεα CPdz, van H. || ἄβατα <τὰ> Reiske, van H. || περικληθεὶς B: περι-
κλήει dz: περικλείει C || μηλίδα α 8 ποταμὸς σπερχηίδς B, Holder:
ποταμὸς del. van H.

Hdt., however, gives incidentally three leading *foci* in the Malian landscape—Antikyra, Trachis, Anthela.

The whole passage (cc. 198-200) is remarkable in view of the description of Thermopylai now to be read above, c. 176. That passage, as shown in the notes *ad l.*, is an addition, an author's interpolation: this passage is obviously the earlier in composition, and belongs to the organic or original story of the campaign, presenting the topography from the point of view of the invaders.

κόλπον θαλάσσης: it is only in 4. 38 that Hdt. gives this gulf its proper name, τὸν Μηλιδῆα κόλπον (a passage, doubtless, of later composition and different provenience; cp. Introduction, § 8). Cp. Aeschylus, *Persae* 486 f. Μηλιδῆα τε κόλπον, οὗ | Σπερχεῖος δρεὶ πεδὶον εὐμενὲϊ ποτῶ. Thucydides uses the term Μηλιεὺς κόλπος (4. 100. 1, 8. 3. 1), and also Μηλιακὸς κόλπος (3. 96. 3). In later times the title Λαμιακὸς κόλπος (Pausan. 1. 4. 3, 7. 15. 2, 10. 1. 1) came into use, in honour of what was in Makedonian and Roman times (as at present) the chief city of the neighbourhood: in Polyb. 10. 42 the bay appears, however, as ὁ Λαμιάς κόλπος.

4. περὶ δὲ τὸν κόλπον τοῦτον: much as the coast-line has changed, and with it the river-courses, the broad features of the landscape are still the same: (i.) the flat alluvial land, (ii.) the semi-circle of mountains, (iii.) the cliffs, (iv.) the tidal phenomenon.

7. Τρηχίνιαι πέτραι καλεόμεναι. If 'the whole of Melis' was encircled by the 'Trachinian cliffs,' the name must be rigidly restricted to land on the right bank of the river Spercheios; even so, the description is hardly quite accurate: a complete circle or semi-circle (περικληθεὶς) of mountains is only to be attained by taking in both sides of the

Spercheios; and the description of the hills only applies partially to those immediately abutting on the plain. (δρεα ὑψηλὰ καὶ ἄβατα.)

8. Ἀντικύρη. This Antikyra (cp. c. 213 *infra*) being the first city on the gulf as you come from Achaia, on the Spercheios, and near its (then existing) mouth, it is probably on the right bank, and the river apparently forms the frontier between 'Melis' and 'Achaia.' At a later time the coast land on the north of the Malian gulf, and the ground on the left bank of the Spercheios, was included in Malis, together with the cities Lamia and Echinus: Skylax *Periopl.* 62; Steph. B. *sub v.* Ἀδμα. Bursian, *op. c. i.* 77, 90, conjectures that this addition only dates from the time of Philip II. It is not so surprising, then, that Hdt. in this connexion makes no mention of Lamia, for (i.) it was not on the sea, (ii.) it was not in Malis. Yet it is surprising that nowhere occurs any mention of this important spot, which commanded the chief, or one of the chief passes from Thessaly into Malis, neither in Hdt. nor in any writer, until the Lamian war (323 B.C.) comes to be recorded. The Persians must surely have used the *Phurka* pass in 480 B.C.

The Antikyra here mentioned is not to be confounded with the more important place of the same name on the Krisaian gulf; cp. Strabo 418. Both places appear to have been associated with the production and preparation of hellebore. There was perhaps a third Antikyra (in Ozolian Lokris, cp. Bursian, *op. c. i.* 148), though Horace might well have spoken of three even if there had been but one: *A.P.* 300 tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam. Hellebore was a specific for gout (Juvenal 13. 96 f.) and other madness.

Σπερχεῖος, known to Homer as a

ποταμὸς ῥέων ἐξ Ἐνιήνων ἐς θάλασσαν ἐκδιδοί.
 10 τούτου διὰ εἰκοσί κου σταδίων ἄλλος ποταμὸς
 κείται Δύρας, τὸν βοηθέοντα τῷ Ἡρακλεί καιρομ
 ἐστὶ ἀναφανήναι. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου δι' ἄλλων εἰκος
 199 ἄλλος ποταμὸς ἐστὶ ὃς καλέεται Μέλας. Τρηχὺς
 ἀπὸ τοῦ Μέλανος τούτου ποταμοῦ πέντε στάδι

9 αἰνιήνων β

11 κείται codd. : κείται Stein¹ ||

13 καλεῖται β

199. 2 ποταμοῦ del. van H.

river in the land of Achilles, *Il.* 23. 144, *op.* 16. 174. Pherekydes (*Frag.* 23) connected it with the Dryopes; Aischylos (*l.c. supra*) with the plain round the Malian gulf. Strabo 438 makes it rise on Mount Typhrestos (modern *Veluchi*, upwards of 7000 ft. high, Bursian, *op. c.* i. 87), and flow through a broad and potentially fertile valley some twenty-five to thirty miles long, and from three to five miles wide, until it emerges into the more open Malian plain. The lower course of the Spercheios (*Εἰλιάδης*) has changed in modern times, and the mouth is some seven to eight miles further east than in Hdt.'s day, one result being that the minor streams mentioned by Hdt. about Thermopylai have all become its tributaries (instead of flowing into the sea, or the Asopos).

9. Ἐνιήνων : *op. cc.* 132, 185 *supra*. Their geographical position in the valley of the Spercheios is sufficiently clearly marked; their earlier home in 'Thes-saly' by the Homeric testimony; and likewise also their Hellenic character. How little there is to add to Bursian, *op. cit.* and *ap.* Pauly, i. (1864) 390, on the subject may be seen by comparing Pauly-Wissowa i. (1893) 1023. The 'Ainianes' flit across the pages of Greek historiography from Homer to Strabo, who, perhaps wrongly (Hirschfeld *ap.* P.-W. *l.c.*), says they had been completely destroyed between the Aitolians and the Athamanes (427 ἐξέφθειραν Αἰτωλοὶ τε καὶ Ἀθαμᾶνες). They play little part in the Persian war, except that, in common with nearly all the Amphiktyonic folks, they are reckoned among the traitors : *c.* 132 *supra*.

11. Δύρας, the modern *Gurgopotamo*, the more easily identified from its connexion with the Herakleid legend as the stream rising from the highest block of Oita, which was the scene of Herakles' end. Bursian, i. 88, 91. The stream

now flows into the Spercheios (Is the ancient name = Τύρ-)

τῷ Ἡρακλεί καιρομέν
 the Herakleian *auto-da-fé*
 Oita, named *Πυρό* or *Φρυγ*
 88), a detail not given by
 the *Trachiníai*.

Bursian places the juncture of Ainianis, Mal raising it 6673 ft. in air. ation of Herakles with th its waters *cp.* notes *c.* 176

λόγος ἐστὶ : an exp
 ably, of some degree o
 The story was no doubt alr
 one. Strabo 428 (ὁ Δῶ
 ἐπιχειρήσαι τὴν Ἡρακλέους
 may be merely quoting th

13. Μέλας, the modern ('Blackwater'), now a tri *Gurgopotamo* : Bursian, i. 88 points out that this passage implies a very different at the three streams being c as flowing parallel to one the gulf at intervals of two

199. 1. Τρηχὺς δὲ πάλ
 decessor of Herakleia, from apparently less than a
 Ἡράκλεια—ἡ Τραχίης καλου
 Λακεδαιμονίων κτίσμα· ἐ
 ἀρχαίαι Τραχίνοι περὶ τ
 Ἡράκλεια, Strabo 428.
 92. 1 (anno 426 B.C.) ὑπὸ
 τούτων Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἡρά
 Τραχινίᾳ ἀποικίαν καθίσταν·
 the argument *a silentio* unduly pressed, yet it is remarking that Hdt. mak whatever to this Lakedaion tion. The passage here be to the earliest draft o but a reference to the c 426 B.C. would easily s have been inserted, had I it. *Cp.* Introduction, § 9.

ταύτη δὲ καὶ εὐρύτατον ἐστὶ πάσης τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἐκ τῶν ὁρέων ἐς θάλασσαν, κατ' ἃ Τρηχίς πεπόλισται· δισχιλιά τε γὰρ καὶ δισμύρια πλέθρα τοῦ πεδίου ἐστί. τοῦ δὲ 5 ὄρεος τὸ περικληθεὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν Τρηχινὴν ἐστὶ διασφάξ πρὸς μεσαμβρίην Τρηχίνος, διὰ δὲ τῆς διασφάγος Ἀσωπὸς ποταμὸς ῥέει παρὰ τὴν ὑπωρέην τοῦ ὄρεος. ἔστι δὲ ἄλλος 200 Φοῖνιξ ποταμὸς οὐ μέγας πρὸς μεσαμβρίην τοῦ Ἀσωποῦ, δὲ ἐκ τῶν ὁρέων τούτων ῥέων ἐς τὸν Ἀσωπὸν ἐκδιδοῖ. κατὰ δὲ

6 οὔρεος CPdz, van H. || περικλῆει B: περικλῆει dz: περικλείει C
8 ὑπώρειαν B || οὔρεος CPdz, del. van H.

4. δισχιλιά τε γὰρ καὶ δισμύρια πλέθρα τοῦ πεδίου ἐστί. 22,000 plethra, in long measure, would amount to 420 (odd) miles, a manifest absurdity: therefore, either the figure is wrong, or else the measurement is square. After εὐρύτατον one expects a simple measure of length. Rawlinson challenges the reading, and suggests κβ (=22) as possibly corrupted into κβ (=22,000). 22 plethra would be less than half a mile. That seems rather little even for antiquity. Leake (so too Stein) took the measurements here to be square: the amount on this hypothesis would be 5025 acres. Rawlinson objects (1) Hdt. never gives areas; (2) the particle γάρ. What γάρ has to say to long rather than quadrate measure, I do not see. Stein suggests that Hdt. gives the square measure here, probably because the Persian camp (c. 201) was pitched here. This suggestion is acceptable; but does it mean that the camp covered 5000 acres? If so, we have a kind of criterion of the numbers of the Persian host before Thermopylai. (Allowing 4 acres for 1000 infantry and 10 acres for 1000 cavalry, 5000 acres would accommodate 1,250,000 infantry or 500,000 cavalry! or say, 1,000,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry!)

At any rate, it leads to two further inferences: (i.) Hdt. is here following medizing sources (not the patriotic southern Greek sources from which the description in c. 176 was drawn); (ii.) he has not obtained this measurement from a source connected with the Spartan foundation of Herakleia in 426 B.C. The 5025 acres, for example, are not the territory of the new colony (but they might be the measurement of the Τρηχινὴ χώρα).

6. τὸ περικληθεὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν Τρηχινὴν. This mountain might be identical with the Τρηχιναὶ πέτραι of c. 198, which are there (erroneously) said to enclose τᾶσαν τὴν Μηλίδα γῆν.

διασφάξ πρὸς μεσαμβρίην Τρηχίνος. Hdt. ought here to say east rather than south (cp. c. 176 *supra*), although the error in this case is not so great, as the Asopos-gorge does extend south of (the site of) Trachis. Strabo 428 quotes and endorses this passage.

7. Ἀσωπός: the modern name is Καρβουναρίδ (Bursian, i. 92). The stream now flows into the Spercheios, not into the sea.

8. παρὰ τὴν ὑπωρέην τοῦ ὄρεος seems to refer to the projecting spur, which forms the Western Gate of the pass; cp. c. 176 *supra*.

300. 2. Φοῖνιξ. This stream is still to be identified by the red, or rusty, colour of its waters (due to the presence of iron) which issue from two warm springs at the point of the ὑπωρέη (c. 199) furthest advanced towards the north (Bursian, i. 92) and now fall (not into the Asopos but) into the Spercheios. Hdt.'s statement respecting its embouchure is probably correct for his date: on the other hand, the orientation is less correct; the Phoinix would, indeed, be south of the Asopos, but would be even more specifically east thereof. Hdt.'s orientations, both in this passage and in c. 176 *supra*, are governed not by accurate local observation, or autopsy, but by the general sense of the direction in which the Persians were moving.

3. κατὰ δὲ τὸν Φοῖνικα: this can hardly mean along between the Phoinix and the ὑπωρέη (c. 199), nor yet the crossing or culvert over the Phoinix,

τὸν Φοῖνικα ποταμὸν στενότατον ἐστὶ· ἀμαξίτος γ
 5 δέδμηται. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Φοίνικος ποταμοῦ πεντεκαίδε
 ἐστὶ ἐς Θερμοπύλας. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξύ Φοίνικ
 ποταμοῦ καὶ Θερμοπυλέων κώμη τε ἐστὶ τῇ οὔνομα
 κεῖται, παρ' ἣν δὴ παραρρέων ὁ Ἀσωπὸς ἐς
 ἐκδιδοί, καὶ χώρος περὶ αὐτὴν εὐρύς, ἐν τῷ Δήμ
 10 ἱρὸν Ἀμφικτυονίδος ἱδρύται καὶ ἔδραι εἰσὶ Ἀμφικτ
 201 αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀμφικτύονος ἱρὸν. βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ
 ἐστρατοπεδεύετο τῆς Μηλίδος ἐν τῇ Τρηχινίῃ, οἱ

200. 4 ποταμὸν del. van H. || στενότητος B: στενότατον .
 om. C || ἀμαξίτος R: ἀμαξήτης d || μούνη μία PRV, Stein¹: μι
 van H. 5 ποταμοῦ del. van H. 5-7 πεντεκαίδεκα .
 om. R 6 τε add. Stein 8 κείται Stein¹ || παραρρέων
 9 αὐτῇ α 201. 2 δὴ om. S: secl. Stein²

but rather where the Phoinix joined the Asopos (Bursian, i. 92).

4. στενότατον ἐστὶ· ἀμαξίτος γὰρ μούνη δέδμηται: this describes the Western Gate of the pass, which we may perhaps call *πύλαι*, cp. c. 176 *supra*. But the very narrowest part of all was the Eastern Gate (τὸ στενόν), cp. c. 216 *infra*. δέδμηται here implies that the passage, or roadway, was artificially constructed, or laid: the less remarkable in this district associated with Herakles (a great road-maker), and dedicated to the Amphiktyonic celebrations. (This passage is not, however, noted in E. Curtius' brilliant paper, 'Zur Geschichte der Wegebaus,' *Gesam. Abh.* i. 3 ff.)

5. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Φοίνικος . . ἐς Θερμοπύλας, from the Western to the Middle Gate, as explained above, notes to c. 176, the distance, 15 stades (about 3030 yards), would be substantially correct.

6. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξύ: this phrase had been frequently understood to mean, 'in the interval between the river and the Western Gate of the pass'; thus placing Anthela outside, and in front, of the Western Gate. It seems better to find the site of Anthela upon the higher ground, the spur of the hill, now marked by the old Turkish barracks, or guard-house, a position which would not be described incorrectly as 'between the Phoinix and Thermopylai'; for it lies above the Western Gate, with the Phoinix to the west and 'Thermopylai' to the east of it. Cauer *ap. Pauly-Wissowa* i. 1911 makes the Amphiktyons meet on 'the small plain, to which the narrow pass

of Thermopylai widens by this is probably identical with site, which Dr. Grundy's entirely superseded. Cp. *G War*, p. 284 (where, however, is left upon the lower ground).

7. κώμη . . Ἀνθήλη: cp. It is there a πόλις, a striking of the hypothesis of a convenience for the two deas Thermopylai, and of different the composition of the two p

9. Δήμητρος τε ἱρὸν Ἀμ these erections, (i.) the shrine (ii.) the Chairs, or Seats, of *mnemones* and *Pylagoroi*, (iii. of Amphiktyon, are surely placed on the higher ground low level. Hdt. throws no date of their erection. The A met twice a year at Therm Delphi (cp. Cauer, *l.c.* 192 'seats' were doubtless *sub* . list of the twelve Amphiktyo c. 132 *supra*. These sacre would at least have required 480 B.C., though there was why the Persians should any more than Delphi it were perhaps restored at the attempted revival of the An cp. c. 214 *infra*.

201. 2. τῆς Μηλίδος ἐν τῇ 'Trachinia,' the land of Trachis, is plainly a part of not strictly the Paralia; cp. How far Trachinia extended is not easy to determine. the Asopos, and the As

Ἑλληνες ἐν τῇ διόδῳ. καλέεται δὲ ὁ χώρος οὗτος ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν πλεόνων Ἑλλήνων Θερμοπύλαι, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων καὶ περιοίκων Πύλαι. ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο μὲν νυν ἑκάτεροι ἐν 5 τούτοις τοῖς χωρίοις, ἐπεκράτει δὲ ὁ μὲν τῶν πρὸς βορρην

3 ὅδε χώρος οὗτος καλέεται S || μὲν om. S 4 ὑπὸ δὲ . . Πύλαι
om. S 6 βορρην: βορρην libri

Did it march with the territory of the Ἰαῖς or Ἰερῆς? And is this latter identical with the territory of Anthele? Was the king encamped upon high, or upon low ground? Would the Persians have failed to occupy the village of Anthele itself? Would not at least the fore-posts of the Persians be in actual occupation of the position above assigned to the Amphiktyonic buildings?

οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνες ἐν τῇ διόδῳ: the word *διόδος* does not serve in any way to locate the position, as it would apply equally to all positions 'on the road' between the Phoinix, or Anthele, and Alpenoi. The name 'Thermopylai,' however, accords best with a position at 'the Middle Gate,' to which the strategic and tactical considerations inevitably point; cp. c. 176 *supra*.

3. καλέεται δὲ ὁ χώρος οὗτος: is the 'place' in question specifically the site of the Greek encampment? or is it generally the whole *διόδος*? or is it anything between the two? The answer is not clear, but the first alternative commends itself, albeit as a matter of fact the term Thermopylai appears to be constantly used, both in ancient and in modern times, loosely, for the whole *διόδος*. But were the Greeks posted exactly at a spot named 'Thermopylai'? They were posted probably on rising ground somewhat to the east of the *θερμὰ λουτρά*. The hot sulphur springs, in fact, were not in the immediate vicinity of any of the three points, in the whole *διόδος*, which are the defensible points, or 'gates'; still, they were nearest to the 'Middle Gate.' Hdt. does not clearly indicate the presence of buildings, of a village, or town, at this point here; but in c. 176 *supra* there is 'the Altar of Herakles,' there are the 'Chytroi,' there is 'the Phokian Wall,' about the Middle Gate, and there may have been something more of a village, called 'Thermopylai,' or locally 'Pylai' (rather for the sake of brachylogy than as denying the proximity of the hot springs), than appears on the surface of

the narrative. But the term *ἐπιχώριοι* should imply 'inhabitants,' especially in distinction to *περιοίκοι*, or dwellers in the neighbouring villages and towns. This passage was originally quite independent of c. 176, and of earlier composition apparently; and the assertion of a local variant, which ought to be the more correct, not the less correct, name for the place, is no proof of a personal visit by Hdt. to the place. Is it even quite certain that he has correctly reported the use of the names? A third name was certainly applied to the *διόδος*, or to some part of it, viz. τὸ στενόν, or στενά: cp. Strabo 428 τὴν μὲν οὖν παράδον Πύλας καλοῦσι καὶ Στενά καὶ Θερμοπύλας. The local names ought to show not less but more precision than the language of the Hellenes at large. The three names admirably fit the three gates, which local knowledge would be able clearly to distinguish, though the Hellenes at large could not be expected to do so. Πύλαι would serve for the western entrance to the *παρόδος*, or *διόδος*, a roadway winding under the cliff for the best part of a mile: Θερμοπύλαι might be applied to the middle gate (or *διόδος* proper), from its greater proximity to the *θερμὰ λουτρά*: while Στενά exactly suits the eastern gate, which in antiquity was the narrowest passage of the three. If this conjecture is right, Hdt. has not fully or correctly reported the nomenclature. The difference is not primarily between a local and a general usage, nor is it restricted to the use of two terms. Full local usage distinguished the three gates by three different names. It is further possible that for the pass as a whole, while local usage contented itself with the term Πύλαι, Greece at large was more apt to speak of it as Θερμοπύλαι.

5. ἑκάτεροι ἐν τούτοις τοῖς χωρίοις: the plural (*ἑκότεροι*) marks the fact that 'each' is in this case a noun of multitude. *χωρίον*, so far as it differs from *χώρος* above, fortifies the suggestion that there were buildings in each place.

6. τῶν πρὸς βορρην ἀναμὸν ἔχοντων

- ἀνεμον ἐχόντων πάντων μέχρι Τρηχίνος, οἱ δὲ
 νότον καὶ μεσαμβρίην φερόντων τὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς
 202 Ἦσαν δὲ οἶδε Ἑλλήνων οἱ ὑπομένοντες τὸν
 τούτῳ τῷ χώρῳ, Σπαρτιητέων τε τριηκόσιοι ὅ
 Τεγεατέων καὶ Μαντινέων χίλιοι, ἡμίσεες ἑκατέρων,
 μενοῦ τε τῆς Ἀρκαδίας εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν, καὶ ἐκ
 5 Ἀρκαδίας χίλιοι· τοσοῦτοι μὲν Ἀρκαδῶν, ἀπὸ δὲ
 τετρακόσιοι καὶ ἀπὸ Φλειούντος διηκόσιοι καὶ
 ὀγδῶκοντα. οὗτοι μὲν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρήσα

8 <τε> καὶ Naber, van H. || τὸ om. B || τὸ ἐπὶ ταῖς
 202. 2 τε om. B 4 τῆς Ἀρκαδικῆς suspicatur Kallent
 Φλειούντος α, Stein²: φλειούντος SV, Stein¹: φιλιούντος R: φ
 ὀπλῖται ante καὶ CPz || Μυκηνέων? Stein²: 'forte ἀπὸ Μυκηνέων

πάντων: there is a slight exaggeration in assigning to Xerxes *all* the territories north of Trachia, to the Greeks all the south, even in Europe; but the sense is sufficiently obvious. Nor is the orientation seriously at fault, for Thessaly, Macedonia, etc., lie strictly north of Thermopylai, and Lokris, Phokias, Boiotia, Attica and Peloponnesos are correctly described as to the south of it. The case is different in dealing with the topography of Thermopylai (cp. c. 176 *supra*), but this, the earlier passage, which has in view simply the larger geographical relations, no doubt determines the incorrect orientation of the pass itself. So in c. 199 above, the Asopos-*διασφάξ* is described as *πρὸς μεσαμβρίην Τρηχίνος*, and in c. 176 *supra* the mountain is put on 'the west' and the sea on 'the east' side of Thermopylai, instead of on the south and north respectively. The geographical *ἔχων* is noticeable. *μέχρι Τρηχίνος* preserves the Persian, or northern, point of view.

8. τὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἡπείρου, apparently a quasi-adverbial expression. *ἡπειρος* is either 'mainland' in distinction, for example, to sea and island (2. 10, 6. 49, c. 193 *supra*), in which case it would here exclude Euboea, which was still in Greek hands; or it is used more largely for 'continent' (1. 96, 4. 91), as much as to say that the Lord of Asia was now Lord of Europe too, north of Thermopylai-Artemision. How little was left to the Greeks in comparison!

202. THE GREEK ARMY - LIST AT THERMOPYLAI.

2. ὀπλῖται. The specific implies some *ψιλοί*, or at least one for each hoplite *infra*, 8. 25. Ephoros added 1000 *Perioikoi*, 'in c. the number of Peloponnesos and in c. 228 *infra*' (Stein possible to suppose that the 300 men from Lakadain 'Three Hundred' cp. c. 20).

3. χῆλοι, ἡμίσεες ἑκατὸν denies that this remark justifies any inference to between the states. Tegineia were very apt to drawn: the two contingents look as if they were intended each other, and as if the equipollent, each sending:

4. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας: to dist. Orchomenos in Boiotia; it furnishes less than a contingent from Tegea or Mantinea, Orchomenos, south to north, account for of the great eastern plain of larger land, to the west mountainous: on the high Megalopolis as yet was upper valley of the Alps sent some men. It is to specify ten names from which thousand (e.g. Asea, Phigie, Heraia, Thelpusa, Kleiopheneos, Stymphalos, Kapheia) sends in all 2120. (The Arkadians at sea.)

7. ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου:

Βοιωτῶν Θεσπείων τε ἑπτακόσιοι καὶ Θηβαίων τετρακόσιοι.
πρὸς <τε> τούτοισι ἐπικλήτοι ἐγένοντο Λοκροὶ τε οἱ Ὀπούντιοι 203
πανστρατιῇ καὶ Φωκῶν χίλιοι. αὐτόθεν γὰρ σφέας οἱ

203. 1 τε add. Stein⁽²⁾ || οἱ om. B 2 αὐτόθεν γὰρ σφέας Stein²:
αὐτοὶ γὰρ σφέας Stein²: αὐτοὶ γὰρ σφέας Stein¹, vulg. || ἐπεκαλέσαντο οἱ
Ἕλληνες C: οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεκαλέοντο B

all, cp. c. 220 *infra*. The 80 men from Mykenai represent the relatively feeble protest against the policy of Argos; cp. c. 148 *supra*. Perhaps Mykenai could ill spare any men, in view of possible complications with its neighbour. Korinth was also represented in the fleet, 8. 1, service in which may account for the absence of some names from the army-list, as well as for the relatively large proportion of Arkadians.

ἀπὸ 84 Βοιωτῶν: there are no Athenians; cp. c. 144 *supra*, 8. 1 *infra*. On the Thespian 700 cp. c. 222; on the Theban 400 cp. c. 233.

203. 1. ἐπικλήτοι ἐγένοντο: this phrase, here applied to the Lokrians and Phokians, in whose territory the fighting was to be, might rather have been applied to the southern Greeks summoned to their defence; cp. 5. 68 ἐπεκαλέοντο ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ἐπικουρίην. The idea is here inverted; or the Spartans are regarded as leaders taking initiative.

οἱ Ὀπούντιοι. Hdt. does not distinguish Opuntian from Epiknemidian Lokrians; cp. c. 176 *supra*. Doubtless both are here included, but not the Ozolai.

2. πανστρατιῇ. Diodor. 11. 4 (Ephoros) gives the figure as 1000. Pausanias 10. 20. 2 (obviously with this passage of Hdt. in view) arrives by a calculation at 6000. There is, of course, as a special reason for the *levée en masse* from the Lokrians, the fact that the fighting line is actually in their country: thus there is something to be said for the higher figure; it is not, however, based by Pausanias on any local returns, but on the vague analogy of the Athenian figure for Marathon. It raises the total, with the 1000 Phokians, to 11,200 men, taking Hdt.'s figures as they stand; or to upwards of 12,000 men, adding a thousand Lakedaimonians. Even if the Lokrian contingent should be halved there would be from 9000 to 10,000 men, probably, to reckon under Leonidas: as many, that is, as had disposed of the Persians at Marathon.

Diodor. 11. 4 gives the total at 7400 made up of 4000 from Peloponnesos, 1000 Lokrians, 1000 Malians, 1000 Phokians, 400 Thebans. The presence of the Malians and the absence of the Thespians, *inter alia*, is against this list; but at least it corrects the underestimate for Sparta. On the whole we cannot suppose that Leonidas had less than 8000 men under him, and he may very well have had 10,000 to 12,000.

αὐτόθεν γὰρ—λέγοντες δ' ἄγγελλον: does this message, or embassy, emanate from the confederates at the Isthmos, or from Leonidas, already at Thermopylai? Apparently the latter. The story seems almost to assume that the Lokrians and Phokians had not been represented at the Isthmian Congress, and were now first summoned by the Confederates to their aid. Diod. 11. 4. 6 says definitely that the Lokrians had given earth and water, and were pledged to seize the passes for the Persian; but that on the arrival of Leonidas at Thermopylai they changed their mind and joined the Greeks. The summons is highly argumentative: the argument is thoroughly Herodotean.

Three or four points in the message or proclamation of Leonidas are notable. (i.) The Greek forces at Thermopylai are only the vanguard of a large army that may be expected any day. This item seems relative to the idea that the forces under Leonidas were small; without the Phokians and Lokrians they certainly were; and the tradition is incidentally confirmed by 8. 40. (ii.) The sea is being guarded by the Athenians, Aiginetans, and naval powers: a point of which the Lokrians would themselves have ocular evidence, if this message only dates from the arrival of Leonidas at Thermopylai. (iii.) The invader was human, mortal, not supernatural, not a god—a strange point! Did the humour of the Hellespont (c. 56 *supra*) require this solemn refutation? Or would the Greeks take courage from the consideration that 'mortality is mixed

Ἕλληνες ἐπεκαλέσαντο, λέγοντες δι' ἀγγέλων ὡς
 ἤκοιεν πρόδρομοι τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ τῶν
 5 προσδόκιμοι πᾶσαν εἰεν ἡμέρην, ἢ θάλασσά τε
 φυλακῇ ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων τε φρουρομένη καὶ Αἰγι-
 τῶν <ἄλλων τῶν> ἐς τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχ-
 σφι εἶη δεινὸν οὐδέν· οὐ γὰρ θεὸν εἶναι τὸν
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἄλλ' ἄνθρωπον, εἶναι δὲ θνητὸν
 10 ἔσσεσθαι τῷ κακὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς γινομένῳ οὐ συνεμ-
 δὲ μεγίστοισι αὐτῶν μέγιστα· ὀφείλειεν ὦν καὶ
 νοντα, ὡς ἐόντα θνητὸν, ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης πεσεῖν
 ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι ἐβοήθεον ἐς τὴν Τρηχίνα.

204 Τούτοις ἦσαν μὲν νυν καὶ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ
 ἐκάστων, ὁ δὲ θαυμαζόμενος μάλιστα καὶ παντὸς τ-
 ματος ἡγεόμενος Λακεδαιμόνιος ἦν Λεωνίδης ὁ Ἀ

5 πῶτάν εἰσι α 6 φρουρουμένη R 7 ἄλλων
 10 γενέσθαι Naber || γεινομένῳ α (γενομένῳ V¹) || συνεμίχθη
 συνεμίχθη Stein^{1 2} 11 ὀφείλει S 12 ὡς om. B
 ἂν del. Krueger, Holder, van H. 13 ἐβώθεον van
 204. 1 τούτοις μὲν νυν ἦσαν malit van H. || πόλεις B
 Stein³ || θαυμαζόμενος Pz, Stein¹: θαυμαζόμενος d 3 ὁ Δ
 Stein³ || Λεωνίδας S

with evil, the greater the mortal, the
 greater the evil! A far-fetched comfort!
 but truly Herodotean. The change in
 construction (ὡς . . . ἤκοιεν, εἰεν, εἰη δὲ,
 to οὐ γὰρ εἶναι κτλ.) coincides with the
 transit from fact to argument. The
 message is, however, radically incon-
 sistent with the panic on the fleet, c.
 183 *supra*. ἐξ ἀρχῆς γινομένῳ appears
 tautologous.

13. ἐς τὴν Τρηχίνα: is this the city
 for the land (Τρηχίην), or did Leonidas
 first go to Trachis, and afterwards fall
 back on Thermopylai? Stein takes the
 latter view, and refers to c. 226, which
 proves nothing: the former, more con-
 sistent with the general narrative, is
 supported by μέγιστον Τρηχίως *supra*; cp.
 9. 17 etc.

204. 1. τούτοις . . . ἐκάστων, a singular
 collocation: τούτων ἐκάστους or τούτοις
 ἐκάστοις (4. 62) would have seemed more
 natural. ἐκάστων of course goes with
 πόλεις ('according to their several cities').
 Perhaps Hdt. purposely uses a slightly
 arresting form of expression, the better
 to emphasize the entrance of Leonidas;
 hence also the inconsequential ἦσαν μὲν,
 ὁ δέ.

2. παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύ-
 applies only to the land
 prejudice to the common
 cp. 8. 2; but thereby se
 defect in the leading.

3. Λακεδαιμόνιος: τι
 appropriately here, as α
 not with other orders i
 state, but with the st
 various other Hellenic co
 c. 134 *supra*.

Λεωνίδης. Weir S
 notes this (with Λεωβάν-
 χιδης) as a 'surprising'
 (*ad l.*) regards Λέων Λέωντι
 for supposed Doric Λᾶρ or
 λεώς), having nothing to
 But lion or not, the I
 wrong, and the name sh
 Λεοντίδης or Λεοντιάδης
 What the king's name
 then, we hardly know: f
 ὁ Ἀναξανδρίδης κτλ
 the pedigree of 'Leonid
 Herakles, twenty-one m
 seven centuries, on He
 ciples (2. 142); thus dat
 to the year 1180 B.C. ¶
 Hekataios was shorter (2

τοῦ Λέοντος τοῦ Εὐρυκρατίδου τοῦ Ἀναξάνδρου τοῦ Εὐρυ-
κράτους τοῦ Πολυδώρου τοῦ Ἀλκαμένους τοῦ Τηλέκλου τοῦ
Ἀρχέλου τοῦ Ἡγησίου τοῦ Δορύσσου τοῦ Λεωβώτεω τοῦ

5 τοῦ Πολυδώρου τοῦ Ἀλκαμένους om. B || ἀλκαίμενος α || τηλέκτου
A (et Ask.) 6 δωρύσου C : Δορυάγου z || Λεωβώτεω Stein : Λεωβότεω

sixteen generations would just take Leonidas back to Eurysthenes and the founding of the twin-kingships (6. 52).

This pedigree is the *ne plus ultra* use of the patronymic, and doubtless does Leonidas an especial honour. The same compliment is, however, paid to the less illustrious Leotyehidas, 8. 131 *infra*; and in any case the problem arises why these Herakleid pedigrees—the most famous in Hellas—are first introduced in the history of the war of 480-479 B.C.? Is it not because this portion of Hdt.'s work is the oldest in composition? Cp. Introduction, § 8. That hypothesis would at any rate fully sustain the fact. The Herakleid pedigree of the Spartan kings compares favourably with the Achaimenid pedigree of Xerxes himself, as given c. 11 *supra*, which runs, in the direct line, only into seven generations. The names in the pedigree of Leonidas are also names of kings of Sparta, as far as Eurysthenes, though to complete the list of kings the name of his elder brother Kleomenes must be inserted, immediately before his own.

Ἀναξανδρίδης: cc. 148, 158 *supra*. He must have died between 521 and 515 B.C. (cp. 5. 39, 49, with my notes *ad l.*), and was on the throne probably as early as 550 B.C. (1. 67).

4. Λέωντος: as in 5. 39 and 1. 65. His reign falls before the age of Kroisos apparently. His name can hardly mean 'People'! Cp. c. 180 *supra*.

Εὐρυκρατίδης is grandson of Eurysthenes, even as Leonidas (or Leontidas?) of Leon. He appears in Pausan. 3. 3. 5 as Eukrates ὁ δεύτερος.

Ἀναξάνδρου: the name (so thoroughly Homeric) reappears in his great-grandson Anaxandridas. Pausanias, 3. 3. 4, etc., makes him contemporary with the second Messenian war, and has several anecdotes to tell of him; and Plutarch ascribes to him a virtuous apophthegm, *Mor.* 217.

5. Πολυδῶρον: dated by Pausan. 3. 3. 1, 4. 7. 7 to the time of the 'first'

Messenian war, and credited by Plutarch (*Lykourgos*. 8) with having raised the Spartan land-lots to 9000. (This would be part of the Lykourgean legend!) He is recorded to have been murdered by Polemarchos, Pausan. 3. 3. 3. Cp. Clinton, i. 338.

Ἀλκαίμενος, said to have commanded in the first expedition of the Messenian war: Pausan. 4. 5. 3. Clinton, i. 338, reckons his reign about 779-742 B.C. Of course little reliance can be placed on the traditions of the Messenian wars, the only distinct reference to which in Hdt. is 3. 47.

Τηλέκλου: his name was especially remembered in connexion with the war against Amyklai; and he fell in a border brawl with the Messenians, according to the story in Pausan. 4. 4. 2; cp. Clinton, i. 337.

6. Ἀρχέλου: an influential contemporary of Charilaos (a rather suspicious synchronism); cp. Clinton, i. 336. Eusebios gives him a reign of 60 years (885-826 B.C.): Niese *ap. Pauly-Wissowa*, i. 446. He was credited with a jest on Charilaos' name: Plutarch, *Lyk.* 5. With his colleague he was believed to have reduced Aigys.

Ἡγησίου: Pausanias dated the legislation of Lykourgos to the reign of Agesilaos, and gave the king a short reign; Apollodoros a long one, and made Homer his contemporary. Cp. Clinton, i. 335 f.

Δορύσου: Pausanias and Apollodoros have a similar difference on the duration of this king's reign: Clinton, i. 335.

Λεωβότεω: Hdt., our oldest authority, places Lykourgos as guardian of Labotas, 1. 65. This is quite as respectable a tradition as the rival and later one (now traced to King Pausanias; cp. E. Meyer, *Forschungen*, i. 215 ff.) which brought Lykourgos down several generations, and transferred him to the Eurypontid house. Pausanias 3. 2. 3 places an Argive war in this reign, perhaps rather prematurely.

Ἐχαστράτου τοῦ Ἥγιος τοῦ Εὐρυσθένης τοῦ
τοῦ Ἀριστομάχου τοῦ Κλεοδαίου τοῦ Ἰλλου το
κτησάμενος τὴν βασιλίην ἐν Σπάρτῃ ἐξ ἁ
205 διζῶν γάρ οἱ ἐόντων πρεσβυτέρων ἀδελφεῶν, Κ
καὶ Δωριέος, ἀπελήλατο τῆς φροντίδος περὶ τῇ
ἀποθανόντος δὲ Κλεομένους ἄπαιδος ἔρσενος γοί
τε οὐκέτι ἐόντος ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος καὶ τούτου

7 ἄρχεστράτου d || ἡγιος Cd: ἡγήσιος B
Naber

205. 4

7. Ἐχαστράτου: Pausan. 3. 2. 2 makes the war with Argos for the 'Kynouria' begin in this reign.

Ἥγιος: the eponym of the house, Pausan. 3. 2. 1: perhaps historical, and the first historical name. He was credited with the conquest of Helos and the foundation of 'Helotage': Strabo 365 f. Clinton (i. 332) should have the credit of raising the one year of his reign (Diodoros) to 31. (Niese *ap.* Pauly-Wissowa, i. 817 ascribes the correction to Gutschmid!)

Εὐρυσθένης: the story in 6. 51 f.; cp. 4. 147. In 5. 39 the elder House is called τὸ γένος τὸ Εὐρυσθένης, and in 6. 52 ἡ οἰκίη ἡ Εὐρ. He had an (ideal) reign of 42, if not 52, years; cp. Clinton, i. 338. For the story of the origin of the dual kingships cp. notes and Appendix to Hdt. IV.-VI.

Ἀριστοδήμου: cp. 6. 52, where the Spartan tradition is given, according to which Aristodemus himself was king in Lakonia. The name recurs below c. 229, and also later in Spartan history.

8. Κλεοδαίου: Pausan. 3. 15. 7 mentions an ἥρωον of Kleodaios, son of Hyllos, in Sparta, 'near the theatre.' Apollod. 2. 8. 2 records an unsuccessful attempt on his part to effect 'the return.'

Ἰλλου: the story of the attempt of Hyllos to effect 'the return' is sufficiently documented, 9. 26 *infra*. See notes *ad l.*

Ἡρακλῆος: cp. 6. 53, where the antecedents of the human Herakles carry the antecedents of the Spartan kings back, through Perseus and Danaë, to Egypt. That is an extension of the official Herakleid, or at least Lakedaemonian version, of the pedigree, which is all that Hdt. gives in this place, and perhaps naturally. But the discussion in Bk. 6 presupposes the existence of the genealogies here, and fortifies the

conclusion that this part composition; cp. Intro.

9. κτησάμενος . . . ἐξ Leonidas is mentioned, stances of his birth, 5. story or even the fact of partly, perhaps, that he but rather because Her committed the facts to passage.

With the expression cp. c. 205 ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφεῖ ἐξέλεσθαι.

205. 1. διζῶν: Ionic fold, 'double.' Used here—perhaps the more exact brothers and πρεσβυτέρων *supra*.

2. ἀπελήλατο τῆς φροντίδος seems no specially temp. pluperfect, but merely of the point, 'he was from thought.' The id. had never occurred to verb in a less metaphorical 130 ἀπελευνόμενοι τοῦδε

3. ἀποθανόντος δὲ story told 6. 75. The reference back is here Introduction, § 7.

ἄπαιδος ἔρσενος dimeter, perhaps accidence, as at once ap.

Δωριέος . . . καὶ τ not that Kleomenes had ἐν Σ. is expegetical. already been referred story is fully told in there is no reference he surprising; but that i any reference to the s in 5. 42-47 is most eas by the supposition the of later composition, writing when Bk. 7 Introduction, § 8.

οὕτω δὴ ἐς Λεωνίδην ἀνέβαινε ἡ βασιληίη, καὶ διότι πρότερος ὡς ἐγγονέε Kleombróτου (οὗτος γὰρ ἦν νεώτατος Ἀναξανδρίδω παῖς) καὶ δὴ καὶ εἶχε Kleoméneos θυγατέρα. δς τότε ἤμε ἐς Θερμοπύλας ἐπιλεξάμενος ἄνδρας τε τοὺς κατεστεῶτας τριηκοσίου καὶ τοῖσι ἐτύγχανον παῖδες ἐόντες· παραλαβὼν

5 Λεωνίδαν S || 'διότι καὶ: sin minus post καὶ δὴ καὶ inserendum ὅτι' van H. 8 τοὺς del. Gomperz, van H.

5. ἀνέβαινε: cp. c. 5 *supra*.

καὶ διότι: a stylistic displacement (διότι καὶ . . . καὶ). Two reasons are given for the succession of Leonidas: (1) he was older than Kleombrotos, (2) he had the daughter of Kleomenes to wife (εἶχε). Did Hdt. know, when he first wrote this passage, that, according to one report, 'Kleombrotos and Leonidas were twins' (5. 41)? Did he know the lady's name? (cp. c. 239 *infra*). The influence ascribed to the marriage here is remarkable, and the closeness of the relationship. But there is a suppressed problem, which becomes apparent 9. 10 *infra*. Dorieus, the elder brother, had a son, Euryanax, who must have had some pretensions to succeed. Dorieus, indeed, had never been king, and perhaps the 'law' reported c. 3 *supra* was invented, or invoked, on this occasion, though it was far from being of universal application (cp. 8. 131). Anyway, there was plainly a question over the succession on the death of Kleomenes, but rather, perhaps, between Leonidas and Euryanax than between Leonidas and Kleombrotos.

8. ἐπιλεξάμενος: Hdt. speaks as though Leonidas on this occasion selected this Three Hundred men, *ad hoc*, and took care that they were *pères de famille* (ces pères de famille sont capables de tout!). But are ol κατεστεῶτες τριηκόσιοι others than the τριηκόσιοι Σπαρτιητῶν λογάδες οὗτοι ol περ ἱππῆες καλέονται of 8. 124 *infra* (u.v.)? κατεστεῶτες is here understood by Baehr as men 'of mature age' (so, too, K. O. Mueller, Grote, and others). Larcher, on the other hand (followed by Stein), preferred "le corps fixe et permanent." The word ἐπιλεξάμενος here looks like a misunderstanding of λογάδες, and also like a beginning of the Thermopylai legend, according to which Leonidas went thither with his mind made up for a *devotio* (cp. c. 220 *infra*), a point

further emphasized by the words next annotated.

9. καὶ τοῖσι ἐτύγχανον παῖδες ἐόντες: if the previous words are understood (with Baehr) to record correctly a special levy or selection made by the king on this occasion, then these words occasion no difficulty, as merely specifying one of the most important conditions governing his choice. If the Three Hundred above are identified with the 'Knights' or 'Cavaliers,' then these words admit of three explanations. (i.) It was one of the ordinary and standing conditions of appointment to the rank of 'cavalier' to have a son. This is not improbable. The Cavaliers were the king's body-guard, and it was necessary that they should die for him in extremities—which they would be the more ready to do if they had sons to succeed them in Sparta. (ii.) Or it might be supposed that upon this occasion, though the Cavaliers are the *corps d'élite* referred to, yet those who were not *pères* were on this occasion weeded out, and their places taken by *pères familiarum*. This compromise is surely very unlikely, and objectionable, *inter alia*, as a concession to the Thermopylai legend above specified. (iii.) The words do not refer to the Three Hundred, but to others, selected in addition to them. This interpretation would imply a larger number of Spartiates at Thermopylai than Hdt. includes in the army-list, perhaps the Thousand, of Diodoros 11. 4—not, indeed, in itself a fatal objection. We should simply have the Thermopylai legend still, in one degree more developed towards its Ephoreian form. But then ἐπιλεξάμενος would apply only to the second set, though that again is not a fatal objection. The simplest interpretation is, however, the best. The Three Hundred in question were the *ἵππεις*, and went with the king as a matter of course; but Hdt. has a little misunderstood the arrangement. For the *ἱππῆς* cp. 1. 67, 6. 56, 8. 124.

- 10 δὲ ἀπίκετο καὶ Θηβαίων τοὺς ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν λογισάμενος εἶπον, τῶν ἐστρατήγῃε Λεοντιάδης ὁ Εὐρυμάχου. τοῦδε δὲ εἵνεκα τούτους σπουδῇ ἐποιήσατο Λεωνίδης μόνους Ἑλλήνων παραλαβεῖν, ὅτι σφέων μεγάλως κατηγορήτο μηδίζων· παρέκallee ὦν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον θέλων εἰδέναι εἴτε συμπέμφουσι
 15 εἴτε καὶ ἀπερέουσι ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέος τὴν Ἑλλήνων συμμαχίην. οἱ δὲ ἄλλα φρονέοντες ἔπεμπον.
 206 Τούτους μὲν τοὺς ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην πρῶτους ἀπέπεμφαν Σπαρτιῆται, ἵνα τούτους ὀρώντες οἱ ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι στρατεύωνται μηδὲ καὶ οὗτοι μηδίσωσι, ἣν αὐτοὺς πυνθάνονται ὑπερβαλλομένους· μετὰ δέ, Κάρνεια γάρ σφι ἦν ἐμποδῶν,

10 ἀπίκτο α || ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν ut glossema damnavit van H. 11
 δὲ om. β 12 τούτους R: τούτου αS: του cum τ superscr. V ||
 μόνους C 15 ἀπαίρουνσιν β 16 ἄλλα φρονέοντες β, Holder,
 van H., Stein³: ἄλλοφρονέοντες α, Stein^{1 2} 206. 2 <ἐς> τούτους
 Naber, van H. || ὀρόντες Stein¹ || στρατεύονται β 3 μὴ δὲ ABPz ||
 πυνθάνονται R 4 κάρνια β

10. τοὺς ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν λογισάμενος εἶπον, in c. 202 *supra*: the expression illustrates the εἶπον in c. 196 *supra*; the reference back is noticeable as made simply to the immediate context.

11. Λεοντιάδης ὁ Εὐρυμάχου: the first name is much the same as that of the Spartan king; cp. c. 204 *supra*. The Theban is mentioned here, perhaps, without prejudice; but cp. c. 233 *infra*. He is son of one and father of another Eurymachos. Aristophanes of Boeotia gave the commander's name as Anaxandros, *Fr.* 5 (*F.H.G.* iv. 338).

τοῦδε δὲ εἵνεκα. Hdt.'s motivation (but it is probably not his own in the first instance) seems rather at fault. Leonidas is especially anxious to have the Thebans (under his namesake) with him because they were accused as traitors. Did he wish to give them an opportunity of purging themselves? Or did he wish to involve them in the foreseen and impending disaster? Neither of the two: he simply wished to know whether the accusation was, or was not, true! He seems (according to Hdt.) to have believed it, for later on he is represented as retaining them to the last as 'host-ages,' c. 222 *infra*, u. v.

13. κατηγορήτο: the pluperfect here has its full temporal significance. But how far a formal κατηγορία, and how far mere gossip is in question, does not quite surely appear. Anyway the information

was probably of Plataean or Athenian origin. Had not the Thebans been formally represented at the Isthmian Congress (c. 145 *supra*)?

16. ἄλλα φρονέοντες: cp. App. Crit.; ἄλλα νοέοντες, c. 168 *supra*; ἄλλα φρονέοντες, 9. 54; ἄλλοφρονήσαι in 5. 85 to be out of one's mind. Anyway Hdt. endorses the κατηγορία.

206. 1. τοὺς ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην, 'Leonidas and his men'; allies as well as Spartans! On the preposition, Madvig, § 72. The usage has Homeric analogies; cp. Monro, *Homeric Grammar*,¹ p. 130.

ἀπέπεμφαν Σπαρτιῆται: the king then did not possess, or had not taken, initiative; cp. 6. 56. The city (ἡ πόλις), Apella or Ephora, must have acted.

2. οἱ ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι: the ἄλλοι is perhaps idiomatic or superfluous here; otherwise it will mean allies outside the Peloponnesos; or, possibly, may refer especially to the naval allies (Athens included); the Spartans sent men to Thermopylai in order to get the fleet stationed at Artemision.

4. Κάρνεια: a festival celebrated in the Καρνεῖος μῆν, ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι, Thuc. 5. 54. 2 (cp. *εἰσαὶ*. 5. 75. 2, 5. 76. 1). This month corresponded to the Athenian Metageitnion (Manso, *Sparta*, i. ii. 215, after Corsini), or approximately to our August: a description of the festival, which lasted nine days, was celebrated under nine tents, with nine

ἐμελλον ὀρτάσαντες καὶ φυλακὰς λιπόντες ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ 5
κατὰ τάχος βοηθείην πανδημί. ὥς δὲ καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν
συνμάχων ἐνένωντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἕτερα τοιαῦτα ποιήσιν· ἦν γὰρ
κατὰ τὸντὸ Ὀλυμπιάς τούτοις τοῖσι πρήγμασι συμπεσοῦσα·
οὐκ ὄντων δοκέοντες κατὰ τάχος οὕτω διακριθῆσθαι τὸν ἐν
Θερμοπύλῃσι πόλεμον ἔπεμπον τοὺς προδρόμους. οὗτοι μὲν 207
δὴ οὕτω διενένωντο ποιήσιν. οἱ δὲ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι Ἕλληνες,
ἐπειδὴ πέλας ἐγένετο τῆς ἐσβολῆς ὁ Πέρσης, καταρρωδέοντες

6 βοηθήσιν B, Holder: βωθήσιν van H. || πανδημί α, Holder, van H.,
Stein²: πανδημί 7 ἐνένωντο Reiske: ἐνένωντο Bz: ἐννενώντο P:
ἐνένωντο α: ἐνένοντο Merzdorf 207. 2 διενένωντο Reiske:
διενένωντο BPCorr. z: διεννένωντο Ppr: διενένωντο α 3 ἐγίνετο B

men in each, etc., is given by Athenaeus, 4. 141, from Demetrios of Skepsis; it was, curly, a μίμημα στρατιωτικῆς ἀγωγῆς, but it was properly praee-Dorian (and probably then a pastoral cult: κάρνος, a ram), for Pausanias, 3. 13. 2, testifies to the cult of the Οἰκίας Κάρνειος in Sparta, Ἀχαιῶν ἐτι ἐχόντων τὴν Σπάρτην. Cp. Schoemann-Lipsius, ii. 474 ff.; Wide, *Lakon. Kulte*, 73 ff.; Hitzig-Bluemner *ad Pausan.* l.c.; and Frazer, iii. 332. Stein observes that the *Karneia* "ended shortly before the beginning of the *Olympia*"; Rawlinson notes that "the *Olympia* ordinarily preceded the *Karneia*."

ἐμποδόν, 'in the way'; cp. c. 183 *supra*. Here perhaps neither of time nor space, but rather of an ideal hindrance, obstacle, or *causa morae*.

5. ὀρτάσαντες, 'when they had finished the festival.' The aorist here appears to have the force of a pluperfect, expressing not so much past time as completion; Monro, *H.G.* p. 48.

φυλακὰς λιπόντες: against whom? the Helots? Argos? Both factors had to be reckoned with, and help to explain the reluctance of Sparta to move beyond the Isthmos.

6. κατὰ τάχος βοηθείην πανδημί: how long before the *Karneia* the force was despatched to Thermopylai is not clearly indicated. The more time elapsed since its departure, the more need of hurry after the feast. The full forces would presumably be the normal two-thirds; cp. 9. 10 *infra*; the remaining third would serve to garrison the city.

οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν συνμάχων: not the same as οἱ ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι above, but the Peloponnesian allies who were λαοὶ from the point of view of the πρόδρομοι; cp. c. 203 *supra*.

7. ἐνένωντο, i.e. ἐνένοντο. There seems no especial temporal force in the pluperfect; but we can maintain the passive form, 'were minded'; cp. διενένωντο *infra*. A deponent middle may be conjectured (ἐννοοῦμαι); in 1. 77 the word occurs as a true passive.

8. Ὀλυμπιάς: the 75th. It has been calculated that the fifth and last day of the festival in 480 B.C. fell on August 19, by our reckoning; cp. Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* ii.³ 674 n.

As a chronological indicium this notice is of supreme importance; cp. Appendix V. § 2 (d).

How far the κωλύματα θεῶν were *bona fide* and truly grounds of action, or inaction, in 480 B.C. it is hard to say; in the record they have a decidedly apologetic ring; but the apology, the real reason, alike go to show that the defence of Thermopylai-Artemision was (1) seriously meant, and (2) believed at the time to have been adequately provided. These points are important in view of the later form of the Thermopylai legend, which represented the fiasco as a deliberately foregone event.

207. 3. ὁ Πέρσης: cp. just below στρατὸν τὸν Μήδων, a curious variation, perhaps correct. Hdt. uses Πέρσης: Μήδων occurs in the message from the Hellenes. Xerxes heard in Thessaly of the occupation of Thermopylai, c. 196 *supra*, 208 *infra*.

καταρρωδέοντες . . ἀπαλλαγῆς: notwithstanding their valiant message in c. 203 *supra*, they are as poor-spirited as their brethren at Artemision, c. 183 *supra*! It might be supposed that Leonidas sent the message, while the allies are here to blame; but Hdt. speaks of οἱ Ἕλληνες in both cases. If there is

ἐβουλευόντο περὶ ὀπαλλαγῆς τοῖσι μὲν οὖν ἄλλοισι Πελοποννησίοισι ἔδοκε δαθῶσι ἐς Πελοπόννησον τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῇ· Λεωνίδης δέ, Φωκίων καὶ Λοκρῶν περισπερχέων τῇ γνώμῃ ταύτῃ, αὐτοῦ τε μένειν ἐψηφίζετο πέμπειν τε ἄγγελους ἐς τὰς πόλεις κελεύοντάς σφι ἐπιβοθῆεν, ὡς ἔστων αὐτῶν ὀλίγων στρατὸν τὸν Μῆδων ἀλέξασθαι.

- 208 Ταῦτα βουλευομένων σφέν, ἔπεμπε Ξέρξης κατὰσκοπος ἱππία ἰδέσθαι ὁκόσοι εἰσὶ καὶ ὃ τι ποίειον. ἀκηκόεε δὲ ἔτι ἔων ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ ὡς ἀλισμένη εἴη ταύτῃ στρατιῇ ὀλίγῃ, καὶ τοὺς ἡγέμονας ὡς εἶπαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε καὶ Λεωνίδης ἔων γένος Ἡρακλείδης. ὡς δὲ προσήλασε ὁ ἱππὺς πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἐθηϊτό τε καὶ κατώρα πᾶν μὲν οὐ τὸ στρατόπεδον· τοὺς γὰρ ἔσω τεταγμένους τοῦ τείχεος, τὸ ἀνορθώσαντες

4, 5 πελοποννησίοις et πελοπόννησον Rd 6 περισπερχθέντων
Valckenauer, Holder, van H.: περισπερχέων ὄντων Schaefer 8
κελεύοντάς σφιν; van H. || ἐπιβοθῆεν σφιν B 9 τὸν· τῶν B
208. 1 ἰσφέν· αὐτῶν Krueger: 'An delendum?' van H. 2 ὅσοι α ||
ἐὼν Valckenauer || ἀκηκόεε z: ἡκηκόεε codd. (ἡκῆκοε S?) || ἔων ἔτι B
3 ἀλυσκομένη C 6 ἐθηϊτό . . στρατόπεδον om. R

any historical background for the panic at this point, perhaps a council of war was held in view of the fleet having left Artemision (if it did leave Artemision) in consequence of the storm. If so, the fleet was probably represented at the council. In any case the fact that Leonidas does not evacuate Thermopylai shows that the fleet was intending to return to Artemision, weather permitting.

δ. ἰδοῦς, not ἰδοὺς—it is not pretended that they went as far as that. This is the first explicit mention of the plan to make the Isthmos the actual line of defence, a plan which must have been fully considered before the Greeks went to Thermopylai and Artemision; cp. cc. 176, 177 *supra*. This observation further discredits the narrative in this place.

δ. Φωκίων καὶ Λοκρῶν περισπερχέωντων: the verb σπερχέσθαι would here give περισπερχθέντων; cp. σπερχθεῖς l. 32, σπερχετο δ. 33. περισπερχέειν would be from adj. περισπερχής. (So Stein, after Baehr, after Valckenauer.) The seal of the Phokians and Lokrians discredits the story of their earlier medium (cp. c. 132 *supra*), and supports the conjecture that they contributed largely to the garrison at Thermopylai.

7. ἐψηφίζετο: he had not merely to

give a vote, but to make the decision; cp. 9. 55 ψηφίσεσθαι μὴ φεύγειν.

9. ἀλέξασθαι: as if from ἀλέκω. Contr. ἀλεξήσομενοι, 8. 81, 108.

208. 2. ὁκόσοι εἰσὶ καὶ ὃ τι ποίειον: the 'being' indicative, the 'doing' optative; the one categorical, the other conjectural. Stein refers to 5. 13 τίτες εἰσὶ καὶ τί ἐθέλοντες εἰλθεῖν: Baehr to c. 203 *supra*.

4. Λεωνίδης ἔων γένος Ἡρακλείδης: gratifying intelligence to the Achaemenid. Demaratos would have explained its full significance. Xerxes must have been well served by Thessalian scouts, or Argive traitors, in his intelligence-department.

δ. ὁ ἱππία. Was only a single rider sent out on this reconnaissance? That will scarcely have been the case. Xerxes is *ex hypothesi* at Trachis. The reconnoitring party will have made its way round through the 'West Gate,' and along the road, past the θερμὰ λουτρά to the slope up to the Middle Gate. The Persians, however, are probably in actual occupation of the West Gate, of the hill above it (c. 200), and of the low ground as far as 'Thermopylai,' or at least the 'Chytroi.' The king, however, would be to the rear.

7. τοῦ τείχεος: cp. c. 176.

εἶχον ἐν φυλακῇ, οὐκ οἶά τε ἦν κατιδέσθαι· ὁ δὲ τοὺς ἔξω ἐμάνθανε, τοῖσι πρὸ τοῦ τείχεος τὰ ὅπλα ἔκειτο· ἔτυχον δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔξω τεταγμένοι. τοὺς μὲν 10 δὴ ὥρα γυμναζομένους τῶν ἀνδρῶν, τοὺς δὲ τὰς κόμας κτενίζομένους. ταῦτα δὴ θεώμενος ἐθώμαζε καὶ τὸ πλήθος ἐμάνθανε. μαθὼν δὲ πάντα ἀτρεκέως ἀπήλανε ὀπίσω κατ' ἡσυχίαν· οὔτε γάρ τις ἐδίδωκε ἀλογίης τε ἐνεκύρῃσε πολλῆς· ἀπελθὼν τε ἔλεγε πρὸς Ξέρξην τά περ ὁπάπее πάντα. ἀκούων δὲ 209 Ξέρξης οὐκ εἶχε συμβαλέσθαι τὸ ἐόν, ὅτι παρασκευάζοντο ὥς ἀπολεόμενοι τε καὶ ἀπολέοντες κατὰ δύναμιν· ἀλλ' αὐτῷ γελοῖα γὰρ ἐφαίνοντο ποιεῖν, μετεπέμψατο Δημάρητον τὸν Ἀρίστωνος ἐόντα ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. ἀπικόμενον δὲ μιν εἰρώτα Ξέρξης 5

12 ἐθώμαζε BCz, Stein²: ἐθώνμαζε BACorr., Stein¹ (sic): ἐθαύμαζε Apr. 13 πάντα: ταῦτα Pds 14 ἐνεκήρυσε d: ἐκύρῃσε Valckenaer, Holder, van H. 15 τε: δὲ Cdz || ξέρξεα BPz, van H. 209. 2 παρασκευάζοντο B, Holder: παρασκευαζοῖατο van H. 5 μιν om. B || ἡρώτα CPz

8. δ δέ: the resumed subject with δέ corresponding to τῶν μὲν οὖν above; cp. c. 6 l. 21 *supra*.

10. Λακεδαιμόνιοι: probably without reference to οἱ κατεστειώτες τμηκόσιοι in c. 205, and a valuable hint that there was a Lakedaimonian force present (1000 strong!) besides the king's bodyguard; cp. c. 202 *supra*, Diodor. 11. 4. 5. Evidently the contingents each in turn was posted outside the wall, and 'piled' their shields, apparently, while on sentry-go. The exact number on duty at a time is not stated, nor the number reported by the Persian. Possibly Hdt. himself, like most of his commentators, understands that the 300 Spartans were all on duty outside the wall, and that the scout mistook them for the whole Greek force (a patent absurdity on the face of it). The story is, of course, all designed in *maiores gloriam Spartanorum*.

11. γυμναζομένους . . κτενίζομένους, "corpus exerceutes, comam pectentes," Baehr (κτεῖς). These employments appear to have astonished the barbarian. The superb explanation follows in the next chapter with Hellenic irony.

14. ἀλογίης τε ἐνεκύρῃσε πολλῆς. The construction is observable; cp. 4. 140. The dative in 4. 123, 2. 82, 3. 77 and c. 218 *infra*. Blakesley is puzzled by the use of the compound with the regimen of the simple verb, and suggests that the preposition has only the force of the

English 'withal' (but that suggests rather *συγκυρεῖν*). Hdt. is no slave to grammar; cp. c. 192 *supra*.

On the material side, was this ἀλογίη altogether creditable to the Greek look-out? Perhaps the officer was still more astonished thereby. Does it mean that the Spartans had made up their minds to die, and nothing mattered? Is it an exaggeration, due to the 'legend'?

Diodoros 11. 5. 4 instead of the single scout makes Xerxes send envoys to demand the surrender of the Greeks, and reports a very rhetorical reply on their part: that is genuine Ephoros.

209. 2. εἶχε, i.e. ἐδύνατο: cp. Hdt.'s own οὐκ ἔχω c. 133 *supra*, etc.

τὸ ἐόν, 'the truth,' the fact: cp. c. 237 *infra* τῷ ἐόντι ὅτι . .

3. γελοῖα: the absurdity must surely have lain in the paucity of the force on guard rather than in their gymnastic exercises and care of their persons.

4. Δημάρητον τὸν Ἀρίστωνος: the patronymic again, which is such an especial compliment in the case of this exile. Cp. cc. 3, 101 *supra*. Is the story here from the same source as the stories of Demaratos in *ll.c.*? Here he seems to be merely a part of the Lakedaimonian legend of Thermopylai. The assumption that all the passages in which Demaratos figures are necessarily from one source is by no means inevitable. Cp. note to c. 239 *infra*.

ἑκαττα τούτων, ἐβόλων μαθεῖν τὸ ποιούμενον πρὸς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. ὃ δὲ εἶπε "ἤκουσας μὲν καὶ πρότερόν μιν, εἴτε ὀρμύμεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, περὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων· ἀκούσας δὲ γέλυστά με ἔθεν λέγοντα τῇ περ ὤρων ἐκβησόμενα [πρήγματα] ταῦτα· ἐμοὶ γάρ τὴν ἀληθείην ἀσκήειν ἀντία σεῦ βασιλεῦ ὄντων μέγιστος ἐστί. ἀκουσον δὲ καὶ νῦν· οἱ ἄνδρες οὗτοι ἀπικάται μαχησόμενοι ἡμῖν περὶ τῆς ἐσόδου, καὶ ταῦτα παρασκευάζονται. νόμος γάρ σφι ἔχων οὕτω ἐστί· ἐπεὰν μάλ्लωσι κινδυνεύειν τῇ ψυχῇ, τότε τὰς κεφαλὰς κοσμέονται. 15 ἐπίστασο δέ, εἰ τούτους τε καὶ τὸ ὑπομένον ἐν Σπάρτῃ καταστρέψαι, ἐστὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἔθνος ἀνθρώπων τὸ σὲ βασιλεῦ ὑπομανεῖ χεῖρας ἀνταειρόμενον· νῦν γὰρ πρὸς βασιληίην τε [καὶ] καλλίστην [πόλιν] τῶν ἐν Ἑλλήσι προσφέρειαι καὶ ἄνδρας ἄριστους." κάρτα τε δὴ Ξέρξῃ ἀπιστα ἐφαίνετο τὰ

ὃ μυθίειν βα 8 ὀρμῶμεν Ρε: ὀρμῶμεν ceteri: ὀρμόμεν Stein¹
 9 λέγοντά περ R: λέγοντα τὰ περ Schweighauser, Baehr, Stein¹ || τῇ περ Ηιωίν²: τηπερ ('divinatio Reiskii' Wesseling) Bekker, Dindorf: κατάπερ Ηιωίν² || τὰ πρήγματα Krueger, van H.: πρήγματα secl. Stein² 11
 12 βωσιλεῦ B, Ηιωίν¹, Holder, van H. 13 παρασκευάζονται R (Stein): παρασκευάζονται V (Holder): γέραςσκευάζονται S (Gaisf.²) || οὕτω ἔχων B, Holder, van H.: ἔχων om. C 14 κοσμέονται: σμύονται Valckenhaer, van H. 15 ἐπίστασο B || τε: γε α 18 καὶ καλλίστην πόλιν α, Ηιωίν¹: καὶ πόλιν καλλίστην conl. idem 19 ἀπιστα ξέρξῃ BΡε, Holder, van H.

7. ἤκουσας μὲν καὶ πρότερόν μιν: the address is curiously abrupt and discourteous; the formula 'I told you so' is seldom a mark of tact: is Demaratos annoyed? The reference appears to be to the conversation in oo. 101-104 *supra*.

εἴτε ὀρμύμεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα: it was at Doriskos, not 'when starting' on the expedition against Hellas; but perhaps Demaratos joined at Doriskos. ὀρμύμεν may be the (unaugmented) imperfect.

9. γέλυστά με ἔθεν: for the fact op. c. 105 *supra*; for the form, S. 29 οὐ χαίρωντες γέλωτα διὰ θήσεσθε.

ἄρων, purely mental: of 'the inward eye.' Cp. c. 212 l. 13. On the practice of truthfulness op. cc. 101, 234.

12. ἀπικάται: i. q. ἀνιγμένοι εἰσι.

ταῦτα· μάχεσθαι is very like εἶναι.

13. νόμος . . ἔχων οὕτω: surely not a distinct enactment. ἔχων οὕτω, 'to this effect.'

The law, or custom, in question (Canon Rawlinson stigmatises as "mili-

tary coxcombry"—alas! alas!—and extends the censure to the bright polish of their arms, the battle-wreath, and the crimson tunic of the Spartan brave. Xenophon (*de rep. Lac.* 13. 8) thought some of these things μάλα ὀφέλιμα. Plutarch (*Lyk.* 22) reports a saying of the great legislator's in favour of hair-dressing. It made the Spartans γοργότεροι, Xenoph. *op. c.* 11. 3. The Suebians of Tacitus (*Germ.* 38) in allitudoinem quandam ei terrorem, adituri bella, compti, ut hostium oculis, ornantur. The scarlet tunic hid the blood, Xenoph. *l. c.*

15. ἐπίστασο: as the middle imper. of ἵστημι is ἵστασο (ἵστω), ἐπίσταμαι follows suit; it may be the same word originally (though even Attic Greek preserves the form unaspirate). This passage makes the attitude and action of Sparta the supreme and crucial question for the Persian king, and implicitly claims the credit of the Greek deliverance for Sparta.

19. τὰ λεγόμενα, by Demaratos; but

λεγόμενα εἶναι, καὶ δεύτερα ἐπειρώτα ὄντινα τρόπον τοσοῦτοι 20
 ἔοντες τῇ ἑωυτοῦ στρατιῇ μαχήσονται. ὃ δὲ εἶπε "ὦ βασιλεῦ,
 ἐμοὶ χρᾶσθαι ὡς ἀνδρὶ ψεύστη, ἣν μὴ ταῦτά τοι ταύτῃ ἐκβῆ
 τῇ ἐγὼ λέγω."

Ταῦτα λέγων οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξην. τέσσαρας μὲν δὴ 210
 παρεξήκε ἡμέρας, ἐλπίζων αἰεὶ σφέας ἀποδρῆσεσθαι· πέμπτη
 δέ, ὡς οὐκ ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἀλλὰ οἱ ἐφαίνοντο ἀναιδείῃ τε καὶ
 ἀβουλῇ διαχρεώμενοι μένειν, πέμπει ἐπ' αὐτοὺς Μήδους τε
 καὶ Κισσίου θυμωθεῖς, ἐντειλάμενος σφέας ζωγρήσαντας ἄγειν 5
 ἐς ὄψιν τὴν ἑωυτοῦ. ὡς δ' ἐσέπεσον φερόμενοι ἐς τοὺς
 Ἕλληνας οἱ Μῆδοι, ἐπιπτον πολλοί, ἄλλοι δ' ἐπεσῆσαν, καὶ
 οὐκ ἀπηλαύνοντο καίπερ μεγάλως προσπταίνοντες. δῆλον δ'
 ἐποίουν παντὶ τεφ καὶ οὐκ ἤκιστα αὐτῷ βασιλεί, ὅτι πολλοὶ

20 εἶναι om. BPr, Holder, secl. van H. || ἐπρώτα CPz 21 τῇ: οἰοί
 τε εἰσι τῇ z || μαχήσεσθαι d: μαχέσεσθαι z 22 τοι: σοι d: om. B
 23 τῇ α: ὡς B 210. 1 τέσσαρας C 2 παρήκεν B, Holder:
 παρήκε van H. || αἰεὶ B, Holder 4 χρεώμενοι B: διαχρεώμενοι P,
 van H. 5 σφέας α, Stein¹: σφε B 6 δὲ ἐπέπεσον B: δ' ἐπέπεσον z
 7 ἐπεσῆσαν B 8 ἀπηλαύνοντο d: ἀπελαύνοντο α: ἀπήλανον B,
 Holder, van H. || δ' α: δὴ B

the tense is observable: cp. a stronger instance, c. 237 *ἡνῆρα*.

20. *τοσοῦτοι*, 'so few' (only so many); cp. 4. 159.

22. *ψεύστη*: Valckenaer, Baehr, and Blakesley see in this word here a genuinely Persian touch; cp. 1. 138. The Darius of Hdt. forgets that, and talks rank sophistry, 3. 72.

210. 1. *τέσσαρας μὲν δὴ παρεξήκε ἡμέρας*: these four days have to be reckoned with in the Diary of Artemision-Thermopylai. Hdt.'s reason for the delay is to be noted: Xerxes was waiting to allow the Greeks to run away (*ἀποδρῆσεσθαι*): that is absurd. Diodorus 11. 5 makes the king send for reinforcements, and inserts overtures to Leonidas here, in rhetorical style; but negotiations there may have been. Rawlinson suggests, as the real reason of the delay, that the king was looking to obtain "the co-operation of his fleet, and only began the attack when that hope failed him"—an extraordinary oversight, for, as recent students have generally perceived, the Persian fleet and army were co-operating, and Hdt. himself makes the three engagements by sea synchronous with the three days' fighting on land; cp. further, Appendix V. § 4.

2. *πέμπτη*: the first day of actual fighting; cp. 8. 9-11.

4. *Μήδους τε καὶ Κισσίου*: cp. oc. 62, 86. 'Were these infantry, and infantry only! The terrain would not lend itself to cavalry (cp. c. 176 *ὑπὸ πύρρῃ*), though the word *ἀπηλαύνοντο* just below might suggest mounted men. Diodorus (in a very rhetorical passage, 11. 6, 7) makes the Medes advance first, and on their defeat, the Kiansians and Sakai.

5. *θυμωθείς*: cp. c. 11 *ὑπὸ πύρρῃ*, c. 238 *ἡνῆρα*. It can hardly be taken seriously here.

6. *ὡς δ' ἐσέπεσον . . ἐπιπτον*: not very elegant. The protasis, too, is less Herodotean than *ὡς ἐσέπεισαν* would have been (Stein).

9. *πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι . . ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες*: it seems most forcible to take *ἀνθ.* and *ἄνδρες* as predicative. The antithesis is unfair to the 'barbarians' on Hdt.'s own showing. For the matter cp. 8. 68. The form of the antithesis is common: *πολλοὶ μὲν ναρθηκοφόροι παῖροι δὲ τε βαρχοί* Plato, *Phaedo* 69; *πολλοὶ γὰρ εἰσι κλητοὶ, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἐκλεκτοὶ* S. *Matth.* 22. 14. The subject of *ἐποίουν* is rather vague. Stein regards the remark as an insertion, and *mal à propos* ("an nicht eben passender Stelle").

- 10 μὲν ἄνθρωποι εἶεν, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες. ἐγίνετο δὲ :
 211 δι' ἡμέρης. ἐπεῖτε δὲ οἱ Μῆδοι τρηχέως περιείποντι
 οὔτοι μὲν ὑπεξήσαν, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἐκδεξάμενοι ἐπι-
 ἀθανάτους ἐκάλεε βασιλεύς, τῶν ἤρχε Ὑδάρνης, ὡς
 γε εὐπετέως κατεργασόμενοι. ὥς δὲ καὶ οὔτοι
 5 τοῖσι Ἕλλησι, οὐδὲν πλέον ἐφέροντο τῆς στρατιῆς τί
 ἀλλὰ τὰ αὐτά, ἅτε ἐν στεῖνοπόρῳ τε χώρῳ μαχ-
 δόρασι βραχυτέροις χρεώμενοι ἢ περ οἱ Ἕλλησι
 ἔχοντες πλήθει χρήσασθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐμάχ-
 λόγου, ἄλλα τε ἀποδεικνύμενοι ἐν οὐκ ἐπισταμένοις
 10 ἔξεπιστάμενοι, καὶ ὅκως ἐντρέψειαν τὰ νῶτα, ἀλέες
 δὴθεν, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ὀρώντες φεύγοντας βοῇ τε κ
 ἐπήσαν, οἱ δ' ἂν καταλαμβανόμενοι ὑπέστρεφον ὁ
 τοῖσι βαρβάροις, μεταστρεφόμενοι δὲ κατέβαλλ
 ἀναριθμήτους τῶν Περσέων· ἐπιπτον δὲ καὶ
 15 Σπαρτιητέων ἐνθαῦτα ὀλίγοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν ἐδυνέ

10 δὲ ἡ (RSV : δ' ἡ AB : δὴ P : δὲ dz 211. 2 ἐ
 ἐπήσαν RS : ἐποίησαν V 3 ὑδάρνης B 5 τῆς Μη
 om. C 6 τε χώρῳ om. B, Holder : χώρῳ tantum secl. vai
 δούρασι van H. || μικροτέροις SV : μακροτέροις R || χρεόμεν
 8 πλήθει α 11 ὀρέωντες Cz : ὀρέοντες α, Stein¹, van H.
 vel ἐπειδὴ ? van H. || ἐδύνατο C

211. 1. τρηχέως περιείποντο : cp. 5. 1. Diodoros, i.e. Ephoros, apparently observed that Hdt. here only withdrew the Medes, and therefore made the Kissians previously give place to the Medes, as the Medes here now to the Persians.

2. τοὺς ἀθανάτους ἐκάλεε βασιλεύς : cp. cc. 81, 83 *supra*. That 'the king' called them Immortals is a curious statement : cp. note c. 215 *infra*. And should not the figure (οἱ μύριοι) come in ! And were the 'Immortals' really employed as yet !

3. Ὑδάρνης : c. 83 *supra*.

5. οὐδὲν πλέον ἐφέροντο : cp. 8. 29, 62, 4. 129, c. 213 *infra*.

τῆς στρατιῆς : sc. τούτου ὅπερ ἡ στρατιὴ ἐφέρετο. (Very different from φερόμενοι *supra*.)

6. ἅτε. Hdt. gives apparently three, but really two reasons, as the first and third coalesce. (i.) The battle-field was στεῖνόπορος (as subst. c. 223 *infra*, cp. Thuc. 7. 73. 1) so that the superior numbers could not deploy. (ii.) The 'Hellenes' had superior weapons. (Dio-

doros makes the fighting τὸ στενῶτατον τῆς παρόδου cp. c. 176 *supra*, and puts on the shields, not the Greeks.)

8. ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λό- λόγος was forthcoming, 1 Thermopylai.

9. ἐν οὐκ ἐπισταμένοι These words, though refer to the barbarians, also cove among whom the Lakeda just before been included.

10. ἔξεπιστάμενοι : the thoroughly trained and d riors, 'past masters' of th ing, men of science in τεχνίται τῶν πολεμικῶν X Lac. 13. 5.

ὅκως ἐντρέψειαν . true frequentatives. Cf *supra*.

12. καταλαμβανόμενοι, ' selves to be overtaken' : t the slope, in front of the turn on their pursuers.

λαβεῖν οἱ Πέρσαι τῆς ἐσόδου πειρώμενοι καὶ κατὰ τέλεα καὶ παντοίως προσβάλλοντες, ἀπήλυνον ὀπίσω. ἐν ταύτησι τῇσι 212 προσόδοισι [τῆς μάχης] λέγεται βασιλέα θεύμενον τρὶς ἀναδραμεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου δέξαντα περὶ τῇ στρατιῇ. τότε μὲν οὕτω ἡγωνίσαντο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίῃ οἱ βάρβαροι οὐδὲν ἄμεινον ἀέθλεον. ἄτε γὰρ ὀλίγων ἐόντων . . ., ἐλπίσαντες σφέας 5 κατατετρωματίσθαι τε καὶ οὐκ οἴους τε ἔσεσθαι ἔτι χεῖρας ἀνταείρεσθαι συνέβαλλον. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες κατὰ τάξιν τε καὶ κατὰ ἔθνηα κεκοσμημένοι ἦσαν, καὶ ἐν μέρεϊ ἕκαστοι ἐμάχοντο, πλὴν Φωκῶν· οὗτοι δὲ ἐς τὸ ὄρος ἐτάχθησαν φυλάξοντες τὴν ἀτραπὸν. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲν [εὕρισκον] ἀλλοιότερον οἱ Πέρσαι 10 ἢ τῇ προτεραίῃ ἐνῶρων, ἀπήλυνον.

Ἀπορέοντος δὲ βασιλέως ὃ τι χρήσεται τῷ παρόντι 213 πρῆγματι, Ἐπιάλτης ὁ Εὐρυδήμου ἀνὴρ Μηλιαῖς ἦλθέ οἱ ἐς

16 ὁδοῦ B || πειρώμενοι P, van H. || καὶ ante κατὰ om. B 212. 2 τῆς μάχης secl. van H., Stein³ 4 οὕτως B || ἀμείνονα ἔθελον B: lacunam indic. Stein³ 6 ἔτι om. B 7 ἀνταείρεσθαι B, Stein², Holder, van H. || τάξεις B: τάξιν C 8 κατὰ: τὰ C || ἦσαν, καὶ abesse malit van H. 9 φυλάξαντες B 10 εὕρισκον secl. Madvig, Holder, van H., Stein³ 213. 1 τοῦ βασιλέως B || χρήσεται B: χρήσαιτο z

16. κατὰ τέλεα καὶ παντοίως: τέλος can no doubt apply to infantry, cp. 1. 108, and c. 83 *supra* (in c. 87 of the cavalry); but the παντοίως may cover an attempt to use horsemen. (ἀπήλυνον is, of course, indecisive; cp. c. 210 l. 4.)

212. 2. προσόδοισι: cp. πρόσodon c. 223 *infra*, τὴν πρόσodon 9. 101. Here προσβολῇσι might be expected.

λέγεται. The formula suggests a misgiving. Who was the author of this report? (Demaratos?)

τρὶς ἀναδραμεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου: once for the Medes, once for the Kissians, once for the Persians! His throne would probably have been set on the hill of (or above) Anthele, by the Amphiktyonid buildings; cp. c. 200 *supra*. ἀναδραμεῖν = ἀναπηδᾶν, cp. 3. 155, where Dareios leaps from his throne at the siege of Babylon to see Zopyros. (ἐκ θρόνου ἄλτο II. 20. 62 of 'Aidoneus'.)

4. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίῃ: the second day's fighting (cp. 8. 14). Hdt.'s account of the fighting at Thermopylai on this day is very vague and perfunctory. Diodoros 11. 8 (Ephoros) has a rationalized and rhetorical passage, in which Xerxes makes the attack on the second day, not

κατ' ἔθνηα but with picked troops, selected and combined, the best out of all nations in his army. In truth perhaps there was not much fighting on this day. If 8. 12 is correct, there had been a violent storm during the preceding night.

5. ὀλίγων ἐόντων: sc. τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

7. συνέβαλλον, 'attacked,' 'joined battle'; cp. συμβολή.

κατὰ τάξιν τε καὶ κατὰ ἔθνηα. Some of the ἔθνη were hardly large enough to undertake alone, e.g. the Korinthians; others were larger than necessary perhaps, e.g. the Arkadians; they may have fought by 'chiliads': Lakodaimonians, Arkadians (2 chiliads), rest of Peloponnese, Boiotians, Lokrians (2 or more chiliads).

8. κεκοσμημένοι ἦσαν: not identical in force with κεκοσμηται, cp. c. 196. 4 *supra*.

ἕκαστοι: the divisions so organized.

10. τὴν ἀτραπὸν: cp. c. 175 *supra*.

[εὕρισκον]: ἐνῶρων, if genuine, might have changed places with advantage; but cp. App. Crit.

213. 2. Ἐπιάλτης ὁ Εὐρυδήμου ἀνὴρ Μηλιαῖς. Hdt., in spite of variant traditions, regards Ephialtes, son of Eury-

ἰομένης ἐν ἡμέρῃ - ἡ παρα ἑσπέρῃ ἡσπέρῃ ἀποδοῦναι ἔδεικεν τε
την ἡγεσίαν τῆν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν φέρουσιν ἐν ἑσπέρῃ, καὶ
ἡμέτερον τῆν τῆν ὑπερῆσαντο ἑσπέρῃ. ἑσπέρῃ δὲ
ἡσπέρῃ ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἐν ἑσπέρῃ, καὶ ἡ ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν τῆν ἡμετέραν τῆν ἡμετέραν ἐν τῇ ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν.

ἡ ἡμετέραν ἐν ἡμετέραν, τῆν ἡμετέραν ἐν ἡμετέραν B: αὐτῶν A:
αὐτῶν B ἡ τῆν ἡμετέραν ἐν B ἡ αὐτῶν ἐν αὐτῶν CP, τῆν ἡμετέραν
7 τῆν ἡμετέραν ἐν τῇ ἡμετέραν τῆν ἡμετέραν ἐν τῇ ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν

ἡμετέραν, a Mithras, as the 'traveller' in
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν, c. 214, which he is
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν
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ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν

ἡ τῆν ἡμετέραν, ἡμετέραν: c.
214 ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν, more precisely,
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν
ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν

ἡ τῆν ἡμετέραν, ἡμετέραν.

ἡμετέραν ἡμετέραν: exactly how long after
Hitt. unfortunately does not say; but it
might be as early as the autumn of 479
B.C. (after the victory at Plataea), and
the punishment of the meddling Thebans).
The price is set upon his head by the
Pylagoroi when he is already in exile:
this act can best be connected with the
Lacedaemonian revival of the Amphik-
tyonic League, which followed the
Athenian organization of the Delian con-
federacy, and can hardly be dated before
478-476 B.C., cp. c. 228 infra. Perhaps
the abusive proceedings of Leotychidas
in Thebes were not unconnected with
the extradition of Kleisthenes (cp. c. 72);
and the subsequent fate of Leotychidas
and of Pausanias, together with the
general depression of Sparta, which lasted
nearly a quarter of a century, may have
encouraged Kleisthenes to return to his own
land. His death may be dated some
years after his crime. He fell a victim
apparently to a private, or local, feud;
but the Spartans at least regarded him
as *euon* *nomos*, and 'honoured' the
memory. They did not, indeed, give
him the Spartan franchise (cp. c. 231,

but perhaps they gave him a great re-
compense (cp. c. 124), and saw that he was
paid the Amphiktyonic reward.

7. τῶν τῶν Πυλαγορίων: the Pylagoroi
have been regarded as the Amphiktyonic
Board charged especially with the conduct
of political or secular matters, while the
Hieromnemones had charge of sacred or
hierarchical questions (cp. in modified
form K. F. Hermann's *Lehrbuch* i^o p.
98 f.); but Cauer (cp. Pauly-Wissowa i.
1922 ff.) has shown the untenable char-
acter of this distinction, and assigns, at
least down to Aitolian times, the ad-
ministration of the Delphic temple to
the Hieromnemones, but all the jurisdic-
tion of the League to the Pylagoroi.
The evidence for this conclusion is chiefly
from the fourth century, but the present
case would suit therewith. Anyway the
Pylagoroi were presumably the older and
the original Board, dating from a time
before the Amphiktyons had charge of
Delphi, and when their only meetings,
in spring and in autumn, took place at
Thermopylai. So naturally the Pylagoroi
were charged with the sacrifice for Demeter,
Strabo 420 (ἐθνὸν δὲ τῇ Δήμητρὶ οὐ πυλαγορίων). The exact number of Pylagoroi
appears doubtful; Athens apparently
elected three in the time of Aischines (c.
Klesiph. 115). That would give a total
of thirty-six, if each of the twelve
members had equal rights. The repre-
sentatives were perhaps appointed only
for a single meeting, Cauer, op. c. 1923.
(The number of Hieromnemones was
twenty-four, two for each Folk, Bürgel,
die pylagoroi delphi. Amphikt. p. 109.)

τῶν Πυλαγορίων: with the adjective
must be supplied *οἰκὸς* or *βουλῆς* or
some similar term; or the term may
denote the actual place of meeting, as in
Plutarch, *Mor.* 400 a τῶν Δελφῶν ἡ

κατήλθε γὰρ ἐς Ἀντικύρην, ἀπέθανε ὑπὸ Ἀθηνάδεω ἀνδρὸς Τρηχινίου. ὁ δὲ Ἀθηνάδης οὗτος ἀπέκτεινε μὲν Ἐπιάλτεια ¹⁰ δι' ἄλλην αἰτίην, τὴν ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖσι δπισθε λόγοισι σημαίνω, ἐτιμήθη μέντοι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων οὐδὲν ἥσσον. Ἐπιάλτης ²¹⁴ μὲν οὕτω ὕστερον τούτων ἀπέθανε, ἔστι δὲ ἕτερος λεγόμενος λόγος, ὡς Ὀνήτης τε ὁ Φαναγόρεω ἀνὴρ Καρύστιος καὶ Κορυδαλλὸς Ἀντικυρεὺς εἰσὶ οἱ εἴπαντες πρὸς βασιλέα τούτους

10 ἐπιάλτην B, Holder, van H.

12 ὑπὸ Ἀμφικτυόνων? Stein¹

214. 2 οὕτως B || δ' ἕτερος λόγος λεγόμενος B

4 ἅπαντες R

Πυλαία συνηβᾷ καὶ συναναβόσκειται κτλ. The meeting here referred to may have been held at Delphi.

9. ἐς Ἀντικύρην: cp. c. 198 *supra*; perhaps only as preliminary to his restoration to Trachis.

Ἀθηνάδεω ἀνδρὸς Τρηχινίου: though his patronymic is not given, this Athenades no doubt was a man of good position in Trachis (and of the lakonizing party?). The name occurs in Xenoph. *Hell.* 3. 1. 18 at Sikyon. (Both cases omitted in Pauly-Wissowa, *sub v.*)

11. τὴν ἐγὼ ἐν τοῖσι δπισθε λόγοισι σημαίνω: an unfulfilled promise, and naturally of burning interest for the problem of Hdt.'s composition. The work of Hdt. is certainly finished and complete, and it might well be supposed that he simply forgot this pledge. But that supposition hardly meets the case; for the promise itself appears to imply that Hdt., when he wrote this passage, contemplated bringing down his work to a chronological point subsequent to the assassination of Epialtes. He has not done so; and yet his work is complete. His original plan must, therefore, have undergone some modification, for the δπισθε λόγοι here will scarcely have designated a separate work, or supplement. When Hdt. started his first work, the history of the invasion of Xerxes, he may have intended to bring the story down into fully contemporary history, or at least down to the death of Xerxes. But this intention suffered a great change when he determined to narrate, not the sequel, but the antecedents, of the invasion of Greece. He was thus led by degrees to alter and extend his conception and plan, so as to include finally the treatise on Egypt, Bk. 2, which has even less to say to the main argument of his work than the promised but never written *Assyrian Logoi* might have had. Cp. further, Introduction, § 6.

214. 2. ἕτερος λεγόμενος λόγος: this story may have been taken by Hdt. from a literary authority (cp. 4. 11, 12), making two traitors, a man of Karystos and a man of Antikyra. How should the man of Karystos have known the path? (see below); or with whom was this story in favour? (Athenians, possibly?) A third story is told by Ktesias, *Persika* 24, which Stein well signalizes as more attractive. Thorax the Thessalian, and the two most important men in Trachis, Kalliades and Timaphernes, together with Demaratos and Hegias of Ephesos, advise the king to attempt a flank movement, and the two Trachinians act as guides. This version is perhaps Asianic.

3. Ὀνήτης ὁ Φαναγόρεω: the only other man of this name known to fame is the celebrated sculptor, Onatas, son of Mikon, of Aigina, a contemporary of the Karystian. Nor is the father's name found elsewhere (except as that of the supposed founder of Phanagoreia, Steph. B. ὡς Ἐκαταῖος Ἀσίγ). For Karystos cp. 8. 121.

4. Κορυδαλλός, here, and here only, a man's name, is better known as the name of an Attic deme (one of the 'periastic' demes of the tribe Hippothoontis; cp. Milchhoeffter, *Demetonordnung*, 31; Pauly-Wissowa, ii. 2230). κορυδοί, κορυδαλλοί is a lark; cp. L. & S. *sub v.* For Antikyra, c. 198 *supra*.

εἰσὶ may be simply graphic, or historic present, and cannot be taken to mean that the men in question are still alive at the date of composition. Cp. *εἰσὶ ἑνὶ* of Epialtes, who is admittedly dead.

τούτους τοὺς λόγους: rather curious, for what λόγοι have been specified? The phrase may be taken as resuming *ἅλθε* of *ἐς λόγους*, c. 213, but is a trifle alipshod.

ἵτα καὶ λόγῳ καὶ περιηγησάμενοι τὸ ὅρος ταῦτι Πύραγοι, ἡλιαρίῳ ἑμῶν πιστῷ. ταῦτε μὲν γὰρ τοῦδε χρη̄ σταθμάσαν-
θαι, ὅτι αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Πολογῶροι ἐπαφροδῶν οὐκ ἐπὶ
'Ονήτη τε καὶ Κερκυλλῶ ἀργύριον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ Ἐπιάλτῃ τῷ
Τρηχινίῳ, πάντων καὶ τὸ ἀπρεκίστατον παθόμενον· ταῦτο δὲ
ν. φανερὰ Ἐπιάλτην <ἴα> ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν αἰδαναι.
αἰαίη μὲν γὰρ ἂν καὶ ἴσον μὴ Μηλιαῖς ταύτην τὴν ἀτραπὴν
'Ονήτης, αἱ τῇ χώρῃ πολλὰ ὀμνησκίως εἴη· ἀλλ' Ἐπιάλτης
γὰρ ἔστι ὁ περιηγησάμενος τὸ ὅρος κατὰ τὴν ἀτραπὴν, ταῦτε
αὐτῶν ἱμάφιοι.

215. Εἰρήνη δέ, ἐπεὶ <οἱ> ἤρεσε τὰ ὑπέσχετο Ἐπιάλτης

ὁ ἱμάς γὰρ (αιαίη, Baehr, alii τῶν: τότε Pz 7 Ἑλλήνων del
Καλλικλῆτος Πυλαγόροι Pz, van H. 10 φεγγόντα Stein¹: φεγγόντα?
Μακρίν², van H. - ἴα - Stein², van H. ὤμεν Cobet, van H. 11 καὶ
οὐκ ἴσον Μηλιαῖς Keiske 12 Ὀνήτης: τις Cobet, van H. || Ὀνήτης . .
ἀπρεκίστων σπ. H. ὀμνησκίως codl. 13 κατὰ CP: καὶ κατὰ 215. 1
εἰρήνη δὲ ἐπεὶ ἤρεσε PzH (quod 'fortasse scribendum' cema van H.) || οἱ add.
z, van H., Maκρίν²: ὑπέσχετο ὁ B, Stein¹², Holder, van H.

6. περιηγησάμενοι: the construction, τῶν τε, is untenable; cp. καταγέσσαντο, α., 216.

6. αἰθαμάς ἐμοις πιστός. Hdt. gives two reasons (τοῦτο μὲν . . τοῦτο δέ) for his incredulity: (i.) the authority of the Pythagoroi, who put the price on the head of Kriallon; (ii.) the fact that Kriallon was banished (or went into exile), "and on this account." Hdt.'s reasons are not conclusive. It is not the action of the Pythagoroi (who mostly came from medized states) so much as the inveterate hostility of Sparta that argues Kriallon the wretch who betrayed Iamoulas and his men; yet that might have been a colourable excuse for a hostility based on other causes. Hdt.'s second argument is still poorer, for (1) he has represented Kriallon's exile as having preceded, at least, his condemnation by the Pythagoroi (notwithstanding Stein's emendation; cp. App. Crit.); (2) he shows that Kriallon had a desperate feud with another powerful man in Trachis. That a man of Karystos (a fortiori a man of Antikyra) might know the path Hdt. admits below.

10. ὀθόμεν. Hdt. also uses the form ὀμεν (most frequently in the colloquial expression τῶν ὁμῶν ὀμεν), but prefers the fuller form in giving a deliberate opinion of his own knowledge, as in

2. 17, 4. 46, and here. How he 'knew' the particular facts here alleged he does not say; cp. Introduction, § 11.

11. ὅν μὴ Μηλιαῖς: a curious phrase in two or three respects: as he was a Karystian we might expect ὅ; the negative should be rather with the participle than with the adjective, and the literal coincidence in μὴ Μηλιαῖς is especially unfortunate. Certainly a man need not have been a Malian to know the path; yet it remains a problem how the Karystian came by his knowledge.

13. τοῦτον αἰτίον γράφω: not 'indict' (γράφωμαι), but simply 'record' in writing, write down; that is, as he has just done. αἰτίον surely means 'guilty' (not simply 'reum', Baehr). Hdt. seems to realize that by writing the man down guilty he is handing him over to eternal obloquy. The fuss made over the matter is what astonishes us. Numbers of men must have known of this path, and in any case there was a longer route (ἡ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἑσόδος ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, c. 176) by which Thermopylai could be turned as soon as Xerxes made up his mind to abandon the merely frontal attack.

215. 1. <οἱ> ἤρεσε: cp. 8. 58; App. Crit. Stein defends the aorist καταγέσσανθαι after ὑπέσχετο by refl., c. 134 *supra*, 5. 106, 6. 2, 1. 24.

κατεργάσασθαι, αὐτίκα περιχαρὴς γενόμενος ἔπεμπε Ἰδάρνεα καὶ τῶν ἐστρατήγεε Ἰδάρνης· ὁρμέατο δὲ περὶ λύχνων ἀφ᾽ ἑκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. τὴν δὲ ἀτραπὸν ταύτην ἐξεύρον μὲν οἱ ἐπιχώριοι Μηλιέες, ἐξευρόντες δὲ Θεσσαλοῖσι κατηγήσαντο ἐπὶ Φωκέας, τότε ὅτε οἱ Φωκέες φράξαντες τείχει τὴν ἐσβολὴν ἦσαν ἐν σκέπη τοῦ πολέμου. ἐκ τούτου δὲ κατεδέδεκτο εὐοῖα οὐδὲν χρηστὴ Μηλιεῦσι, ἔχει δὲ ὧδε ἡ ἀτραπὸς αὕτη· 216 ἄρχεται μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀσωποῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ διὰ τῆς διασφάγος

2 κατεργάσασθαι BB: κατεργάσασθαι A, Holder, van H. 3
 ὁρμέατο α || λύχνον R 5 ἐπιχώριοι <οἱ> suspic. Stein² || Μηλιέες
 secl. van H., Holder 7 ἔκ τε Stein^{1,2}, Holder, van H. || τούτουδε (δὴ
 om.) B, Holder

2. Ἰδάρνεα καὶ τῶν ἐστρατήγεε Ἰδάρνης. This is probably the first action of 'the Immortals.' Does Hdt. avoid the term from its having a touch of profanity for Greek ears? Cp. note c. 211 *supra*.

3. περὶ λύχνων ἀφ᾽ ἑ, 'about the time of lamp-lighting,' i.e. an hour after sunset, as by our law? Or earlier (as at sea)? At any rate far more graphic than by the clock: yet the phrase is a ἀναξ λ. in Hdt., but occurs Diodor. 19. 31. It may be nearly equivalent to the posting of the first watch (cp. 9. 51). For a similarly picturesque phrase cp. c. 223 *infra*.

4. τὴν δὲ ἀτραπὸν ταύτην. Naturally the Malians knew the path (presumably from time immemorial), and it had actually been used in the war between the Thessalians and the Phokians to turn the position of the Phokian wall; cp. c. 176 *supra*.

7. ἐκ τούτου δὲ . . . Μηλιεῦσι. The point of this remark is not very obvious, unless it be taken ironically, 'for all that long time the Malians had been making an ill use of their discovery'! (i.e. the path); or, more simply, 'it was indeed a long time since that the Malians had demonstrated the ill use the path might be put to.' Macaulay, following Stein, takes χρηστὴ to refer not to ἡ ἀτραπὸς but to ἡ ἐσβολή, which seems formally scarce possible, and materially not less obscure ('so long ago as this had the pass been proved by the Malians to be of no value'). The existence of the path could not render the pass wholly worthless; it is the Phokian wall, rather than the pass, which challenges remark in the previous

sentence; but Hdt., having mentioned the two betrayals of the Phokians by Malians (i.) to the Thessalians, (ii.) to the king, might well add that Malians had long been turning their knowledge of the path to ill account.

216. 1. ἔχει δὲ ὧδε: sc. ἐστὶ τοιαύτη τις. The present is no doubt valid for Hdt.'s, as for our own time. The variant in Pausan. 10. 22. 8 (to which Stein draws attention) is of the utmost importance for a full appreciation of the strategic problem at Thermopylai, and serves to mark a grave omission in the Herodotean narrative; but it is not certain that Hdt. and Pausanias are in full contradiction to each other. Hydarnes may have started by the path διὰ τῆς Αἰνιδίων (Pausan.) and come down by Ἀσόπῳ (Hdt.). Hdt. takes the Persians up the Asopos-gorge apparently, through which there was a route (see next note); they may have reached the crest, or rather the high valley, not διὰ Τρηχίνος, but by an easier path further to the west (ἡ διὰ τῆς Αἰνιδίων ὁδεύσαι στρατῷ βίωσιν Paus.), striking into the other on the high ground, behind the Trachinian cliffs. Whether there was any further strategic reason for this detour is a nice problem; cp. Appendix V.

2. τῆς διασφάγος: cp. c. 199. There was a route, no doubt, by the Asopos gorge, between Doris or the upper Kephisos valley on the one hand, and Malis or the plain of the Spercheios on the other. Pausanias l.c. calls it ἡ ὑπὲρ Τραχίνος, and describes it as ἀπό-τομός τε τὰ πλεῖω καὶ ὀρθίως δεινῶς (from the Trachinian or Malian side); it may be identified, perhaps, with ἡ διὰ Τρηχίνος

ρέοντος, οὐνομα δὲ τῷ <τε> ὄρει τούτῳ καὶ τῇ
τῶντὸ κείται, Ἀνόπαια· τείνει δὲ ἡ Ἀνόπαια αὕτη κα
5 τοῦ ὄρεος, λήγει δὲ κατὰ τε Ἀλπηνὸν πόλιν, πρώτη
τῶν Λοκριδῶν πρὸς τῶν Μηλιέων, καὶ κατὰ Μελάμ
καλεόμενον λίθον καὶ [κατὰ] Κερκώπων ἔδρας, τῇ
217 στεινότατον ἐστί. κατὰ ταύτην δὴ τὴν ἀτραπὸν
ἔχουσιν οἱ Πέρσαι, τὸν Ἀσωπὸν διαβάντες, ἐπορεύον

216. 3 τε add. Stein || ὄρει ABPS : οὐρεῖ 4 κείται St
παία (bis) B 5 οὐρεος CPdz || ἄλπινον d 6 τῶν ant
om. BPz, Holder || μελάμπυγόν V : Μελαμπύγου Leopardi, Hold
7 κατὰ secl. Stein^s || τὸ del. Krueger, van H. 217. 1 c

ἑσδοος, c. 176 *supra*, but see notes there ;
cp. also 8. 31 *infra*. The path through
the gorge would unite, on the upper
ground, with the path διὰ τῆς Διάνων
on the one side, and with the path going
east behind the ridge of Kallidromos
on the other, i.e. Ἀνόπαια. It is not,
however, quite clear in this passage
whether Hdt. understands the first part
of the ascent to have been made by the
Persians διὰ τῆς διασφάγος, or otherwise.
The path Anopaia might begin from the
head waters of the Asopos ; but cp. next
note.

4. Ἀνόπαια : cp. Od. 1. 320 ὄρεος δ'
ὡς ἀνοπαῖα διέπτατο (v.l. ἀνέπτατο), sc.
γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. The grammarian in
Anec. Ox. 1. 33 has an attractive inter-
pretation ἀν' ὀπαῖα = ἀνὰ ὀπήν, 'up by
the hole in the roof'—a charming de-
scription of the path taken by the
Persians at any rate (in this country it
would no doubt be a 'devil's chimney').
That the same name is given to the
path (in the valley) and to the mountain
seems doubtful ; Hdt. has not got the
name Καλλιδρόμος. He also appears to
think that the path goes by, along or
over, the long ridge of the mountain :
that is not the case ; the path goes
round behind the chief ridge (passing,
no doubt, several lower or ancillary
ridges *en route*).

5. λήγει δὲ κατὰ τε Ἀλπηνὸν πόλιν.
Alpenos is a κώμη in c. 176, as also
plural, there and in c. 229 (passages from
other and southern sources¹). The posi-
tion of Alpenos is explained c. 176 *supra*.
This sentence λήγει δὲ . . . Μηλιέων ought
to come after ἔδρας.

6. Μελάμπυγόν τε καλεόμενον λίθον.
Μελάμπυγος is an epithet of Herakles,
denotative of strength, but lending itself
easily to comic purposes : Aristophanes,

Lysistr. 801-4. On the α
Herakles with the district
notes.

7. Κερκώπων ἔδρας. κέρη
of a beast : these 'tail-bearer
personages associated with
(*Connaissez-vous les deux frères
monsieur Goubin ?* says M. F
proceeds to tell the story : An
L'Anneau d'Améthyste, pp.
can also be read in Müll
Dorians, E.T. i. 464, quote
by Rawlinson *ad l.*)

The exact sites of the
the 'seats' have still to be
they were, presumably, som
Alpenos, on the path in qu
happens the very rock which
east gate of the pass.

τῇ καὶ τὸ στεινότατον
words apply, apparently
accuracy, to the Eastern Gate
as it was in Hdt.'s time ; b
less, for reasons given in
c. 176, this part of the pas
cally indefensible, at les
enormous numbers of men.
however, in possession of it
mand the Middle Gate on t
There is, and no doubt
diverging from the Ἀνοπαίς
site of the modern *Drakos*
led direct down on the M
Hdt. does not seem to be a
fact.

217. 1. οὕτω ἔχουσιν, i
οὕσαν : a weak ἔχω, so to spe
from c. 216 *ad init.*

2. τὸν Ἀσωπὸν διαβάντ
were ascending the whole
Asopos, from the bottom
(probably dry, or almost
season, in spite of the rece
they would not exactly

τὴν νύκτα, ἐν δεξιῇ μὲν ἔχοντες ὄρεα τὰ Οἰταίων, ἐν ἀριστερῇ
 δὲ τὰ Τρηχινίων. ἡὼς τε δὴ διέβαινε καὶ οἱ ἐγένοντο ἐπ' ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοῦ ὄρους. κατὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ ὄρους ἐφύλασσον,
 ὥς καὶ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται, Φωκῶν χίλιοι ὀπλῖται, ῥυόμενοι τε τὴν σφετέρην χώραν καὶ φρουρέοντες τὴν ἀτραπὸν.
 ἡ μὲν γὰρ κάτω ἐσβολὴ ἐφύλασσετο ὑπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων, τὴν
 δὲ διὰ τοῦ ὄρους ἀτραπὸν ἐθελονταὶ Φωκῆες ὑποδεξάμενοι
 Λεωνίδην ἐφύλασσον. ἔμαθον δὲ σφέας οἱ Φωκῆες ὧδε 218

3 οὔρεα CPda, van H. 4 δὴ om. α || ἐβαινε B (cp. c. 219 et 8. 83) ||
 οἱ om. B 5 τοῦ ὄρους sec. l. secl. van H. 6 δεδήλωται : εἰρηται α,
 Stein² 8 ὑπὸ τῶν α : ὑπ' ὧν B, van H. || εἰρημένων Stein² : εἰρηται
 9 ἐθελοντὶ B : ἐθελοντὴν ferret van H. || ὑποδεξάμενοι . . Φωκῆες (c. 218
 l. 1) om. B

Asopos, but quit the ravine, and take to the ascent on the left. The 'crossing of the Asopos' might suggest that instead of ascending the gorge, they had fetched a compass to the west at starting; cp. *infra* and note to c. 216 *supra*. In any case it is plain that Hdt. does not here write from autopsy, and even those who think that he saw Thermopylai have not the hardihood to take him round Anopais.

3. τὰ Οἰταίων . . The 'Oitaians' meet us here for the first and last time in Hdt. In Thuc. 8. 92. 2, 3, they appear as neighbours and enemies alike of the Trachinians and of the Dorians, of Doris (sp. Thuc. 8. 3. 1). They are not, properly speaking, to be identified with the *Alivantes* (Thuc. 5. 51. 1; cp. c. 132 *supra*), for Xenoph. *Hell.* 3. 5. 6 mentions them both, and τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Οἰταίων appears side by side with τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Αἰλιάνων on inscriptions; cp. Bursian, i. 88. They are presumably to be placed on the higher ground of Oita, above the Spercheios, and on the upper course of the Asopos.

4. τὰ Τρηχινίων constitutes here a difficulty, as it seems to take the Persians away to the right, if they really mounted by the Asopos gorge. Was it perhaps to remove this difficulty, and to enable Hydarnes to cross the Asopos, that Pausanias (a close student and imitator of Hdt.) devised his pass διὰ τῆς Αἰλιάνων? Or is there not in this passage a dim suggestion that the Persians went, not by the Asopos-gorge, but by another route, 'between Oita and Trachis.' The difficulty is also movable by Leake's supposition that by 'the Trachinian

mountains' Hdt. (i.e. his source or authority) understood Kallidromos itself (or a part of Kallidromos), which may in fact have been reckoned (on the sea side, I suppose) at that time to Trachis. But the accuracy of this designation is obviously doubtful.

ἡὼς τε . . καὶ οἱ . . : an effective parataxis, and demonstrative.

ἐπ' ἀκρωτηρίῳ τοῦ ὄρους suggests rather 'the top of the mountain' than 'the summit of the pass' (L. & S. actually render it here 'mountain-peak'). But Hdt. below (c. 218) has a higher height in reserve (τὸν κόρυμβον), and may here be given 'the benefit of the doubt.'

6. ὥς καὶ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται : a reference back to c. 212; so too, just below, ὑπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων refers back to cc. 202, 208, 212 rather more vaguely.

7. ῥυόμενοι τε . . καὶ φρουρέοντες : they are not in their own country, but they may be said to be covering or defending it, the rather as the path by which the Persians advanced strikes, at *Drakospilia*, into a route across from Thermopylai (by *Boudonitza*, or *Mendenitza*) into the valley of the Kephisos : though perhaps Hdt. does not mean all that. ἡ κάτω ἐσβολή is of course the road by Thermopylai.

9. ἐθελονταὶ . . ὑποδεξάμενοι : the terms emphasize the responsibility, and doubly condemn the failure of the Phokians. They had volunteered for the post, and undertaken, or pledged themselves to defend it to the last. The point is stated, less circumstantially, in c. 212 *supra*.

218. 1. ἔμαθον δι . . ἀναβιβηκότες,

ο, οα b
ε, ανε
ο, ηνω

stil
ant
αι

ἀναβεβηκότας· ἀναβαίνοντες γὰρ ἐλάνθανον οἱ
δρος πᾶν ἐὼν δρυῶν ἐπίπλεον. ἦν μὲν δὴ νηνεμῆ
γινομένου πολλοῦ, ὥς οἶκος ἦν φύλλων ὑποκεχι
5 τοῖσι ποσί, ἀνά τε ἔδραμον οἱ Φωκέες καὶ ἐνέδυνον
καὶ αὐτίκα οἱ βάρβαροι παρήσαν, ὥς δὲ εἰ
ἐνδυομένους ὄπλα, ἐν θώματι ἐγένοντο· ἐλπόμενοι
σφι φανήσεσθαι ἀντίξουν ἐνεκύρῃσαν στρατῷ.
Ἰδάρνης καταρρωδήσας μὴ [οἱ Φωκέες] ἔωσι Λα
10 εἶρετο Ἐπιάλτην ὀποδαπὸς εἶη ὁ στρατός, πν
ἀτρεκέως διέτασσε τοὺς Πέρσας ὥς ἐς μάχην. οἱ
ὥς ἐβάλλοντο τοῖσι τοξεύμασι πολλοῖσί τε καὶ
οἷχοντο φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ δρεος τὸν κόρυμβον,
ὥς ἐπὶ σφέας ὀρμηθείσαν ἀρχήν, καὶ παρεσκε
15 ἀπολεόμενοι. οὔτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἐφρόνεον, οἱ
Ἐπιάλτην καὶ Ἰδάρνεα Πέρσαι Φωκέων μὲν οὐ
ἐποιοῦντο, οἱ δὲ κατέβαινον τὸ δρος κατὰ τάχος.

218. 2 οἱ πέρσαι ἐλάνθανον B 3 ἐπίπλεον α
5 ἔδυντο C 7 θώματι Pz, Stein¹ (sic) || οὐδένα B, St
9 οἱ φωκέες α: φωκέες B, Holder: del. Naber, van H., Stein²
Ἐπιάλτην z || ὀποδαπὸς BP: ποταπὸς α: ποδαπὸς Cds: ὁκοδι
ὁ om. B 13 οὔρεος CPdz, van H. 14 ὀρμηθείς
ὀρμήθησαν α, Stein², Holder, van H.: ὠρμήθησαν B, Stein¹
Ἐπιάλτεα z

'the Persians were already on the sum-
mit, when the Phokians discovered the
fact in this way.'

2. τὸ δρος is governed by ἀναβαίνοντες.

3. δρυῶν ἐπίπλεον is not quite happy;
cp. Grundy, *G.P.W.* p. 303. If the
Oaks are to be our guides, the station of
the Phokians might have to be pushed
a good deal westwards; cp. *ib.* 302.

νηνεμῆ: c. 188 *supra*. The weather
was all that could be desired from a
tourist's point of view; yet the night
before, according to 8. 12, there had
been a furious storm. φύλλων: of many
former seasons. The leaves had not
yet fallen in 480 B.C. ὥπ with the
dat.: the leaves were there already
for them to tread on. These leaves
are sometimes alleged as a miracle of
verisimilitude, but (i.) it is at least
doubtful whether there were any leaves
'hereabouts'; cp. Grundy *l.c.* (ii.) 10,000
men marching along a mountain path
could hardly have escaped notice even on
bare ground!

5. ἀνά τε ἔδραμον, 'sprang up,' cp.
c. 212 *supra*; with the tmesis, l. 66.

The tenses (ἀνέδραμον, ἐν
servable; also the paratax
in the very act. ἀντίξου
etc. ἐνεκύρῃσαν, c. 208

9. καταρρωδήσας μὴ .
was a chance for the Phol
been ready! εἰεν migh
grammatically; the subj
graphic.

10. ὀποδαπός, 'of what
12. ἐβάλλοντο: imperf

13. τοῦ δρεος τὸν κόρυ
from and higher than th
c. 217; cp. νηῶν ἀκρα κόρυμ
Il. 9. 241; εἰθ' ἐπ' ἀκρον
Aischyl. *Pers.* 659. Did
retreat to the south or
right or the left of the pa
ἐπιστάμενοι here ha
of ἐπιστήμη in it; no
below of φρόνησις, in its
But perhaps the words,
strong, have come from a
able to the Phokians.

14. ἀρχήν, 'originally
instance.

16. οὐδένα λόγον ἐποιε

Τοῖσι δὲ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι ἐοῦσι Ἑλλήνων πρῶτον μὲν ὁ 219
 μάντις Μεγιστίης, ἐσιδὼν ἐς τὰ ἱρά, ἔφρασε τὸν μέλλοντα
 ἔσεσθαι ἅμα ἡοὶ σφί θάνατον, ἐπὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτόμολοι ἦσαν οἱ
 ἐξαγγέλαντες τῶν Περσέων τὴν περίοδον. οὗτοι μὲν ἔτι
 νυκτὸς ἐσήμεναν, τρίτοι δὲ οἱ ἡμεροσκόποι καταδραμόντες ἀπὸ 5
 τῶν ἄκρων ἤδη διαφαινούσης ἡμέρης. ἐνθαῦτα ἐβουλευόντο οἱ
 Ἕλληνες, καὶ σφῶν ἐσχίζοντο αἱ γνώμαι· οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ

219. 2 ἱερά α 3 ἡοί: οἱ β εἰδὶ παρὶς αἱ ἱλλίς Valla || ἐπὶ
 Valckenaer: ἐπεὶ || ἦσαν C: ἦσαν β, Schaefer, Holder: ἔσαν α, Bekker:
 ἦσαν ἐξαγγέλλοντες coni. Dobree 6 διαφανούς οὔσης β

'made no account (of the Phokians) but . . .' For the repeated subject with δέ cp. c. 13 etc. λόγον ποιέσθαι, cp. 5. 105 etc.

219. 1. ὁ μάντις Μεγιστίης: Megistias the diviner was an Akarnanian, said to be descended from Melampous, cp. c. 221 *infra*. His warning is earlier in the night, perhaps on the previous evening, at sacrifice. There was evidently considerable anxiety in the Greek laager.

3. ἅμα, preposition, as often. They did not die at daybreak, however.

αὐτόμολοι: Diodoros 11. 8. 5 gives the name of the deserter as Tyrastidas, of Kyme (Ephoros was of Kyme!). It is remarkable to find deserters coming over to the Greek side at this crisis. They would report the despatch of the force from the Persian camp. Their arrival is dated during the night. No doubt a council of war, if not already in session, was instantly summoned (cp. Diodor.), and not, as Hdt. might seem to imply, only on the arrival of the next information.

5. τρίτοι δὲ οἱ ἡμεροσκόποι: for the word cp. c. 182 *supra*. These scouts must have been on duty during the night, and their arrival, after dawn, confirms the report of the 'deserters.' It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the dramatic felicity of this triple warning; but it is impossible to suppose that deliberations in the Greek camp were postponed until the arrival of the scouts. Measures had been taken, or concerted, or at least discussed, during the night. Diodoros, indeed, 11. 9 (that is, Ephoros) represents Leonidas as dismissing the Greeks soon after midnight, retaining only the Thespians, who raise his force to 500. With this band he makes a desperate night-attack on the Persian camp, and effects great slaughter, penetrating

even to the tent of Xerxes; but with the advent of light the paucity of the foe is perceived, and the Greeks are surrounded and overwhelmed. The last day's fight is briefly and badly paraphrased from Hdt. The night-engagement looks like pure fiction; but the force of Persians that has circumvented the Greeks disappears at the critical moment from the pages of Diodoros as from the narrative in Hdt.

6. ἐνθαῦτα may be 'there' or 'then': in this case it appears to be temporal, but the time must be dated immediately after the second, if not the first, warning.

7. ἐσχίζοντο αἱ γνώμαι: cp. 6. 109 ἐγένοντο διχα αἱ γ., a pretty certain result of any council of war, let alone a Greek one. Hdt.'s account of the difference of opinion is curious: some were for standing their ground, others 'resisted,' ἀντέτεινον (cp. 8. 3 οὐκ ἀντέτεινον ἀλλ' εἶκον). It would seem more natural to state the facts in inverse order: some (the majority) were for going, others (the minority) resisted, opposed, and—remained; for the 'schism' was not apparently one merely of opinions or plans. The facts that some remained and were slain, that others departed, are no doubt historical; but Hdt.'s report of the council of war, of the division of opinion, of the bare alternatives presented, can hardly be regarded as final. Surely some device, some proposal with a definite bearing upon the general plan of campaign, as well as upon the immediate situation created by the prospective circumvention, must have been discussed. The path was known, and the possibility of its being used by the Persians already considered (cp. cc. 176, 217). The Greek commander and officers must have already thought on what was to be done, in case the Persians attempted to force this path,

220
 10 πόλιν
 11
 12

ζων τὴν τάξιν ἐκλιπεῖν, οἱ δὲ ἀντέτεινον. μετὰ
 διακριθέντες οἱ μὲν ἀπαλλάσσοντο καὶ διασκεδάσ-
 10 πόλιν ἕκαστοι ἐτράποντο, οἱ δὲ αὐτῶν ἅμα Πέα
 220 αὐτοῦ παρεσκευάδατο. λέγεται δὲ <καὶ> ὥς α
 ἀπέπεμψε Λεωνίδης, μὴ ἀπόλωνται κηδόμενος· α
 Σπαρτιητέων τοῖσι παρευοῦσι οὐκ ἔχειν εὐπρεπέ-
 τὴν τάξιν ἐς τὴν ἡλθον φυλάζοντες ἀρχήν. ταύτῃ

8 ἐκλείπειν B || τοῦτο del. van H. 220. 1 καὶ
 Stein² 2 δὲ om. C: τε δ: δέ <τε>? Kallenberg
 4 αὐτὸς Stein³: μᾶλλον

and succeeded; nay, they must also have
 taken into account the possibility that
 the Persians would circumvent them by
 ἢ διὰ Τρηχίνος ἑσόδου (c. 176 *supra*).

8. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο: the narrative rather
 breaks down. Hdt. has no actual deci-
 sion to report of the council of war,
 and the chronological indication is at
 once elaborate and vague. The council
 could not, indeed, supersede the ἡγεμονία
 (c. 204) of Leonidas; the actual decision
 lay with him. Hdt. plainly does not
 know what the decision of Leonidas was,
 or whether he had any plan, beyond the
 desperate plan of remaining to face cer-
 tain death as an act of personal gallantry,
 perhaps 'devotion,' with his own men.

11. παρεσκευάδατο: the pluperfect
 does not appear in this case to have any
 special temporal significance; but it may
 express the fixed and certain quality of
 their 'preparation.' The use of the word
 seems, however, peculiar: the παρασκευή
 would seem more called for on the side
 of those who were departing. The
 account of the latter is remarkable. δια-
 κριθέντες ἀπαλλάσσοντο: i.e. from their
 comrades at Thermopylai, who were re-
 maining with Leonidas. διασκεδασθέντες
 . . . ἐτράποντο: i.e. from one another, each
 band of men to its own city. The
 Peloponnesians at least would have gone
 together as far as the Isthmos: the
 second clause must be largely proleptic.

220. 1. λέγεται δὲ καὶ: the formula
 itself expresses a doubt; Hdt. has,
 indeed, already committed himself to
 the previous story, apparently represent-
 ing the departure of the troops as an act
 of insubordination or desertion. He
 proceeds to harmonize the two λόγοι
 within certain limits. That neither
 story explained the retreat of some of
 the troops, the larger portion, and the
 retention of others, the lesser portion,

or that there was any
 planation possible, does
 have occurred to Hdt.
 think that Leonidas w
 the whole forces under h
 share his inevitable fate
 the better. The solid
 hundreds were cut to
 mopylai, while the tho
 fight at Plataiai, appea
 no impression upon our

2. μὴ ἀπόλωνται κηδόμενος
 the part of a rational
 being admitted that th
 Thermopylai meant cert
 out any adequate return
 on the Persian.

αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ Σπαρ-
 τανέοι. The constri-
 rather ambiguous. Stri-
 be reflexive, and therefor
 a matter of fact, asserts
 or, as below, in the γράμ-
 and Baehr take this αὐ-
 self,' though 'not for i
 an ἐφη, or φάναι (λέγει
 ἐνόμισε (out of κηδόμε-
 below. In regard to
 Leonidas perhaps sent t
 away, and only retained
 guard, together, of α
 Boiotian contingent, and
 (Lokrians?). The heroi
 decision is not cheapene
 it dictated not by mere
 the real or supposed ma-
 warfare, but by a well-
 of action, designed to sa-
 or at least to save as ma-
 for Greece as possible.
 and the Spartans were l
 the last is obvious: th
 have meant a panic fi
 the others.

4. ταύτῃ καὶ αὐτὸ

τὴν γνώμην πλείστος εἰμί, Λεωνίδην, ἐπεῖτε ἦσθετο τοὺς 5. ^{disapproval}
 συμμάχους ἔοντας ἀπροθύμους καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντας συνδιακιν-
 δυνεύειν, κελεύσαι σφέας ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἀπέναι οὐ ^{disapproval}
 καλῶς ἔχειν· μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα ἐλείπετο, καὶ ἡ ^{glory}
 Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίῃ οὐκ ἐξηλείφετο. ἐκέχρηστο γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς ^{prosperity}
 Πυθίης τοῖσι Σπαρτιήτησι χρεωμένοισι περὶ τοῦ πολέμου 10
 τούτου αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐγειρομένου, ἢ Λακεδαίμονα ἀνά- ^{str up}

5 τὴν γνώμην Valckenaer, Stein²: τῇ γνώμῃ codd., Stein¹ || πλείστος
 del. Gomperz, Holder || εἰμι α: εἰμι ὄχλος β: εἰμι πολλός Gomperz, Holder
 6 ἀπροθύμως C || διακινδυνεύειν β: συγκινδυνεύειν Plutarch. Mor. 866
 8 ἐλίπετο d: ἐπέπετο Krueger, van H. 9 ἐκέχρηστο ε: ἐκέχρητο
 codd., Holder ('fortasse recte' van H.) 10 χρεωμένοισι P, van H.
 11 καταρχὰς APd || ἀγειρομένου R

πλείστος εἰμί: with the form of expression cp. 1. 120 (Astyage loq.) καὶ αὐτός, ὦ μάγοι, ταύτῃ πλείστος γνώμην εἰμί. Also 5. 126 αὐτῷ δὲ Ἀρισταγόρῃ ἡ πλείστη γνώμη ἦν ἐς τὴν Μόρκειον ἀπάγειν. Cp. also Thuc. 3. 31. 2 τὸ πλείστον τῆς γνώμης εἶχεν (sc. ὁ Ἀλκίδας) οὗ τάχιστα τῇ Πελοποννήσῃ πάλιν προσμεῖζαι. But cp. App. Crit. With a very careful writer the superlative adjective would imply the existence of more than two alternatives: so in the cases of Alkidas and Aristagoras. But here μάλλον (if read) would counteract that inference, which would in any case be too much for Hdt., and there is no sign here of 'three courses': the problem being merely whether the allies had or had not orders from Leonidas to depart.

8. Ἐλίπετο . . . οὐκ ἐξηλείφετο. The jingle is not pleasing. Stein, who takes αὐτῷ *supra* as strictly objective and constructed with λέγεται direct, observes that these verbs are in the imperfect, because they are intended to convey what, according to Hdt.'s opinion, was in the mind of Leonidas.

9. ἐκέχρηστο . . . αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς. The pluperfect is a genuine temporal pluperfect; but the actual date intended is only vaguely signified. It seems to coincide with the date of the Argive intelligence (c. 148 *supra* πυνθίσθαι γὰρ αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς τὰ ἐκ τοῦ βαρβάρου ἐγειρόμενα ἐπὶ τῇ Ἑλλάδι): but how does it stand in relation to the (supposed) date of the oracles to Athens, cc. 140-1, with which the tenor of this response is wholly inconsistent? (This observation only convicts Hdt. of an oversight, and might become a fresh argument

against the ostensible date of the responses to Athens, if only the story here could be accepted as historical.)

11. ἢ Λακεδαίμονα . . . ἢ . . . ἀπολέσθαι. This appears to be a brief and lucid explanation of the verses which follow: rarely did Delphi put the future alternatives so clearly before the consultants. In this case both the verses and the gloss appear to be *ex eventu*. They serve a double purpose: (1) Delphi finds in this story a part of its apology, or rehabilitation; (2) Sparta finds a consolation, a justification for the apparent failure at Thermopylai. The story is intrinsically improbable, and its historical credibility is further damaged by the preservation of a variant in Diodoros 11. 4, which, however, only puts the 'devotio' of Leonidas and his men in its proper perspective, if any such oracle had really been obtained by Sparta before the war. There Leonidas leaves Sparta, with full knowledge and deliberate intention of incurring his fate, in order to compass the prediction, the Ephors being fully cognizant of his purpose. The earlier and more tentative form of the legend in Hdt. appears as an alternative to the historical traditions, which represent the defence of Thermopylai as a serious undertaking, intended and expected to succeed. Hdt. has combined, or at least 'contaminated,' the two traditions, the fact and the fable; but has preserved, or obtained, neither in its full form. More might surely have been ascertained of the true story of Thermopylai-Artemision in his day than he has either consciously or implicitly presented: by a sort of

στατον γενέσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἢ τὸν βασιλέα σφέων ἀπολέσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ σφι ἐν ἔπεισι ἐξαμέτροισι χρᾶ λέγοντα ᾤδε,

15

ὑμῖν δ', ὦ Σπάρτης οἰκήτορες εὐρυχόριοι,
 ἡ μέγα ἄστν ἐρικυδὲς ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Περσείδῃσι
πέρεται, ἡ τὸ μὲν οὐχί, ἀφ' Ἑρακλέους δὲ γενέθλης
πενθήσει βασιλῇ φθίμενον Λακεδαίμονος οὖρος.
 οὐ γὰρ τὸν ταύρων σχήσει μένος οὐδὲ λεόντων

wood
 saw
 dead, ruin
 coming

12 ἔσθαι B, Holder, van H. || σφῶν B 13 ἀπολέσθαι BPz:
 ἀπολέσθαι α: ἀπολείσθαι van H. || ἔχοντα χρᾶ λέγοντα codd.: ἔχοντα
 om. S (uncis circumd. Stein¹): χρᾶ ἔχοντα sine λέγοντα Bekker, Holder,
 van H. 14 ᾤδε: τάδε S (aut λέγοντα τάδε aut ἔχοντα ᾤδε legendum
 cena. Schweighauser, Gaisford) 16 ἡ ἄστν μεγακυδὲς? van H.
 17 πέρεται Oenomaus ap. Euseb. praep. ev. 5. 25 || οὐκί z, van H. ||
 ἥρακλῆος BPz, van H. 18 βασιλῇ δα: βασιλῇ S: βασιλεῖ C ||
 οὖρον coni. Stein²: appr. van H. 19 τῶν SCdz

nemesis he is diverted from the investigation of the human facts by his partiality for divine fictions.

13. λέγοντα ᾤδε: this use of λέγειν for the written response should save the least alert reader of Hdt. from the wild inferences regarding the purely oral character of his sources, which have been largely based upon his use of such formulae of the vox viva. Cp. Introduction, § 10, and c. 228 *infra*.

15. ὑμῖν δ': is this response conceived as a contrast, or continuation, of the one to the Athenians in c. 140?

οἰκήτορες: a word used with strict appropriateness of the Spartans; cp. c. 153 *supra*.

16. Περσείδῃσι. Περσείδης is a son or descendant of Perseus as in Thuc. 1. 9. 2. Had the Delphic Oracle adopted the theory (from Argos) given ec. 61, 150 *supra*, according to which Πέρσης is the son of Περσεύς? In 1. 125 Hdt. himself speaks of the Achaimenid clan (φρήτη) as the source of οἱ βασιλεῖς οἱ Περσεῖδαι, a text which passes unchallenged.

Was this oracle older than the prose interpretation, above given, and intended to do duty in a war between Sparta and Argos? Certainly it might have been fulfilled by the fall of a Spartan Herakleid in an Argive war, even though the Herakleids and Perseids alike had been long dethroned in Argos. But more probably metrical convenience and the

fables of the logographers determined the use of the word here, the response itself being coined *ex eventu* for the case of Leonidas.

18. Λακεδαίμονος οὖρος. The proper name here is masculine; cp. Κέρκωρος οὖρος c. 141 *supra*. There was a hero Lakedaimon, son of Zeus and Taygete, who wedded Sparta, daughter of Eurotas, Pausan. 3. 1. 2; his shrine was at Alesiai near Therapne, *ib.* 20. 2. Amyklas was his son, 7. 18. 5, and a Eurydike his daughter, 3. 13. 8. On the way from Sparta to Amyklai was a sanctuary of the Graces, of which he was reputed founder, 3. 13. 6; cp. 9. 35. 1. For further reff. Roscher, *Lexikon*, 1812. (Therapne 6. 61 *supra*.)

19. τόν is finely demonstrative, but grammatically obscure, obviously not referring to βασιλῇ nor to Ἑρακλέους much less to Λακεδαίμονος, but apparently to some one like the δέξας Ἀρης of the Athenian oracle, c. 140 *supra*.

ταύρων . . οὐδὲ λεόντων: Stein, after Baehr, sees a reference to the λέοντες πολλοὶ καὶ βόες ἀγριοὶ in c. 126 *supra*; but Hdt. has not composed the oracle, nor had the Pythia perused his work. The reference is to the name and the lion of Leonidas, c. 225 *infra*. The bulls are thrown in.

σχήσει μένος . . ἔχει μένος . . σχήσεσθαι exhibit the varying force of ἔχειν (cp. c. 164 *supra*), and the poverty of the Delphic poet's dictionary.

οραίνω⁺ ἀντιβίην· Ζηνὸς γὰρ ἔχει μένος· οὐδέ ἐ φημί him 20
 σχήσεσθαι, πρὶν τῶνδ' ἕτερον διὰ πάντα δάσσηται. divide
 ταῦτά τε δὴ ἐπιλεγόμενον Λεωνίδην, καὶ βουλόμενον κλέος cnside
 καταθέσθαι μούνων Σπαρτιητέων, ἀποπέμψαι τοὺς συμμάχους
 <δοκέω> μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμη διενειχθέντας οὕτω ἀκόσμως Manuel, un
 οἴχεσθαι τοὺς οἰχομένους. μαρτύριον δέ μοι καὶ τότε οὐκ 221 ηριοθ
 ἐλάχιστον τούτου περὶ γέγονε, ὅτι καὶ τὸν μάντιν δς εἶπετο
 τῇ στρατιῇ ταύτῃ, Μεγιστήν τὸν Ἀκαρνήνα, λεγόμενον εἶναι
 τὰ ἀνέκαθεν ἀπὸ Μελάμποδος, τοῦτον εἰπαντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν
 τὰ μέλλοντά σφι ἐκβαίνειν φανερός ἐστι Λεωνίδης ἀποπέμπων, 5

21 τόνδ' α || διαπάντα AB 23 μούνων Plutarch. Mor. 865, prob.
 Valckenaer, Bekker, van H., alii: μούνον codd., Stein 24 <δοκέω>
 Stein³ || διενειχθέντας codd., corr. Krueger 221. 2 ὅτι καὶ: οὐ γὰρ
 μούνον τοὺς ἄλλους ἀλλὰ καὶ α, Krueger, Baehr, vulg., corr. Stein 3
 ἀκαρνήνα S: ἀβαρνήνα C 4 τάνεκαθεν B, Holder || τοῦτον <τὸν>
 εἰπαντα Matthiae, Bekker: τοῦτον . . ἐκβαίνειν damn. van H. || εἰπαντα
 aSV: εἰπόντα RVcorr.: ἅπαντα Paris. 1635 α: εἰπόντα post ἐκβαίνειν α

21. τῶνδ' ἕτερον: i.e. ἡ ἄστυ ἢ βασιλῆ.
 δὴ . . δάσσηται, a tmesis; δια-
 τέσθαι 8. 121 ἵνα, 4. 145.

22. ταῦτα . . ἐπιλεγόμενον resumes the
 construction interrupted by the insertion
 of the oracle. Perhaps the versified
 oracle was not in the first draft of Hdt.'s
 work. (1) The rendering of the oracle
 in both prose and verse, and first in
 prose, is unusual; (2) the suspension
 and resumption of the construction is
 observable; (3) ταῦτά τε δὴ here just
 marks the point of insertion above,
 ταῦτα δέ σφι. But perhaps the process
 of insertion began with the record of the
 oracle in prose, and this ταῦτά τε δὴ
 originally followed immediately on ἐξη-
 λείφεν. We should then have in this
 passage three strata of deposit, represent-
 ing the three drafts in which these Books
 (7-9) seem to have been composed. Cp.
 Introduction, § 9.

κλέος καταθέσθαι: cp. 9. 78.

23. μούνων: Plutarch (*de Malign.* 31)
 gives μούνων. The mss. here have μούνον,
 which might come to the same thing if
 it be taken (with Blakesley) to agree
 with κλέος, but not if interpreted with
 him, 'pure, unmixed with any discordant
 incidents.' As agreeing with Λεωνίδην
 it would give an absurd sense.

24. οὕτω, with ἀκόσμως.

221. 1. μαρτύριον δέ μοι. Hdt.'s
 notions of evidence, or proof, are not
 perhaps always very strict. What is

proved by the fact that Leonidas wanted
 to send away Megistias, and Megistias
 sent away his only son, except that
 Leonidas and Megistias fully understood
 that they were face to face with death?
 If Leonidas tried to persuade Megistias
 to go, when the others were going,
 could that prove the king to have dis-
 missed the allies, or to have remained
 behind in consequence of an oracle?
 But Hdt. plainly wishes to adopt what
 he regards as the nobler view of the
 varying conduct of all concerned. Cp.
 Introduction, § 11.

3. Μεγιστήν τὸν Ἀκαρνήνα: here
 introduced, with his heroic pedigree, or
 at least ultimate patronymic, as though
 he had not been mentioned just before,
 in c. 219. As the previous passage is
 apparently original, and the seer essential
 to it, the inference is natural that this
 passage is of later insertion, and shows
 knowledge, acquired later, by Hdt. Cp.
 Introduction, § 9. Anyway, it is mani-
 fest that the conduct of the Greeks at
 Thermopylai had been a good deal can-
 vassed; the apology betrays the criticism.
 Akarnania was a land of diviners; cp.
 9. 93, 1. 62. On Melampous cp. 2. 49.

5. φανερός ἐστι Λεωνίδης ἀποπέμπων,
 'it is manifest that Leonidas tried to
 dismiss him.' What was the proof?
 That the son of Megistias was saved?
 Or does Hdt. merely mean to assert, as
 a notorious fact, the refusal of Megistias?
 Cp. c. 228 ἵνα.

ἵνα μὴ συναπόληται σφι. ὃ δὲ ἀποπεμπόμενος οὐκ ἀπέλιπε, τὸν δὲ παῖδα συστρατεύμενον, ὄντα γενέα, ἀπέπεμψε.

222 Οἱ μὲν νυν σύμμαχοι οἱ ἀποπεμπόμενοι οἰχοντό· καὶ ἐπείθοντο Λεωνίδῃ, Θεσπιέες δὲ καὶ Θηβαῖοι μῦνοι παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοισι. τούτων δὲ Θηβαῖοι μῦνον καὶ οὐ βουλόμενοι· κατείχε γὰρ σφέας Ἰσμήρων λόγῳ ποιούμενος· Θεσπιέες δὲ ἔκόντες μάλιν ἔφασαν ἀπολιπόντες Λεωνίδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῖς ξεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καταμείναντες συναπέθανον. ἐστὶν αὐτῶν Δημόφιλος Διαδρόμεω.

καὶ δὲ αὖ

7 ἀπέλιπε BP: ἀπελίπετο AC: ἀπελείπετο d: κατ
idem z 222. 1 οἱ sec. l. om. α || τε om. β 4 γάρ
5 ὁμήρωι C: ὁμήρω R 6 ἀπολιπόντες om. S || αἱ
Paris. 1634

7. συστρατεύμενον: as a combatant! But there was no Akarnanian contingent! Probably in attendance on his father, as acolyte; had he been a soldier he would have remained. Probably he lived to be a diviner too. What an authority he must have been for the facts! Had Hdt. met him? Cp. Introduction, § 10.

222. 2. Θεσπιέες δὲ καὶ Θηβαῖοι . . μῦνοι. Diodoros 11. 4. 7 gives Leonidas 'about 400' Thebans, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας μερίδος· διεφύροντο γὰρ οἱ τὰς Θήβας κατοικοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας συμμαχίας. This politic division probably comes from Thucyd. 3. 62. 3 f. (Thebano loq.). The Theban contingent is dismissed with all the others (except the Thespians). Pausan. 2. 16. 4 is quoted (by Stein) to prove that the Mykenaians also remained; but the words of Pausanias (Μυκηναῖοι πέμπουσιν ἐς Θερμοπύλας ὀγδοήκοντα ἄνδρας, οἱ Λακεδαιμονίοις μετέσχον τοῦ ἔργου) do not require us to believe that the men of Mykenai fell with the 300. Hdt. here speaks of Λακεδαιμόνιοι. It may be that Leonidas retained all the men of Lakadaimon, Spartiates, Perioikoi, and Helots alike, or that the word is here used (not incorrectly, but less precisely) instead of the Σπαρτιηγέτων of c. 220.

3. Θηβαῖοι μὲν . . ποιούμενος: this absurd statement is sufficiently refuted by Plutarch, *Mor.* 865, except that the Greek critic is too hasty in ascribing to Hdt. himself the *κακοῦθεια* which undoubtedly belongs to Hdt.'s sources (cp. c. 233 *infra*). Hdt., however, has shown

himself even less of a critic to adopt the scandal of Introduction, § 11.

4. ἐν ὁμήρων λόγῳ περὶ ca. 14, 57. The name of commander is here omitted 205, 233.

5. Θεσπιέες . . συναπείκοντο, accepting the curious wisdom in saying that Thespians were perhaps the hope of becoming the Boeotian confederacy." V from little Thespiad, who die? If so, they were But if 700 men of Thespians with Leonidas, and died with the 300 Spartans, poetry ever since have f duty to these heroes of the However deeply Hdt. has and indirectly, of Spartan ever partial the legend of the Thespians could not be such and supers on the stage of had their action and their as Hdt. here records in The reconstructed story of must take account of this cp. Appendix V. § 5. Dio Thespians in the army-l but afterwards mentions retained the Thespians with which only raises his totals (11. 9. 2).

8. Δημόφιλος Διαδρόμεω name, and with an Athenian

^{rise}
^{wait} ^{μικ} Ήέρξης δὲ ἐπεὶ ἡλίου ἀνατεῖλαντος σπονδὰς ἐποιήσατο, ²²³ ^{libati}
^{μικ} ἐπισχών χρόνον ἐς ἀγορῆς κου μάλιστα πληθῶρην πρόσδοον ^{μικ, οδνα}
ἐποιέετο· καὶ γὰρ ἐπέσταλτο ἐξ Ἐπιάλτεω οὕτω· ἀπὸ γὰρ ^{μικημ}
τοῦ ὄρεος ἡ κατὰβασις συντομωτέρη τε ἐστὶ καὶ βραχύτερος ^{shot}
ὁ χώρος πολλὸν ἢ περ ἡ περίοδος τε καὶ ἀνάβασις. οἳ τε ⁵
δὴ βάρβαροι οἱ ἀμφὶ Ήέρξην προσήσαν, καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην
"Ἕλληνες, ὡς τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἔξοδον ποιεύμενοι, ἤδη πολλῶ
μᾶλλον ἢ κατ' ἀρχὰς ἐπεξήσαν ἐς τὸ εὐρύτερον τοῦ αὐχένος. ^{adivane}
^{pass}

223. 1 ἐπεῖτε vel ἐπειδὴ? van H. || ἐπανατεῖλαντος B 2 <τὴν>
πρόσδοον? Stein² 3 ἐπέσταλτο ἐπὶ ἄλτεω C 4 οὐρεος CPdz
van H. 5 χώρος: χρόνος P || ἥπερ α 6 προσήσαν B: προσείσαν d
|| οἱ om. B 8 ἐπεξήσαν B: ἐπεξήεισαν d || εὐρύτατον z, Wesseling
aliique

(Of the ten men or so known seven are Athenians: Pape-Benseler, s.v.) The father's name is more uncommon, but hardly more aristocratic. The notice is from tomb, or epigram.

223. 1. σπονδὰς ἐποιήσατο: no doubt to the rising sun; cp. c. 54 *supra*. There Xerxes apparently acted in person.

2. ἐπισχών χρόνον: the participle absolutely; the accusative of duration; cp. 1. 175 ἀντίσχων χρόνον.

ἀγορῆς . . . πληθῶρην: cp. 2. 173, and c. 215 *supra*. πληθῶρη in a different connexion, c. 49 *supra*.

3. ἐπέσταλτο ἐξ Ἐπιάλτεω: not an elegant collocation of syllables. The pluperfect is strictly temporal. ἐπιστέλλειν does not appear to connote much authority.

4. ἡ κατὰβασις . . . ἡ περίοδος τε καὶ ἀνάβασις: the way down was shorter in actual distance (not merely in time). Leake in one place seems to contravert the truth of this statement (*N.G.* ii. 54). Rawlinson (*ad l.*) replies that if the descent by *Αἰ Γιάννι* (a monastery) be taken as the track of Hydarnes instead of the more circuitous one preferred by Leake, Hdt.'s statement is correct. But Leake himself (*op. p.* 39) recognizes that 'the summit' was nearer to the east end of the ridge than to the Asopian plain, whence (according to him) Hydarnes had begun his march; so that Hdt.'s assertion is true, whatever the precise route followed from the summit (of the pass) to Alpenoi. Dr. Grundy's map unfortunately does not display the path 'Anopiai'; his report, too, leaves some doubt as to the relative distances from the Asopos to the summit,

and from the summit to Thermopylai, *G.P.W.* p. 302 f. The whole distance, which Leake (*op. c.* 54) estimated at not less than 12 miles, Grundy puts at not much less than 17. The matter is a small one, and not a point on which anything important here turns. The actual time occupied by Hydarnes in descending from the ἀκρωτήριον in c. 217—which it had taken them all night to reach—to his arrival at the Middle Gate in c. 225 *infra*, would not be more than 5 or 6 hours. But it is not to be supposed that Hdt. had footed the path.

7. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἔξοδον: a truly grand phrase, even suggesting the march out from Sparta, or Lakonia, for which *ἐξοδος* is the regular word; e.g. 9. 19 λείπεσθαι τῆς ἐξόδου: 9. 26 κοινῆς ἐξόδου γινόμενης: Thuc. 2. 10. 1 οἱ αἰκὸς ἐπὶ ἐξόδου ἐκδημον ἔχεν (also of a mere 'sally,' Thuc. 5. 10. 1, etc.). Hdt. uses *ἐξοδος* 3. 14 (ἐπ' ἐκδοτῇ ἐξόδῳ) of men led out to execution (ἡγεόμενον ἐπὶ θάνατον); a law of Solon's enjoined good behaviour τὰς ἐξόδους τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τοῖς πένθεσι καὶ ταῖς ἑορταῖς (Plutarch, *Solon* 21); and in literary composition, or criticism, the *ἐξοδος* was the close of the tragedy (Aristot. *Poet.* 12. 6=1452 B).

8. κατ' ἀρχὰς: on the first and second day, perhaps, though there had been little if any fighting on the second; cp. c. 212 *supra*. ἐπεξήσαν resumes *ἐξοδος*.

τὸ εὐρύτερον τοῦ αὐχένος. The phrase is obscure. αὐχὴν suggests rather a convexity than a concavity, rather a hill than a hollow, rather an isthmus than a tunnel; cp. 1. 72 (neck of Anatolia), 6. 37 (of Thracian Chersonese). But Hdt. also uses the word in applica-

τῶν
 αἰώνων
 ἀπὸ
 τοῦ

τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔρυμα τοῦ τεύχεος ἐφυλάσσετο, οἱ δὲ
 10 προτέρας ἡμέρας ὑπεξιώντες ἐς τὰ στεινόπορα ἐμάχο
 δὲ συμμίσγοντες ἔξω τῶν στείνων . . . ἐπιπτον πλή
 τῶν βαρβάρων· ὅπισθε γὰρ οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῶν τελεί
 μάστιγας ἐρράπιζον πάντα ἄνδρα αἰεὶ ἐς τὸ πρόσ
 15 νοντες. πολλοὶ μὲν δὴ ἐσέπιπτον αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν
 καὶ διεφθείροντο, πολλῶ δ' ἔτι πλευνες κατεπατι
 ὑπ' ἀλλήλων· ἦν δὲ λόγος οὐδεὶς τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου.

9 'οἱ δὲ rectius, aptius post ἡμέρας' Stein¹²: illuc trai. var
 στεινόπορα C: στεινότερα BPz 11 δὴ z || lacunam
 13 ἐράπιζον C 14 θάλατταν d 15 δὲ ἔτι α
 *Ἕλληνες λαμπρῶς ἡγωνίζοντο> ante αἶτε ins. Schenkl

tion to waterways, 4. 85, 118 (Bosporos),
 4. 89 (Istros). So here the neck might
 stand (a) for the pass as a whole, con-
 necting the head and body of Hellas.
 But in this case Hdt. would be (errone-
 ously) representing the Hellenes as
 advancing beyond the West Gate. Or
 again (b) the term might be applied to a
 section of the pass, to wit, 'the Middle
 Gate' itself, at which the Greeks were
 posted, and which they were defending.
 What then was the 'neck' of the Middle
 Gate? (i.) If the Gate is correctly con-
 ceived as a col, the road rising here up
 over a projecting spur of the mountain
 (Kallidromos), it would not be by nature
 the narrowest, or even a very narrow
 section of the pass; hence, indeed, the
 wall built across it (τὸ ἔρυμα τοῦ τεύχεος,
 op. c. 176). But this 'spur,' or the
 'saddle' itself, might perhaps be called
 a 'neck'; or again (ii.) the road here, as
 connecting the two semicircular theatres,
 behind and before 'the Middle Gate,'
 might perhaps be so designated. In
 either case the Spartans are here to be
 thought advancing down the slope in
 front of the Phokian wall. But more
 probably (iii.) 'the Middle Gate' may be
 held to include a narrow stretch of road-
 way below the hill, and between Kalli-
 dromos and the sea, which, as Dr. Grundy
 has fairly shown (*G.P.W.* p. 286), con-
 nected in ancient times the hill, on which
 he places the Phokian wall, with the
 more open ground in the neighbourhood
 of the hot springs. If so, that passage
 to the west, below the hill, might be
 the αἰχμή, the hill itself being presuma-
 bly the head. (Dr. Grundy himself uses
 the term 'neck' of the ridge connecting
 the mound of the Middle Gate with the
 mountain side, op. c. p. 288 bis, p. 289

bis, and also carries the
 over this very 'neck.') I
 this stretch of straight r
 mound or col, and flankē
 by Kallidromos, on the no
 then the Lakedaïmonians
 ceived as advancing not
 the wall and down the hil
 this 'neck' into the mor
 about the hot springs (τὸ
 τῶν στείνων). But in this c
 is hardly a part of the αἰχ

12. οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῶν τελέ
 σημάτων. On this idea
 barians' had to be flogg
 (ἔχοντες μάστιγας ἐρράπιζο
 22 supra. It is an exa
 defeats its own purpose, d
 heroism of the Hellenes i
 the pusillanimity of th
 Aristotle, *Eth. N.* 3. 8. 4
 story in view!

14. ἐσέπιπτον . . . ἐς τ
 this they could not hav
 the sea had been close i
 action, the water fairly
 fighting (if ἐσέπιπτον reta
 'falling,' which is not the
 the word) on somewhat el
 These conditions would h
 realized in immediate pr
 Middle Gate itself than a
 in front of it, and ἔξω τῶν
 observation supports Ste
 there is a lacuna here afte
 that the sentence ἐπιπτον
 should have found room i
 haps, rather, in c. 212 f).
 subject from συμμίσγοντες
 by the previous context)
 almost intolerable.

16. ἦν δὲ λόγος οὐδεὶς τοῦ
 op. 4. 135 τῶν ἦν ἐλά;

ἐπιστάμενοι τὸν μέλλοντα σφίσι ἔσσεσθαι θάνατον ἐκ τῶν
 περιόντων τὸ ὄρος, ἀπεδείκνυντο ῥώμης ὅσον εἶχον μέγιστον
 ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, παραχρεώμενοί τε καὶ ἀτέοντες. δόρατα
 μέν νυν τοῖσι πλέοσι αὐτῶν τηνικαῦτα ἤδη ἐτύγγανε κατεγγότα,
 αἳ δὲ τοῖσι ξίφεσι διεργάζοντο τοὺς Πέρσας. καὶ Λεωνίδης
 τε ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ πίπτει ἀνὴρ γενόμενος ἄριστος καὶ
 ἕτεροι μετ' αὐτοῦ ὀνομαστοὶ Σπαρτιητέων, τῶν ἐγὼ ὡς ἀνδρῶν
 ἀξίων γενομένων ἐπυθόμην τὰ οὐνόματα, ἐπυθόμην δὲ καὶ
 ἀπάντων τῶν τρηκοσίων· καὶ δὴ Περσέων πίπτουσι ἐνθαῦτα

com ogf
 224 neglect
 neglect
 shatter
 rill

17 σφίσι Stein: σφι 18 περιόντων R || <οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι>
 ἐπεδεικνύατο van H.: ἀπεδείκνυντο Cda, Stein, Holder: ἀπεδείκνυντο α:
 ἐπεδείκνυντο BP || εἶχον z || μέγεθος Paria. 1635 z 19 παραχρεώμενοί P,
 van H. || ἀττέοντες B (ἀττέοντες S) 224. 2 πλέονσιν B 3
 καταργάζοντο B 5 οὐνομαστοὶ z 6 ἀξίων del. Krueger, 'fortasse
 rectius' van H.: ἀξίων λόγον vel ἀξιολόγων? Stein? || ὀνόματα van H.
 7 καὶ δὴ καὶ z, van H. || περσέων τε B

μένων λόγος. τὸ ἀπολλύμενον is here collective. How different the case of the free citizens of Hellas, c. 224 *infra*, all whose names were known and memorable!

17. ἐπιστάμενοι: perhaps merely 'expecting'; cp. c. 152 and 8. 132. The latter part of this chapter is badly in want of a subject (cp. App. Crit.) but the want were best met by the transfer of the previous sentences; cp. l. 14 *supra*.

19. παραχρεώμενοί τε καὶ ἀτέοντες: παραχρεώσθαι, to despise, neglect, set at naught; cp. 8. 20, 4. 159, etc. On χρεώμαι as "the genuine Ionic form" cp. Weir Smyth, § 289. 3, p. 260. Whether we should understand τοὺς ἐχθροὺς, or take the word as middle and absolute, is not clear. ἀτέον is not used by Hdt. elsewhere; and only once in Homer, *Il.* 20. 382, in participle, as here (of the madness, wildness, of facing hopeless odds).

224. 2. τηνικαῦτα, 'by that time' (rather than 'under those circumstances').

3. οἳ δὲ τοῖσι ξίφεσι διεργάζοντο τοὺς Πέρσας: just like the Athenians at Marathon; cp. Suidas *sub v. διεξιφύω* and my Hdt. IV.-VI. ii. (1895) pp. 230 ff. It is possible that the Athenian legend of Marathon had associated the long sword with that victory before the story of Thermopylai was garnered by Hdt., or even before the battle of Thermopylai was fought (cp. 9. 27, where, however, the claymore has not yet appeared); or it is possible that the

legends of Marathon and of Thermopylai were developed in rivalry with each other, and that Aristophanes (*Knights* 781 ff.) brought the ξίφος into prominence in the Attic legend, and even took it from this very passage. It does not figure in Hdt.'s account of Marathon (written after this passage). οἳ δὲ (δόρατα μέν), the emphatic subject; cp. cc. 8, 50 etc.

4. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ: just like the Polemarch at Marathon, 6. 114.

5. τῶν ἐγὼ . . ἐπυθόμην τὰ οὐνόματα, where? when? from whom? Hdt. unfortunately leaves us to guess. It is curious that he does not give any of their names in this place, though he goes on to name several Persian ὀνομαστοί. The sentence τῶν ἐγὼ . . τρηκοσίων (or rather καὶ ἕτεροι κτλ.) might well be a later insertion; the names he might have learnt at Sparta, where, near the theatre, with the monuments of Pausanias and of Leonidas, there stood στήλη πατρόθεν τὰ ὀνόματα ἔχουσα οἱ πρὸς Μήδους τὸν ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἀγῶνα ὑπέμειναν, Pausan. 3. 14. 1. There can be no doubt that this record was in existence in Hdt.'s time, and it is obvious that he need not have visited Thermopylai (where there may have been a similar record) in order to obtain the list. Cp. Introduction, §§ 9, 10.

7. καὶ δὴ Περσέων corresponds (as Stein points out) to Λεωνίδης τε above; a correspondence which supports my suggestion that the words καὶ ἕτεροι . . τρηκοσίων are a later insertion. The duplicate

ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ καὶ ὀνομαστοί, ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ Δαρείου δύο
 παῖδες Ἀβροκόμης τε καὶ Ὑπεράνθης, ἐκ τῆς Ἀρτάνευς
 10 θυγατρὸς Φραταγοῦνης γεγονότες Δαρεῖω. ὁ δὲ Ἀρτάνης
 Δαρείου μὲν τοῦ βασιλέως ἦν ἀδελφεός, Ὑστάσπεος δὲ τοῦ
 Ἀρσάμεος παῖς· ὃς καὶ ἐκδιδούς τὴν θυγατέρα Δαρεῖω τὸν
 οἶκον πάντα τὸν ἐωυτοῦ ἐπέδωκε, ὡς μούνης οἱ εἰούσης ταύτης
 225 τέκνον. Ξέρξεω τε δὴ δύο ἀδελφοὶ ἐνθαῦτα πίπτουσι μαχό-
 μνοι, . . . ὑπὲρ τοῦ νεκροῦ τοῦ Λεωνίδεω Περσέων τε καὶ
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὠθισμὸς ἐγένετο πολλός, ἐς δὲ τοῦτόν τε ἀρετῇ
 οἱ Ἕλληνες ὑπεξέφρυσαν καὶ ἐτρέψαντο τοὺς ἐναντίους τετράκεις.
 5 τοῦτο δὲ συνεστήκει μέχρι οὗ οἱ σὺν Ἐπιάλτῃ παρεγένοντο. ὡς καὶ

8 ὀνομαστοί z || ὀνομαστοὶ πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ οὐκ ὀνομαστοί α
 9 ἀτάρνεω Bz 10 ρατογοῦνης α: ρατογόνης C || ἀτάρνης Pz 11
 τοῦ βασιλέως del. van H. 12 ἀρσάμεω BPz, Holder, van H.
 13 μούνου B, Holder, van H. || ταύτης εἰούσης B, Holder 225. 1
 δὴ om. B || μαχόμενοι B 2 lacunam indic. Stein⁸: μαχόμενοι, <καὶ>
 ὑπὲρ Schaefer, Stein¹², Holder, van H. || τε: δὲ B 4 ὑπεξέφρυσαν d:
 ὑπερεξέφρυσαν α: ὑπερεξέφρυσαν C || ἀντίους malit van H. || τετράκεις: ιερ
 Valla: πολλάκις d 5 μέχρις B

ὀνομαστοὶ further confirms the point, the one in this sentence being, of course, the earlier.

9. Ἀβροκόμης τε καὶ Ὑπεράνθης. "It cannot be supposed that [the] sons of Darius bore names so thoroughly Greek as these," Rawlinson *ad l.* One may suppose either that the princes bore names which the Greeks assimilated, or that these names come from some purely literary list (like that in the *Persai*), or even that these princes were known by nicknames to the Greeks in the forces ('Fine-locks' and 'Full-bloom'). We have here a suggestion of Greek sources on the Persian side; cp. Introduction, § 10.

ἐκ τῆς Ἀρτάνευς θυγατρὸς. Artanes is brother of Dareios the king (τοῦ βασιλέως), son of Hystaspes, son of Arsamēs; cp. c. 11 *supra*—a curiously elaborate description of Dareios and of his brother, if Hdt. were chary of the patronymic! He perhaps takes the description over bodily from his source (Dionysios of Miletos?), and carries the Achaemenid pedigree back in this case as far as his authority went. The lady's name, Φραταγοῦνη, is made = Rhodogune, O.P. *vand*, *vrad* = ῥόδον (Stein). (Rawlinson's *Vocabulary*, iii. p. 549, connects *Phradasmenes*, etc., with *frádat*, 'liberal,' 'generous'; Baehr quotes Oppert: *fráda*

gaund = *de forme élevée*.) She was sole heiress to her father, as Hdt. explains. τὸν οἶκον, as in 3. 53 τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρὸς of property; οἶκος λέγεται ἡ πᾶσα οὐσία, Ammonius, p. 102 (Baehr). Hdt. does not apparently mean that Artanes divested himself of his substance during his life.

225. 3. Λακεδαιμονίων: both the situation and the term suggest that the 300 were not the only men of Lakēdaimon present; cp. c. 202.

4. ἐτρέψαντο τοὺς ἐναντίους τετράκεις. How was all this remembered? Did the Thebans report it? or Persians? or Greeks on the Persian side? Or stray local onlookers? Or Aristodamos ὁ τρέσας? (He was not present.) What was done with the dead body of Leonidas when they drew it out from under the *mélē*? Did they bear it back with them to 'the hill,' where the last stand was made, and the end came? (The body was afterwards found apparently, c. 238 *infra*.)

5. τοῦτο δὲ συνεστήκει, 'the struggle here lasted . . .'; cp. *σύστασις* c. 167.

οἱ σὺν Ἐπιάλτῃ παρεγένοντο. On the phrase and the situation cp. c. 233 *infra*. The arrival of these men (Hydarnes and the 'Immortals'), or rather the news of their arrival, is the

δὲ τούτους ἤκειν ἐπύθοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐνθεύτην ἤδη ἑτεροιοῦτο
 τὸ νεῖκος. ἔς τε γὰρ τὸ στεινὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀνεχώρεον ὀπίσω, *change*
 καὶ παραμειψάμενοι τὸ τεῖχος ἐλθόντες ἵζοντο ἐπὶ τὸν κολωνόν *nature*
 πάντες ἄλλες οἱ ἄλλοι πλὴν Θηβαίων. ὁ δὲ κολωνὸς ἐστὶ ἐν *hill*
 τῇ ἐσόδῳ, ὅκου νῦν ὁ λίθινος λέων ἔστηκε ἐπὶ Λαωνίδῃ. ἐν *collected*
 τούτῳ σφέας τῷ χώρῳ ἀλεξιμένους μαχαίρησι, τοῖσι αὐτῶν *disfined*
 ἐτίγγχανον ἔτι περιεοῦσαι, καὶ χερσὶ καὶ στόμασι κατέχωσαν *to th*

6 οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπύθοντο S || ἑτεροιοῦντο S 7 νίκος PR: νίκος Sz ||
 ἀνεχώρεον B 11 τοῖσι: τῇσι α: ὅσοις Longin. π. ὤ. 38

signal for a change in the course and character of the struggle (νεῖκος of actual battle, Homeric; and a term strong enough to be chosen by Empedokles as one of the poles of his cosmic dualism). But Hdt.'s description of the change might be clearer (especially if he had ever visited the scene). Though he has described the path as coming down to Alpenos (c. 216 *supra*), it is not in this place by any means clear that Epialtes and his men arrive *a tergo*, and that in retreating *ἐς τὸ στεινὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ* the Greeks are moving in the direction of the men with Epialtes and Hydarnes, or that as they 'passed beyond the wall' the Greeks must have moved up the slope, out of the road way, on to somewhat more open ground, or that there were several 'hills' or 'hillocks' east of the wall, upon one or other of which they might have elected to take their last station (ἵζοντο).

7. τὸ στεινὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ: not to be confounded with the narrow Western Gate, ἀμαξιτὸς μόνη, κατὰ τὸν Φοίνικα ποταμὸν c. 200 *supra*, the ἐμπροσθε Θερμοπυλίων, κατὰ Φοίνικα ποταμὸν ἀγχοῦ Ἀνθήλης πόλιος, ἀμαξιτὸς μόνη of c. 176: not to be confounded with the still narrower Eastern Gate, ὅπισθε Θερμοπυλίων, κατὰ Ἀλκηνόου ὀπισθε ἐόντας ἐοῦσα ἀμαξιτὸς μόνη *ibid.*, close to which the path Anopais came down (or one fork from it) κατὰ Ἀλκηνόου πόλιν, τῇ καὶ τὸ στεινότατον ἐστὶ, c. 216.

The narrow way here in question is the passage of 'the Middle Gate,' or Thermopylai proper, in traversing which, from the west, the road rose over a low spur, or ὑπώρη, of Kallidromos, to the wall, beyond which, going east, the ground declined again towards the larger spur, or process of the hill, which formed the Eastern Gate, and down over which the ten thousand Persians came streaming, when the Hellenes were

informed (by the watchers at the wall!) that the 'strangers' were there.

9. οἱ ἄλλοι πλὴν Θηβαίων should mean apparently the remnant of 700 Thespians, and 300 Spartans; but that can hardly be so: cp. c. 222 *supra*. Probably the body which takes its stand closely massed on the hill is made up of Spartans, Perioikoi, and perhaps some Helots too; but not a man, save from Lakodaimon.

ὁ δὲ κολωνός . . ἐπὶ Λαωνίδῃ. This sentence again has the air of an insertion, perhaps from the author's hand, although the νῦν ἔστηκε cannot be precisely dated, nor can it prove autopsy on the writer's part. The Lion has long disappeared, but may yet one day be 'restored': if that time comes, it will be a matter of some interest to set the Lion on the proper hill. The Lakodaimonians had to receive an attack on both sides, perhaps from all sides: their *Kolonos* stood more or less clear of the mountain (S.) and of the road (E. and W.). I counted three, if not four, such *Kolonoi* there (April 1899) that might dispute the honour. From notes taken at the time *an Ort und Stelle* I see that I inclined to identify the *Kolonos* with the highest of the mounds, immediately above the Upper Mill, and that appears to be Dr. Grundy's view (*G.P.W.* 312), though the Phokian wall stands on the 'summit of the slope,' or western side of this hill.

11. μαχαίρησι might be only the same weapons as τοῖσι *ἐξέφει* in c. 224 *supra*: the words τοῖσι . . περιεοῦσαι favour that interpretation; but properly the *μάχαιρα* is a dagger, short sword, or dirk, which hangs beside the *ἐξέφει*, at least on the Homeric hero, *Il.* 3. 272. It is clearly distinguished from the *ἐξέφει* in Xenoph. *Hell.* 3. 3. 7. The sense of this passage seems to demand a short weapon used at closest quarters.

πειναι
καταλαμψε
15

οἱ βάρβαροι βάλλοντες, οἱ μὲν ἐξ ἐναντίας ἐπισπόμε
ἔρυμα τοῦ τείχεος συγχώσαντες, οἱ δὲ περιελθόντες
περισταδόν.

νω

226 Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ Θεσπιέων τοιούτων γενομέ
λέγεται ἀνὴρ ἄριστος γενέσθαι Σπαρτιήτης Διηνέ
τόδε φασὶ εἰπεῖν τὸ ἔπος πρὶν ἢ συμμείξαι σφ
Μήδοισι, πυθόμενον πρὸς τευ τῶν Τρηχινίων ὥς,
5 βάρβαροι ἀπείωσι τὰ τοξεύματα, τὸν ἥλιον ὑπὸ τοῖ
τῶν ὀιστῶν ἀποκρύπτουσι· τοσοῦτο πλήθος αὐτ

13 ἀντὶς inalit van H. 226. 2 ἄριστος ἀνὴρ 8Pz ||
3 συμμείξαι Stein¹² 4 πειθόμενον B || πρὸς τῶν τ
5 ἀφίωσι B: ἀπίωσι van H. || πλήθεος: νέφους Eustath. Π. 7
τοσοῦτο . . εἶναι secl. van H.: τοσοῦτον RS: τοσοῦτόν τι V:
Pz: τοσοῦτο τὸ Valckenaer

13. of μὲν κατλ. clearly describes the Persian forces which follow the Greeks eastwards out of the open, through (or across!) the 'neck,' then up the hill, across the wall, which they (partially) destroyed in passing, every inch of the way perhaps disputed, till the Greeks withdrew on to 'the Kolonos'—not on the main road going east, but somewhat to the right (or south). These Persians would naturally then work round the hill from the west, to north and south.

14. οἱ δὲ περιελθόντες πάντοθεν περισταδόν. Some account of the precise part played in the last scene by Hydarnes and his men is fairly to be expected; it cannot be said that Hdt. supplies it. If the περιελθόντες is referred specifically to those 'who had come round' by Anopais, yet the words πάντοθεν περισταδόν (sc. κατέκωσαν βάλλοντες) can hardly be restricted to their action. If the words πάντοθεν περισταδόν describe the last situation generally, then περιελθόντες cannot be confined to Hydarnes and his men. Did they actually take part in this last scene at all?

226. 1. καὶ Θεσπιέων. If Thespians were with the 'Lakedaimonians' until the bitter end, and if there were 700 Thespians (or the remains) to 300 Lakedaimonians, how comes it that Sparta has ever since reaped all the glory, or almost all? Is it simply that Sparta was responsible? that a Spartan king fell? Is it that the blow which but stimulated Sparta, annihilated Thespians? But that was not so. It is

at least arguable that there more than 300 'Lakedaimonians' Thermopylai first and last that the Thespians, however they may have behaved, 'the hill' in Thermopylai Cp. Appendix V. § 5.

2. λέγεται: by whom? an anonymous Trachinian story be source of the anecdote, then have come to the ear in the Persian camp, but Trachinian have known the name? Did Demaratos omission? (What a pilgrim his to that hill of slaughter dead Spartiate face known to were these anecdotes picked in Sparta, and additions to draft? Or was the practice laconic apophthegms already? Could he draw upon literature such bon-mots? Hdt. does guarantee the truth of the λέγεται, φασί, if anything doubt. Why does not Hdt. the much grander bon-mot: Pergite, animo forti, La hodie apud inferos fortasse (Cicero, *Tusc. D.* 1. 42. 101). duction, § 10.

Διηνέως: Hdt. supplied his patronymic from in Sparta, were he much give such materials together. If of the Trachinian can hardly prove that Leonidas began to Trachis; cp. c. 208 *supra*.

χρὸν τὸν δὲ οὐκ ἐκπλαγέοντα τούτοις εἰπεῖν ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ποιεῦμενον τὸ Μήδων πληθὺς, ὥς πάντα σφί ἀγαθὰ ὁ Τρηχίνιος ξείνος ἀγγέλλοι, εἰ ἀποκρυπτόντων τῶν Μήδων τὸν ἥλιον ὑπὸ σκῆῃ ἔσοιτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἡ μάχη καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἡλίῳ. ταῦτα μὲν 227 καὶ ἄλλα τοιοῦτότροπα ἔπεα φασὶ Διηνέκεα τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον λιπέσθαι μνημόσυνα· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον ἀριστεύσαι λέγονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δύο ἀδελφοί, Ἀλφεός τε καὶ Μάρων Ὀρσιφάντου παῖδες. Θεσπιέων δὲ εὐδοκίμει μάλιστα τῷ οὐνομα ἦν 5 Διθύραμβος Ἀρματίδew.

Θαφθεῖσι δὲ σφί αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ τῇ περ ἔπεσον, καὶ τοῖσι 228

7 τούτοις: τοῦτο B 8 τὸ τῶν RS(V) 9 τῶν om. C 10
καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἡλίῳ secl. Naber, van H. 227. 2 διηνεκέα φασὶ B
4 Ἀλφεός: ἀδελφεός BB: ἀλφεῖς C: Ἀλφειός Eustath. 228. 1
ταφεῦσι R: θαπτεῦσι SV

227. 2. φασί: presumably the same authority as before; the φασί (dis) applies to his bon-mots; the λέγεται above, like the λέγονται here, to the ἀριστεία. Dienekes is called a Lakedaimonian here (in respect of his jests), a Spartiate above (in respect of his prowess): a distinction without a difference, for the two brothers who succeed him are 'Lakedaimonians'; but if Hdt. has followed a separate source for the jests, that might explain the addition of τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον. Perhaps the record of the ἀριστεία belongs to the original story of Thermopylai; and the jests of 'Dienekes the Laked.' are a later insertion, from a different source. Cp. *Intro.* § 9; Aristoph. *Wasps* 1084.

3. λέγονται: cp. λέγεται c. 226 *supra*.

4. Ἀλφεός τε καὶ Μάρων Ὀρσιφάντου παῖδες. They may have been of the 300; but perhaps they were not even full Spartiates—for a Perioikos might on occasion be allowed a patronymic. Alpheios is better known as a river than as a man; Maron is suggestive rather of wine than of water (cp. Homer, *Od.* 9. 197 ff.; Eurip. *Kykl.* 141, 412), and the word, or title, doubtless underlies the city-name of Μαρώνεια (c. 109 *supra*), famous for its wine. There was a cult of 'Maron' and 'Alpheios' in Sparta. Pausan. 3. 12. 7 καὶ Μάρωνος ἐστὶν ἱερὸν καὶ Ἀλφείου Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ τῶν ἐς Θερμοπύλας στρατευσαμένων λόγου μάλιστα ἀξίως μαχέσασθαι μετὰ γε αὐτὸν δοκοῦσι Λεωνίδα. Dienekes has dropped out between Leonidas and these gallant brethren; or else Pausanias substitutes Leonidas for Dienekes. The cult does

not necessarily discredit the historical personage (cp. the case of Brasidas, Thuc. 5. 11. 1, Aristot. *Eth. N.* 5. 7. 1 = 1134 B). Orsiphantos, or Orsiphantes, the father's name, nowhere recurs, and has a somewhat hieratic flavour. ὄρεός is Lakonian for ὄρεός, Aristoph. *Lys.* 995.

5. εὐδοκίμει seems to connote a less formal award than the ἀριστεία.

6. Διθύραμβος Ἀρματίδew. Dithyrambos, son of Harmatides, was not the captain, or general of the Thespians (cp. c. 222 *supra*). Dithyrambos, as a proper name, is a little startling: it is primarily (like Μάρων) a title of Bakchos, cp. Eurip. *Bakch.* 526; it is secondarily a kind of poetry or melody (of which Arion was inventor, cp. 1. 23). This Thespian is the only human person to whom the name is given. His father ('Wagoner') may have been a musician—of the Dionysiac order (the dithyramb was always in the 'Phrygian' mode, and decidedly orgiastic: Aristot. *Pol.* 5 (8). 7. 9 f. = 1342 A-B).

228. 1. αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ τῇ περ ἔπεσον: generally an especial honour; cp. 1. 30 καὶ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι δημοσίῃ τε ἔθαψαν αὐτοῦ τῇ περ ἔπεσε καὶ ἐτίμησαν μεγάλως. So too at Marathon: Pausan. 1. 32. 3. But how was it managed at Thermopylai? The body of Leonidas was not buried there at all, but beheaded, impaled, and exposed (cp. c. 238 *infra*, and note). There were a thousand dead Greeks on view, 8. 25: did the Persians then bury them? It is not recorded. Stein refers θαφθεῖσι to the funeral monuments (afterwards) erected (cp. ταφῆται 3. 55,

πρότερον τελευτήσασι . . . ἢ ὑπὸ Λεωνίδεω ἀπὶ οἴχεσθαι, ἐπιγέγραπται γράμματα λέγοντα τάδε.

16. κειν
5 μυριάσιν ποτὲ τῇδε τριηκοσίαις ἐμάχοντο
ἐκ Πελοποννήσου χιλιάδες τέτορες. 16. ο. ο.
ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τοῖσι πᾶσι ἐπιγέγραπται, τοῖσι δὲ 2
ιδίῃ

ὡ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις ὅτι τῇδε
κείμεθα τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

2 lacunam indic. Stein⁸: <τῶν συμμάχων> ἢ? Stein²: συμμάχους? Stein¹: τελευτήσασι ἢ <τοὺς> Schaefer, Hol ἢ om. B 4 μυριάσι B || τῇδε διακοσίαις Diodor. 11. 3: κοσίαις Schneidewin, van H. 5 πελοποννήσου B: πε 6 δὴ om. B || συνάπαι malit van H. 7 ἰδία B ξεῖνε αV: ξένε Diodor.: ξέν' Strabo 429 || ἀγγειλον 2, Lyc 109: ἀπάγγειλον Strabo 9 πειθόμενοι νομίμοις Lycurg., 1

and *ἔθαψαν* 1. 30); yet he thinks that the Persians buried these corpses. But would the Persians bury? cp. 1. 140. Perhaps some pious though medizing Greeks did so. Those that died in the first two days' engagements would perhaps have been buried by their comrades—so far as the bodies were recovered.

καὶ τοῖσι . . . οἴχεσθαι looks like an after-thought, and as such is not even quite grammatically expressed, *τελευτήσασι* and *ἀποπεμφθέντας* not referring to the same persons. Perhaps *τοῖς ἄλλοις* might be understood. Cp. App. Crit.

3. γράμματα λέγοντα τάδε: a useful illustration of the meaning of *λέγειν*, *λόγος*, etc. Cp. c. 220 *supra*, Introd. § 10. These epitaphs could hardly have been erected until after the victory at Plataiai in 479 B.C. Probably some little time elapsed even after that victory before the obsequies were performed at Thermopylai, and orders given for the erection of monuments and inscriptions. The Pylagoroi (c. 214) may have moved in the matter at the spring meeting of 478 B.C., but perhaps the matter was not determined until 476 B.C. Cp. note to c. 238 *infra*.

4. μυριάσιν . . . τέτορες. The first epigram gives the numbers of the combatants: three million on the one side, four thousand on the other. The latter figure includes only the Peloponnesians, agrees with Hdt.'s army-list c. 202 *supra*, and may be the source of his estimate there. As Thespians, Thebans,

Lokrians, Phokians count there is an extreme of direction, which is hardly the supposition that the special monuments and their own. This epigram but the outsiders are igithe Athenians were apt Plataians, in their account (cp. 9. 27). The epig assert that all the 4000 8. 25. The 'three hundred' constitutes the oldest extant the land-forces of Xerxes as a poetic license for 30 for 'chiliads,' we have whole an acceptable figure doubt ideal) for the 1a Appendix II. § 5. Diodor quoting this epigram has gives *ἑκατὸν μ.* as his own 11. 2. Hdt.'s estimate, somewhat lower than the e In regard to the form of as *Πελοποννήσου* has survived we should probably re *τριηκοσίαις*.

8. ὡ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν: the venture is decidedly happy lime distich (ἢ *θυρυλόμεν* quoted with variations by others): (1) ὡ ξέν', ἀπὸ τοῖς κείνων πειθόμενοι νομίμοις Herodotea lec Cicero, *Tusc.* 1. 42.] (from the inferior version) Sparta, nos te hic vidiā sanctis patriae legibus obi

Λακεδαιμονίοισι μὲν δὴ τοῦτο, τῷ δὲ μάντι τόδε.

μῆμα τόδε κλεινοῖο Μεγιστία, ὃν ποτε Μῆδοι ¹⁰ *κατακτείνω*

Σπερχειὸν ποταμὸν κτεῖναν ἀμειψάμενοι, *θανε*

εὐαγγ. μάντιος, ὃς τότε κῆρας ἐπερχομένας σάφα εἰδὼς

οὐκ ἔτλη Σπάρτης ἡγεμόνα προλιπεῖν. *εὐδελ.*

εὐαγγ. ἐπιγράμμασι μὲν νυν καὶ στήλῃσι, ἔξω ἢ τὸ τοῦ μάντιος ¹⁵

ἐπίγραμμα, Ἀμφικτύονες εἰσὶ σφέας οἱ ἐπικοσμήσαντες· τὸ *αδελ.*

δὲ τοῦ μάντιος Μεγιστίῳ Σιμωνίδῃς ὁ Λεωπρέπεος ἐστὶ
κατὰ ξεινὴν ὁ ἐπιγράφας.

10 δὴ: δὲ C || μάντι B

van H. || Μεγιστίου Anth. Pal. 7. 677

11 κλειτοῖο B, Holder: κλειτοῖο

μόνας 15 ἔξω . . ἐπίγραμμα del. Krueger, van H. 14 ἡγεμόνα Stein²: ἡγε-

γραμμα . . μάντιος om. Paris. 1635 * || τὸ: τοῦ B 16 ἐπ-

λεωπρέπεος B

10. Λακεδαιμονίοισι: the word repeated from the epigram=τοῖσι δὲ Σπαρτιάται just before.

τῷ δὲ μάντι: cc. 219, 222 *supra*. This one diviner has an epitaph as long as of πάρες and of Σπαρτιάται put together. Whether the previous story is a product of the epigram (κῆρας ἐπερχομένας σάφα εἰδὼς=c. 219; οὐκ ἔτλη κτλ.=c. 222), to some extent, is a fair question. Simonides was (as Hdt. expressly asserts) on terms of special friendship with Megistias. To obtain the three epitaphs Hdt. had no more need of visiting Thermopylai than had Cicero.

12. Σπερχειὸν ποταμὸν gives little or no indication of the exact scene of the diviner's death, although, had we no other evidence, we might suppose that the struggle took place at the West Gate, the nearest to Spercheios: a poetic stream, as canonized by Homer, *Il.* 16. 174, 23. 142.

15. ἔξω . . ἐπίγραμμα: (i.) ἔξω=πλῆν, (ii.) the dative τῷ ἐπιγράμματι might be expected after ἐπιγράμμασι. The anacoluthon is designed to avoid the reference of τὸ τοῦ μ. ἐπίγραμμα to σφέας (Stein), but the neuter accusative can here hardly be in direct construction with ἐπικοσμήσαντες. As preposition ἔξω naturally would take a genitive (c. 29 l. 6), but it appears with an accusative (of motion) c. 58. But cp. App. Crit.

16. Ἀμφικτύονες. This action of the Pylagoroi may fairly be associated with their proceedings against Epialtes c. 213 *supra*, and both with the remarkable attempt of Sparta to revive and exploit

the Delphian Amphiktyony as a make-weight to the new Delian confederacy; cp. Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* iii. 1 pp. 80-88.

17. Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρέπεος. The unsurpassed master of commemorative epigram, and not of epigram only; cp. the citation from his 'Enkomion' on the heroes of Thermopylai, Diodor. 11. 11 (=Bergk, *Poet. Lyr.* iii. 4 p. 383). This one chapter of Hdt. contains three authentic epigrams by Simonides (cp. Hauvette, *de l'authenticité* etc. pp. 43 ff.), although Hdt. does not expressly refer any of them to that author. Simonides was indeed the first and not the least fertile of the historians of 'the Median war': besides numerous epitaphs, dedications, and such like inscriptions, he composed (to order) elegies, encomia, hymns, dirges, etc., as on the battle of Marathon (cp. my Hdt. IV.-VL ii. 180 ff.) so on Thermopylai, Salamis, Plataiai, which must have helped largely to fix both the sentiment and even the tradition of the facts. Cp. Introduction, § 10; Appendix I.

Simonides is here given his patronymic: in δ. 102 (*ubi vide* for ref.) he is described as 'the Keian,' or man of Keos. This passage has the appearance of being the earlier composed. Hdt. names Simonides here simply as the friend of Megistias (for ὁ ἐπιγράφας does not necessarily mean that he actually composed the quatrain, cp. 4. 88); there, in his poetical capacity.

Simonides was not an uncommon name (e.g. Thucyd. 4. 7. 1 Σιμωνίδης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός): at least a dozen

229 Δύο δὲ τούτων τῶν τριηκοσίων λέγεται Εὐρ
 Ἀριστοδήμον, παρὲν αὐτοῖσι ἀμφοτέροισι κοινῷ
 μένοισι ἢ ἀποσωθῆναι ὁμοῦ ἐς Σπάρτην, ὡς με
 ἦσαν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ὑπὸ Λεωνίδεω καὶ
 5 Ἀλπηνοῖσι ὀφθαλμιῶντες ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον, ἢ εἰ γε
 νοστήσαι, ἀποθανεῖν ἅμα τοῖσι ἄλλοις, παρὲν
 τὰ ἕτερα ποιεῖν, οὐκ ἐβελῆσαι ὁμοφρονέειν,
 διενεχθέντας Εὐρυτον μὲν, πυθόμενον τῶν Π
 περίδοι, αἰτήσαντά τε τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐνδύντα δ
 10 κελεῦσαι τὸν εἰλωτα ἐς τοὺς μαχομένους, ὅκω

229. 3 μεμετημένοι d || γε: τε B, Holder 6 ἀπ
 7 ἐβέλησαν α 8 διενεχθέντας α 9 ἐωντὸν K
 codd., Stein¹, Holder

men are known to have borne it, many of them men of letters. Of the identity of Simonides, son of Leopropeas, with 'the Keian,' the most celebrated of all his namesakes (Σιμωνίδης γὰρ οὗ ῥάδιον ἀπιστεῖν, σοφὸς γὰρ καὶ θεῖος ἀνὴρ, Plato, *Rep.* 331E), there is no doubt: *Mar. Par.* 54 Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρέπου ὁ Κεῖος. His absolute primacy leads to his being frequently mentioned without patronymic or *ἐλθνικόν*, as by Plato, *i.e.* He was credited with a life of ninety years, 559-469 B.C., *Mar. Par.* 57. He bore the same name as his grandfather, who was also a poet, *ib.* 49. The name Leopropeas occurs at Sparta 6. 85, and as that of his father in two epigrams ascribed to Simonides, Bergk, *P.L.* iii. 4 p. 496 (146, 147), one of which M. Hauvette (no. 10 *op. c.*) regards as genuine.

229. 1. τούτων τῶν τριηκοσίων seems to show that Hdt. has no clear idea that there were more than 300 'Spartiatas' or 'Lakedaimonioi' at Thermopylai in all.

λέγεται by no means guarantees the truth of the λόγος, rather the contrary.

Εὐρυτόν τε καὶ Ἀριστοδήμον. Hdt. does not furnish them with patronymics, c. 224 notwithstanding; he follows his special source, without attempting amplification or combination. Eurystos is a good heroic name: (a) one of the mysterious Ἀκτορίωνες Μολίονες, *Il.* 2. 621, 11. 760; (b) the founder of Oichalia, in Thessaly, *Il.* 2. 730 (but cp. Strabo 339, 350, 438), a mighty archer (cp. *Od.* 8. 226) whose bow came to Odysseus, *Od.* 21. 31 ff.

Aristodemus rejoices in a name which

is found early in the He as the father of Eurysth c. 204 *supra* etc., the ma to Spartan tradition, ha in Sparta: 6. 52. T again in the royal line; guardian (ῥόδικος) of A of Pausanias the king, 2. 9. If this Aristode Herakleid blood his fate pathetic.

2. παρὲν, acc. abs.; c κοινῷ λόγῳ χρ., 'an agreement' or 'after common line of action.'

3. μεμετημένοι, one of the ing words in Hdt., cp. ε quite what μετεώροιο (! have been.

5. Ἀλπηνοῖσι: cp. α ὀφθαλμιῶντες: t common in ancient and Greece, and throughout to the sun and dust; cp 2. 1. 3 (in Chios). (It of 'ophthalmia' the l from in Makedonia, 5. that described in Pla c, v.)

7. ὁμοφρονέειν, 'to b cp. 9. 2, 8. 3, 8. 75.

γνώμη διενεχθέντι braves and the deserters c. 220 *supra*.

8. πυθόμενον, as was penos; cp. c. 218.

10. τὸν εἰλωτα is fair! not that there was one on the two invalids, Spartan at Thermopylai

ἤγαγε, τὸν μὲν [ἀγαγόντα] οἴχεσθαι φεύγοντα, τὸν δὲ ἐσπεσόντα ἐς τὸν ὄμιλον διαφθαρῆναι, Ἀριστόδημον δὲ λιποψυχέοντα λειψθῆναι. εἰ μὲν νυν ἡ μῶνον Ἀριστόδημον ἀλογήσαντα ἀπονοστήσαι ἐς Σπάρτην, ἡ καὶ ὁμοῦ σφῶν ἀμφοτέρων τὴν κομιδὴν γενέσθαι, δοκέειν ἐμοί, οὐκ ἂν σφι 15 Σπαρτιήτας μῆνιν οὐδεμίαν προσθέσθαι· νυνὶ δὲ τοῦ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπολομένου, τοῦ δὲ τῆς μὲν αὐτῆς ἐχομένου προφάσιος οὐκ ἐβέλθσαντος δὲ ἀποθνήσκειν, ἀναγκαίως σφι ἔχειν μὴνίσαι μεγάλως Ἀριστοδήμῳ. οἱ μὲν νυν οὕτω σωθῆναι λέγουσι 23

11 ἀγαγόντα del. van H., Stein³ 13 λιποψυχέοντα AB: λειποψυχέοντα ceteri: φιλοψυχέοντα Valckenaer, van H. || ἡ Stein: ἦν α: om. B 14 ἀλογήσαντα: ἀλγήσαντα CP(V)dx, Wesseling, Gaisford, Krueger, Baehr: 'neutrum placet' van H. || ἐν σπάρτῃ S || σφῶν AB: σφέων 15 ἐμοί om. B 16 προσθέσθαι B || νῦν B, Krueger, Holder, van H. 17 αὐτῶν om. Pz || ἀπολλομένου d: ἀπολογομένου C 18 οὐ θελήσαντος α || μὴνίσαι Stein: μὴνίσαι

helot to serve him: cp. 8. 25 ἰήτα. "His helot," Rawlinson. Such virtue is in the article.

13. λιποψυχέοντα: the word in Thuc. 4. 12. 1 (of Brasidas!), Xenoph. Hist. 5. 4. 58 (of Agesilaos!), Pausan. 4. 10. 3 (of a brave Spartan, wounded in battle with the Messenians), always refers to physical exhaustion, a bodily faint: Grote here renders it "overpowered with physical suffering" (which is not quite its usual force). The alliteration λιν. λειψθῆναι (which Baehr thinks designed) is also bad, but helps to explain a corruptela. Valckenaer's emendation (see App. Crit.) is also supported by Tyrtaeos 10. 7 μηδὲ φιλοψυχεῖν ἀνδράσι μαρναμένοι.

14. † ἀλογήσαντα is rendered "in Sinnbethörung" and left by Stein, though manifestly corrupt; van Herwerden prints (Wesseling's) conjecture ἀλγήσαντα without approving it. The word is used absolutely 8. 116, or with a suppressed object, easily supplied from the context, cp. 8. 46; here the construction would be harsh, and the word almost unmeaning (for it can hardly mean 'bereft of his senses').

The argument puts two alternatives: (a) that the one survivor had been the only man disqualified or excused from fighting; (b) that the two men excused from fighting had both returned together to Sparta: in either case there would have been no wrath in Sparta. μῶνον ἀλογήσαντα, or whatever it represents, is plainly a predicate; but the corruption

in the passage may extend beyond the single word.

15. κομιδὴν: c. 170 *supra*, 8. 19, 108, 9. 73.

γενέσθαι, like ἀπονοστήσαι, after εἰ, even in *oratio obliqua*, is rather startling, but not unparalleled. (Though there is no other instance in these Books, cases occur in 1. 129 *ei* . . . δεῖν, 2. 172 *ei* . . . εἶναι, 3. 105 *ei* μὴ προλαμβάνειν, 108 *ei* μὴ γίνεσθαι: cp. Stein *ad* l. 24.) The infinite δοκέειν is, of course, idiomatic; cp. Madvig, § 168 d, and προσθέσθαι quite regular.

σφι is observable, but yet hardly "sachlich ungenau" (Stein), as the sentence is not merely hypothetical, but negative: 'they would not have been (and they were not) angry with the two men (but only with Aristodemus).' Perhaps σφῶν (if Hdt. ever used it) might have been formally more exact.

16. μῆνιν: here a purely human wrath; yet not, perhaps, without a religious sanction.

νυνὶ Stein maintains (against Dindorf), although it is the only instance of the δεικτικόν in Hdt.

17. τῆς μὲν αὐτῆς ἐχομένου προφάσιος, 'having no better excuse than the other man to allege' (cling to); cp. 6. 94 ταύτης ἐχομένου τῆς προφάσιος.

18. σφι: sc. τοῖσι Σπαρτιήταισι. μὴνίσαι: a poetical word (chiefly in Hom. and Soph. f), cp. 5. 84, 9. 7.

230. 1. οἱ μὲν . . . λέγουσι . . . οἱ δὲ: there was a variant, which was even more

Ἀριστόδημον ἐς Σπάρτην καὶ διὰ πρόφασιν
 δὲ ἄγγελον πεμφθέντα ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου,
 καταλαβεῖν τὴν μάχην γινομένην οὐκ ἐθέλησαι,
 μείναντα ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ περιγενέσθαι, τὸν δὲ συνάγ
 231 ἀπικόμενον ἐς τὴν μάχην ἀποθανεῖν. ἀπονοστήσει
 ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ὁ Ἀριστόδημος εἶχε θνείδος τε
 πάσχων δὲ τοιάδε ἡτίμωτο· οὔτε οἱ πῦρ
 Σπαρτιηγέων οὔτε διελέγετο· θνείδος δὲ εἶχε
 232 Ἀριστόδημος καλεόμενος. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἐ
 μάχῃ ἀνέλαβε πᾶσαν τὴν ἐπενειχθεῖσάν <οἱ> αἰ

230. 2 ἐν σπάρτῃ S 4 τὴν μάχην καταλαβεῖν B
 <ὄν> add. Stein² 2 ὁ om. BPx, Holder || θνείδος
 Holder, van H. 3 δὲ Stein²: τε 5 Ἀριστόδημ
 van H. 232. 1 τῇ ἐν α: τῇσι B || πλαταίησι α
 2 ἐπενειχθεῖσάν: ἐπενειχθεῖσαν ABCSV: ἐξενειχθεῖσαν Rd |

severe on the memory of Aristodemus, not allowing him even the excuse (πρόφασιν) of sickness. Perhaps the συνάγγελος rather discredits this account, and Hdt. appears to give the other the preference. Moreover the object, or objective, of the ἀγγελία is not given; there is more local colour and precision about the other story. ξέον: cp. παρόν c. 229.

4. καταλαβεῖν, to 'overtake,' to arrive before the close of, the battle (γινομένην, predicative). But 'which battle'! on which day! The former story clearly specifies the third day's fighting, and accounts for the action of Eurystos by the news of the advent of the Persians down Anopais. A 'messenger,' or 'envoy,' at a greater distance from Thermopylai could hardly have known of the desperate nature of the situation.

231. 2. εἶχε θνείδος τε καὶ ἀτιμίην: he incurred the disgrace of (partial) disfranchisement, or excommunication.

3. πάσχων δὲ τοιάδε ἡτίμωτο, 'his degradation took the following form' (predicative participle). This appears to be the extreme form of ἀτιμία described by Xenoph. *Rep.* L. 9, and implied by Plutarch, *Agesilaos* 30. Where large numbers of persons had incurred it, the penalty was occasionally remitted, as in the case of the Sphakterian prisoners, Thucyd. 5. 34. 2, who were first deprived merely of the *ius honorum* and *ius commercii*, and subsequently completely restored. Cp. the case reported by Plutarch, *l.c.* (Sparta could not afford

to disfranchise many & to her miserable position; Rome never immense superiority! superbly than when forth, after Cannae, non On the pluperfect cp. n

θνασι: αθεῖν (Att.) kindle fire. Cicero, *de illa communia*, Non profuente, Pati ab igne quis velit, Consilium dare: quae sunt iis util danti non molesta." common offices, or her society that of τρέσαντι excommunicated.

4. ὁ τρέσας, 'the qual tremble, and so to fear. write as though this to meet the case of Ar such a case never arise next c.) Tyrtaeos 10. ἀνδρῶν πᾶς ἀπόλωλ' ἀρε

232. 1. ἐν τῇ ἐν Πλ forward, though not a once; cp. 9. 71. Hdt. with much sympathy.

2. ἀνέλαβε: the met quite lucid. τὴν ἀρχ take up again,' to rect power; τὴν ἀρχαίαν Mem. 3. 5. 14, are as ol *Eik.* N. 3. 5. 14=11 λίθον ἐκ' αὐτὸν δις Again, Thuc. 6. 26. 2 &

δὲ καὶ ἄλλον ἀποπεμφθέντα ἄγγελον εἰς Θεσσαλίην τῶν τριηκοσίων τούτων περιγενέσθαι, τῷ οὐνομα εἶναι Παντίτην· νοστήσαντα δὲ τοῦτον εἰς Σπάρτην, ὡς ἡτίμωτο, ἀπάγξασθαι. 5

Οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι, τῶν ὁ Λεοντιάδης ἐστρατήγεε, τέως μὲν 233 μετὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐόντες ἐμάχοντο ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης ἐχόμενοι πρὸς τὴν βασιλέος στρατιήν· ὡς δὲ εἶδον κατυπέρτερα τῶν Περσέων γινόμενα τὰ πρήγματα, οὕτω δὴ, τῶν σὺν Λεωνίδῃ Ἑλλήνων ἐπειγουμένων ἐπὶ τὸν κολωνόν, ἀποσχισθέντες τούτων 5

4 παντίτην C
γινόμενα τῶν περσέων B

233. 2 ἐχόμενοι del. Cobet, van H.
5 ἐπειγουμένων α

3

πόλις ταυτή ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου κτλ. : Xenoph. *Hell.* 6. 5. 21 ἐκ γὰρ τῆς πρόσθεν ἀθυρίας ἐδόκει τι ἀνελιφέναι τὴν πόλιν κτλ. are simple enough, but do not help towards ἀναλαβεῖν τὴν αἰτίην. The way to this lies rather through two passages of Hdt., 8. 109 ἀναμάχεσθαι τε καὶ ἀναλαμβάνειν τὴν προτέρην κακότητα, and 5. 121 τοῦτο τὸ τῷμα ἀνέλαβόν τε καὶ ἀνέμαχέσαντο (ol Kāres); so here, τὴν αἰτίην. The word seems to have lost definite colour.

Λέγεται: this envoy-story is in so far better that 'Thessaly' is named as the (rather improbable!) bourne of the envoy, and there is no variant.

4. Παντίτης, however, looks painfully in his fate like a double of Othryades, the sole survivor of another three hundred from Sparta, 1. 82—save that Othryades had absolutely nothing to reproach himself with. If Pantites means 'the all-honourable man,' his name but makes him look the more like a fable, or a broad hint (to Aristodemos). The truth of this story would rather conflict with the opinion expressed by Hdt. in c. 229. The messenger *motif* had been developed with variations before the story preserved by Plutarch, *Mor.* 866 (= *de Malig.* 32), could have been devised of the relatives, one of whom rejected the king's friendly attempt to save him with the surly apophthegm: μαχαράς τοι οὐκ ἀγγελιαφόρος εἰπόμην. But the other relative might have been Aristodemos.

5. ὡς ἡτίμωτο: the pluperfect would here have the strictly temporal force which it hardly has above in c. 231.

233. 1. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι: Hdt. expresses no doubt, and reports no variant, of this story—which is nevertheless, as Plutarch (*Mor.* 866 D, E, 867 A = *de Malig.* 33) points out, manifestly absurd and incredible. Plutarch's arguments are not

all equally convincing, but those which arise from the admissions of Hdt. and the nature of the case are sufficiently strong, apart from the conflict of evidence as to matters of fact. They may be enumerated briefly: (i.) Leonidas would not have kept with him men suspected of mediocrity or treachery at the supreme hour; (ii.) he would have given them 'as hostages' to the departing Greeks; (iii.) he could not, with 300 men, have detained them, 400 strong, against their will; (iv.) their detention would have been inconsistent with his object, as reported by Hdt. (c. 220), to secure the glory for the Spartans alone; (v.) the battle-field was no place for such an appeal as that made by the Thebans (weak!); (vi.) the Thebans would not have asked support from the Thessalians, with whom they were at enmity, had just been at war (a question of evidence! the 'silence' of Hdt. does not disprove Plutarch's statement); (vii.) the *στίγματα* would have been an honour to the Thebans: the bodies of Leontides and of Leonidas were alike despitely used by Xerxes; (viii.) as a matter of fact, Leontides was not the commander of the Thebans on this occasion. See below.

τέως: demonstrative, 'for a time.'
2. ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης ἐχόμενοι: this assertion is manifestly absurd.

3. πρὸς, 'against'; cp. c. 145.

5. Ἑλλήνων: the word chosen, presumably, to include the Thespians. It suggests, at any rate, more than the 300 Spartiatai.

ἐπειγουμένων ἐπὶ τὸν κολωνόν: the exact moment at which the Thebans separate themselves from 'the Hellenes' is marked. Leonidas is already dead (notwithstanding τῶν σὺν Λεωνίδῃ, but they had his body, which is hardly

χειράς τε προέτεινον καὶ ἤσαν ἄσπον τῶν βαρβά-
 τὸν ἀληθέστατον τῶν λόγων, ὡς καὶ μηδίζουσι
 καὶ ὕδωρ ἐν πρώτοισι ἔδωσαν βασιλεί, ὑπὸ ἰ-
 ἐχόμενοι ἐς Θερμοπύλας ἀπικοίατο καὶ ἀναίτι
 10 τρώματος τοῦ γεγονότος βασιλεί. ὥστε ταῦ
 περιεγίνοντο· εἶχον γὰρ καὶ Θεσσαλὸν τούτων
 μάρτυρας. οὐ μέντοι τά γε πάντα εὐτύχησι
 αὐτοὺς ἔλαβον οἱ βάρβαροι ἐλθόντας, τοὺς μὲν
 ἀπέκτειναν προσιόντας, τοὺς δὲ πλεύνας αὐτῶν
 15 Ξέρξεω ἔστιζον στίγματα βασιλῆα, ἀρξάμενο

8 ἔδωσαν ἄν Reiske 9 ἐχόμενοι del. Cobet, van H
 BPz 10 γεγονότος βασιλεῖ ὥστε α: γεγονότος· β
 ὡς τε Bekker 11 περιεγίνοντο S, Plutarch. Mor. 861
 τούτων B, Holder: τούτων del. van H. 15 ἔστιζαν Pl

what Hdt. means), and word has been brought to the officer who succeeded him in command that τοῦτ' οὐκ ἔτι δὲ ληθῆναι (the message cannot have been exactly in that form!), c. 225. The 'schism' among the Greeks is a part, or might be, of the ἐπερωσίσι τοῦ νεύου there reported; but was it any part of the regular story of Thermopylai, any part of the Spartan tradition? οἱ ἄλλοι πλὴν Θηβαίων looks there as if it had come in to pave the way for this appendix.

ἀποσχισθέντες τούτων: strictly speaking, it would seem, on Hdt.'s own showing, that it is the retirement of 'those with Leonidas' which causes the material 'schism'; then the Thebans move forward in suppliant guise. ἄσπον is a noticeable word; itself a comparative (ἀγχι), and used as such in the *Iliad*, it receives in the *Odyssey* a new comparative ἀσσοτέρω, 17. 572, 19. 506.

6. λέγοντες τὸν ἀληθέστατον τῶν λόγων: cp. c. 104 *supra*, 'the truest of true speeches' or 'statements'—a very suspicious formula in this connexion.

8. ἐν πρώτοισι ἔδωσαν, 'had been among the first to give'; cp. c. 132 *supra*. The Thebans as a matter of fact probably surrendered after Thermopylai.

ὑπὸ δὲ ἀναγκαίῃς ἐχόμενοι: cp. just above, where Herodotus has borrowed the phrase, as it is so true! What was sauce for the goose was to be sauce for the gander: necessity is a sound plea or king or for council (cp. μὴ ἀναγκασθέντες c. 132 *supra*).

9. τοῦ τρώματος: a definite, a serious,

but not necessarily a fi (Marathon); cp. 8. 66 been fighting on both second days the plural have been used.

10. ἄσπον, 'and so . . .

11. Θεσσαλόν: Plu that not long before (ἐπὶ) salians had been lords to Thespias, and that t expelled them after a the Thessalian (tagos), μῆας, had been killed; very ancient history!

12. ὥς γὰρ . . . προσ naturally makes the mo speechifying, slaying, a the Spartans, Thessalian (possibly 'interpreting' hurry and scurry of th once: a cumulation of i

15. ἔστιζον στίγματι slaves, cp. στίγματις, ἐστιγμένους, Aristoph. *Bd* here talks of 'tattooing,' 'branding,' both referri *Galatians* 6. 17) which not approve either meth 35 no doubt the στίγμα by the process of tattoo case of slaves, and su punishment, 'branding process; cp. c. 18 su branding is to end in i Samian 'stigma' on prisoners (Plutarch, *Per Syracusan* (*Nikias* 29 parallels. What was th 'stigma'? Not the

στρατηγοῦ Λεοντιάδεω, τοῦ τὸν παῖδα Εὐρύμαχον χρόνῳ μετέπειτα ἐφόνευσαν Πλαταιέες στρατηγήσαντα ἀνδρῶν Θηβαίων τετρακοσίων καὶ σχόντα τὸ ἄστυ τὸ Πλαταιέων.

Οἱ μὲν δὴ περὶ Θερμοπύλας Ἕλληνες οὕτω ἡγωνίσαντο, 234
Ξέρξης δὲ καλέσας Δημάρητον εἰρώτα ἀρξάμενος ἐνθένδε.
“Δημάρητε, ἀνὴρ εἰς ἀγαθός. τεκμαίρομαι δὲ τῇ ἀληθείῃ·
ὅσα γὰρ εἶπας, ἅπαντα ἀπέβη οὕτω. νῦν δέ μοι εἶπέ, κόσσοι
τινὲς εἰσὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τούτων ὁκόσοι τοιοῦτοι 5
τὰ πολέμα, εἴτε καὶ ἅπαντες.” ὁ δ' εἶπε “ὦ βασιλεῦ,

18 ἄστυ τῶν δ 234. 1 οὕτως ἡγωνίζοντο B 2 ἡρώτα CPz
3 δέ: γὰρ δ || ἀληθείῃ z 4 ὅσα: ὡς Cobet || εἶπες B 5 εἰσὶν
B || κόσσοι Cobet

Plutarch says that Hdt. was the first historian to record the branding of the Thebans: a remarkable observation, not as discrediting Hdt., but as suggesting a more or less copious literature on the Persian war of older date than the work of Hdt. Cp. Introduction, § 10.

ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ, ‘beginning from,’ or, as we should say, ‘with’; cp. 3. 12 ἀπὸ παιδίων ἀρχ.

16. τοῦ . . τὸ Πλαταιέων. This sentence at least cannot date before the year 431 B.C., and, if from Hdt.’s own hand, may have been inserted by him among the batch of final revisions of the work. This observation does not, however, of necessity extend to the whole anecdote, the whole chapter. Even if the source of the scandal against the Thebans is an Athenian or atticizing (e.g. Plataean) one, there was plenty of bad blood all along, and there were even special occasions, during the *Pentekontaetis*, to account for the story of the Theban conduct at Thermopylai, without supposing that the whole story dates after the surprise of Plataiai in 431 B.C. by Eurymachos, son of Leontiades. Plutarch indeed (*l.c.*) asserts that the commander of the Thebans at Thermopylai was not Leontiades at all, but Anaxandros; and as he quotes the authority of Aristophanes (of Boiotia) and Nikandros of Kolophon for the fact, it cannot be easily discredited; but the insertions in Hdt. might easily extend to the name of Leontiades in this chapter, and in c. 205 *supra*. It is more certain that Eurymachos, son of Leontiades, commanded the Thebans at Plataiai in 431 B.C. (Thucyd. 2. 2. 3), than that Leontiades, son of Eurymachos,

commanded the Thebans at Thermopylai in 480 B.C.

17. στρατηγήσαντα. The tense (equivalent to a pluperfect) because his death has been before mentioned. Thucyd. 2. 2. 3 and 2. 5. 7 does not call him στρατηγός (e.g. Εὐρύμαχος εἰς αὐτῶν ἦν, πρὸς δὲ ἔπραξαν οἱ προδιδόντες).

18. τετρακοσίων: a coincidence, and a suspicious one, for Thucyd. 2. 2. 1 gives Θηβαίων ἄνδρες δλίγῳ πλείους τριακοσίων (of whom 180 fell into the hands of the Plataians and were put to death, 2. 5. 7).

σχόντα τὸ ἄστυ: cp. c. 164 *supra* (ἔσχε). It is very doubtful whether Plataiai in 431 B.C. had anything which could be called an Akropolis; the Thebans piled their arms in the Agora (Thuc. 2. 2. 4), and there is nothing said of a citadel, either there or in the story of the siege 429-427 B.C.

234. 2. Δημάρητον: third entrance of Demaratos, and scene with Xerxes (cp. cc. 101-4 and 209—not reckoning the notice in c. 3, which hardly belongs to the actual story of the war). This is the last of three great scenes, or dialogues, with Xerxes, Artemisia taking the place of the Spartan in Bk. 8 *mutatis mutandis*, even as he has supplanted Artabanos. (But cp. further c. 239 *infra*, and 8. 65.)

3. τῇ ἀληθείῃ, ‘by the course of events’ (not ‘by the truth of your statements’). Facts have verified the Spartan’s predictions, and Xerxes is prepared to trust him as an ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός. No doubt his truthfulness was the virtue primarily illustrated; cp. c. 101.

4. ἀπέβη οὕτω, ‘went off accordingly,’ have occurred, just as you predicted.

πλήθος μὲν πολλὸν πάντων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
πολλὰ· τὸ δὲ θέλεις ἐκμαθεῖν, εἰδήσεις. ἔστι ἐν
μονι Σπάρτῃ πόλις ἀνδρῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων μάλιστα

7 πολλὸν om. d: post Λακεδαιμονίων locat z || πόλις c
et reliqui 9 μάλιστα κη· οὔτοι Schaefer, van H., Ste
καὶ οὔτοι codd., Stein^{1 2}, Holder

7. πόλις πολλὰ: referring to the 'Perioikoi' who are included in Λακεδαιμόνιοι (if not the Helots to boot), and contrasted with Σπάρτη. Strabo 362 gives 30 as the number for his own day, and the conventional 100 for antiquity: *ἔτι γὰρ τῆς Σπάρτης αἱ λαοὶ πολὺναι τῷ ἐὶσι περὶ τριάκοντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν· τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν ἑκατόμυτον φασιν αὐτὴν καλεῖσθαι*. Very few townships in Lakonia proper attain to historical renown, or even mention. Pausanias 3. 21. 6 gives a list of eighteen free states for his own time, and mentions that the Eleutherolakones had numbered twenty-four πόλεις (in the time of Augustus); other towns were subject to Sparta. (Stein mentions that the number of known names is about sixty; Clinton, *Fest. Hell.* ii.² (1841) pp. 491 ff., actually gives them all.)

8. ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι: sc. χώρα. Λακεδαίμων is an adjective; cp. 6. 56 and c. 220 *συρτα* (perhaps meaning originally 'hollow,' κοῖλος, the vale, of Eurotas; cp. L. & S. *sub v.*).

9. Σπάρτη πόλις. 'Sparta,' notwithstanding the accent, must originally have meant 'the sown-land,' the most cultivated portion of the Eurotas valley, where the city itself was situate. Sparta was never 'a fenced city'; being still, even in Thucydides' day, *ὅστε ξυνοικισθελὸς πόλις οὐτε ἱεροῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελεῖσι χρησαμένης, κατὰ κώμας δὲ τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τρόπῳ οἰκισθελὸς* (1. 10. 2): eminently then a πόλις ἀνδρῶν—for 'stone walls do not a—city—make'; but the ἀνδρες ἐνοικοῦντες ἔσω, as Sparta perpetually witnessed, and the best Greeks themselves saw; cp. 8. 61. 7 *infra*.

ἀνδρῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων μάλιστα. The figure 8000 is obviously a round number. It represents here the total sum of adult citizens for 480 B.C. It may represent Hdt.'s estimate for his own time; cp. 5. 97. It accords with the army-list for Plataiai, to which Sparta furnishes 5000 citizen-soldiers (cp. 9. 10, 28) on the assumption that the levy *πανθημί* is to be reckoned at

two-thirds (Thuc. 2. 10. there implies a total of 750).

Beloch, *Bevölkerung* 1: lengthened this figure, and relief in a material reduction of number of Spartan citizen fifth and fourth centuries 2500–3000 as a constant Spartan militia; he ti Spartans at Plataiai inc. oikoi; he regards all high exaggerations; the support in the number of citizens itself an exaggerated inf growth of the class of Sp (δπομειλωτες) by transfers f 'Peers' (δμοιοι). Thus, treme case, he sees the 700 Spartans of Plutarch. Plutarch adds καὶ τοὺς ἦσαν οἱ γῆν κεκτημένοι καὶ a Spartiate be a 'Peer' ing a κληρος?

Beloch's analysis of the Peloponnesian war and periods is illuminative; b of the Spartan totals to his denials of any serio the number during the centuries, are not convinc express text which suppo tion is Isokrates, *Panai* where the rhetor reduc militia of Sparta to 200 torical purposes: the p implies a larger figure own day.

The following consid verse to Beloch's theory:

(i.) The strong tradi figures, in Herodotus, Ari

(a) Would Hdt. have citizen soldiers to Sparta was from three to four t The Spartans may have in warfare as the Japanes world could hardly hav grossly as to acquiesce i mate. Nor is Demarat 'pulling the king's leg' to make sport for Hdt.

πάντες εἰσὶ ὅμοιοι τοῖσι ἐνθάδε μαχεσαμένοισι· οἳ γε μὲν 10
 ἄλλοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτοις μὲν οὐκ ὅμοιοι, ἀγαθοὶ δέ.”
 εἶπε πρὸς ταῦτα Ξέρξης “Δημάρητε, τέφ τρόπῳ ἀπονητότατα
 τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων ἐπικρατήσομεν; ἴθι ἐξηγέο· σὺ γὰρ ἔχεις
 αὐτῶν τὰς διεξόδους τῶν βουλευμάτων ὅλα βασιλεὺς γενόμενος.”
 ὁ δ’ ἀμείβετο “ὦ βασιλεῦ, εἰ μὲν δὴ συμβουλευεαί μοι 235
 προθύμως, δίκαιόν με σοὶ ἐστὶ φράζειν τὸ ἄριστον· εἰ τῆς
 ναυτικῆς στρατιῆς νέας τριηκοσίας ἀποστείλεις ἐπὶ τὴν

10 ὅμοιοι CPds || γε μὲν: γε μὴν R 12 ἀπονητοτάτω B 13
 ἐπικρατήσωμεν B 235. 1 δὲ εἶπεν B || συμβουλευεαί A¹ 2 ἔστι
 σοι z 3 ἀποστείλας Cd

Plataian army-list would refute that suggestion.

(b) Aristotle, *Pol.* 2. 9. 16 = 1270 A, records a tradition that the Spartans had once numbered 10,000. The figure is obviously conventional, but it is not irrational, and it stands quite out of relation to 2000-3000.

(c) Plutarch's 9000 (*Lyk.* 8) no doubt represents a theory in the days of Agis IV. (cp. Grote, ii. 314), but a theory may be good or bad. As the number of κληροὶ in a Lykourgean land-assignation the figure is no doubt unhistorical; as a regulative maximum for Sparta's citizens it may deserve more respect. Beloch admits that Agis and Kleomenes III. raised the number of citizens to 4500, some 1500 above his own normal maximum for the fifth and fourth centuries. Sparta never had so many citizens as in the decadence!

(ii.) The position achieved by Sparta in Lakonia, in Peloponnese, in Hellas, coupled with her political constitution which restricted the franchise to the Spartiatai, would be inexplicable on the supposition that the privileged few numbered only some 3000 men.

(iii.) The evidence for a great and growing reduction in the numbers of Spartan citizens cannot be explained as merely the reflexion of the relative and changing numbers of 'Peers' and 'Inferiors,' both alike accounted Spartan citizens. Moreover, the losses experienced in the fifth and fourth centuries (notably by the earthquake and Helot rising in 464 B.C., and by the emancipation of Messenia in 370 B.C.) go far to explain a reduction in the actual numbers of Spartiates, to say nothing of natural decline in a close aristocracy, never reinforced or recruited *ab extra*.

It is unnecessary here to discuss the cognate question concerning the whole census for Lakonia, the figures for which must in large part be inferred from the total for the citizen body: enough if reason has been shown for a pause and further retraction of the whole evidences available, before discarding the Herodotean figures for the Herodotean period. Aristotle's verdict that the land could have supported 1500 cavalry and 30,000 hoplites (*Pol.* 2. 9. 16 = 1270 A) should be carefully considered.

10. ὅμοιοι, possibly used with a suggestion of its technical force at Sparta; cp. preceding note.

13. ἔχεις, 'hast hold of'; cp. *ἔχειν* = *γινώσκει* 6. 52 (Stein).

14. τὰς διεξόδους τῶν βουλευμάτων, 'the ins and outs of their plans' (Blakelley); cp. 3. 156.

235. 1. συμβουλευεαί μοι προθύμως: the force of the middle voice is here observable; cp. 3. 102 *συνεβουλευόμενα*. The adverb seems to mean 'in earnest.' One would rather expect the *προθυμία* to be predicated of Demaratos, but it might come to much the same, and the king had previously turned his advice to ridicule, c. 105.

2. εἰ κτλ. seems to be a *protasis pendens*; but an apodosis is not far to seek. Baehr, indeed, suggests that it should have come instead of *ἐκ ταύτης τῆς νῆσου* κτλ., in fact regards that as the virtual apodosis. But it may just as well, or better, be reckoned to the *protasis*, and part of the hypothesis. The real apodosis has been already implied: sc. *τὸ ἄριστον ἂν εἴη*. Cp. for a similar case c. 5 *supra*.

3. τριηκοσίας: probably a third, or at any rate a quarter, of the whole fleet; cp. c. 89. But Demaratos takes no

Λάκαιναν χώραν. ἔστι δὲ ἐπ' αὐτῇ νῆσος ἐπι
5 οὔνομα ἔστι Κύθηρα, τὴν Χίλων ἀνὴρ παρ' ἡμῖν
γενόμενος κέρδος μέζον <ἂν> ἔφη εἶναι Σπαρτιῇ

4 Λάκαιναν α: λακεδαίμονα β: λάκαιναν χώραν, ἔστι [δ
κειμένη β 5 ὄνομα van H. || χείλων α 6 μέζον
Cd || ἂν add. Stein²

account of the losses off Sepias and Euboea, or in the fighting at Artemision!

4. Λάκαιναν: simply the feminine adjective of Λάκων, and still nearer the proper stem than Λακεδαίμων above, and specially appropriate in Demaratos' mouth.

5. Κῦθηρα: sc. τὰ (modern *Cerigo*), the island off Malea, cp. 1. 82 ἡ Κυθήρη νῆσος: in 1. 105 as here. The older name Πορφύρεσσα (διὰ τὸ κάλλος τὸ παρὰ τῶν πορφύρων, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης, Steph. B. *sub v.*) suggests its chief commercial value; the epithet of Aphrodite, Κυθήρεια, its religious interest, cp. 1. 105; while in this place its strategic importance is mainly in view, cp. Thuc. 4. 53.

Χίλων: in 1. 59 there is a Chilon of Lakedaïmon, contemporary with Hippokrates the father of Peisistratos (about contemporary, that might be, with Solon and other sages), who gives some advice to the Athenian, which is not taken. In 6.65 there is a Chilon son of Demarmonos, whose daughter, Perkaios, is wife to Demaratos. The contemporary of Solon cannot be the father-in-law of Demaratos; perhaps the two Chilons were grandfather and grandson; but which was the sage! Probably the elder.

6. ἔφη. The observation of Chilon obviously means that Kythera, from the opportunity it offered to an enemy (especially a maritime power) as a base of operations against Lakonia, was more of a curse than a blessing to 'mesogaian' Sparta. Was this strategic observation as old as the days of Solon, or as young as the Archidamian war, and moreover the eighth year thereof (424 B.C.)? Stein, without venturing to date the composition of this passage as late as 424, argues that the comparison of this place with Thucydides, 4. 52 ff., appears to prove that the notion of occupying Kythera had been current since the beginning of the war (431 B.C.), i.e. he appears to think that this passage was written after the outbreak of the Archidamian war in the light of an idea first

started in or about 431 B.C. 1. 27. 5 preserves a complete record of the occupation of Tolmides, on his great *Pe* is also recorded, without n Thuc. 1. 108. 5, though he burning of Gytheion. Th exploit is 456-455; cp. Bu iii. 1. 325 f. This earlie inception of the idea suits rational view of the compo history, and especially of t of his sources, as here t source, than Stein's indic the perception of the strat Kythera only as old as the exploit of the *Peniek* figures here, in the first virtual criticism on a pro shortcoming in the Persia: paign; it is repeated st Bk. 9. 9 as the sagacious of Chilon the Spartiate but Tegeate! and referred not fleet in 480 B.C. but to fleet in 479 B.C. There w least at that time who wil stood perfectly the best against the Peloponnesos, stokles; and the veiled c as here, might safely be c the great Athenian. T would at least safeguard t part of Hdt.'s original cor of his work (cp. Introduc is it even necessary to sto use of such islands gen Kythera in particular, understood in the Pelop ages before the Persian w Kythera itself had been s tention (cp. 1. 82). It i appropriate for Demaratos the obvious advantages c Xerxes, but we may be asl moderation in fathering t even the elder Chilon; it to the days of the Phoen of Minos (to whom migh the introduction of the A is not the Snake-goddess c

τῆς θαλάσσης καταδεδυκέναι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπερέχειν, αἰεὶ τι προσδοκῶν ἀπ' αὐτῆς τοιοῦτο ἔσσεσθαι οἷόν τοι ἐγὼ ἐξηγέομαι, οὔτι τὸν σὸν στόλον προειδώς, ἀλλὰ πάντα ὁμοίως φοβεύμενος ἀνδρῶν στόλον. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς νήσου ὀρμώμενοι <οἱ σοὶ> 10 φοβεύοντων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. παροίκου δὲ πολέμου σφι ἐόντος [οἰκῆσι], οὐδὲν δεινοὶ ἔσονται τοι μὴ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἀλίσκομένης ὑπὸ τοῦ πεζοῦ βοηθέωσι ταύτῃ. καταδουλωθείσης δὲ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος ἀσθενὲς ἤδη τὸ Λακωνικὸν μούνον λείπεται, ἣν δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήης, τάδε τοι προσδόκα 15 ἔσσεσθαι. ἔστι τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἰσθμὸς στενός· ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χώρῳ πάντων Πελοποννησίων συνομοσάντων ἐπὶ σοὶ μάχας ἰσχυροτέρας ἄλλας τῶν γενομένων προσδέκεο ἔσσεσθαι τοι. ἐκείνο δὲ ποιήσαντι ἀμαχητὶ ὃ τε ἰσθμὸς οὗτος καὶ αἱ πόλεις προσχωρήσουσι."

20

Λέγει μετὰ τούτων Ἀχαιμένης, ἀδελφεός τε ἐὼν Ξέρξῳ 236

8 τοιοῦτον B || τοι: τι B 10 ἐκ ταύτης ὡν Bz, Holder, van H. || ὀρμεύμενοι Cdz: ὀρμώμενοι P, Stein¹, van H. || οἱ σοὶ coni. Stein², add. Stein³ 11 φοβεύοντων: φερόντων B 12 οἰκῆσι Stein: 'ex margine vid. irrepsisse,' Kallenberg || ἔσονται A¹B¹ 14 ἑλλάδος α || ἤδη: δὴ B 15 λείπεται: γίνεται B || ποιῆς codd. 16 πελοποννήσου Rd 17 τῷ χώρῳ del. van H. || πελοποννησίων Rd 18 γενομένων Stein: γενομένων || τοι om. S 19 πόλεις: πόλεις B: πόλεις α 20 προσχωρήσουσι R

A. J. Evans, *Annual of B.S.A.* ix. pp. 75 ff.) the Ouranian Aphrodite? Cp. note l. 5 *supra*).

11. παροίκου δὲ πολέμου. It was an obvious rule of Spartan policy, enforced by the miserable domestic situation, with helots ever ready to revolt, Argos ever plotting to recover the lost hegemony, allies constantly striving to push their local interests irrespective of Sparta's dignity, that war and trouble 'at home' kept Lakedaimonians within the Isthmos. They could not help Kroisos or Ionia in 547 B.C.; they could not help the revolted Ionians in 498 B.C. by reason of that; they had to acquiesce afterwards in the growth of the power of Athens, because they were πολέμοις οἰκείοις ἐξηγούμενοι, Thuc. 1. 118. 2. This was no great *arcanum* of Spartan policy and history, which Demaratos divulges to Xerxes, but a glimpse of the facts obvious to Greek publicists.

13. καταδουλωθείσης . . λείπεται: this observation, put into the mouth of Demaratos, contains the clue to the policy and action of Sparta in the Persian

war; Sparta could not afford in her own interest to allow all Greece outside the Isthmos, and Attica especially, to be conquered and incorporated in the Persian empire (as Makedon and Thrace had been for a generation). The isolation of the Peloponnesos was an impossibility in view of the naval power of the Persians, or, after that was destroyed, of Athens —if Athens 'medized.'

14. ἀσθενὲς . . μούνον is redundant, and the redundancy is heightened by λείπεται.

16. ἔστι . . ἰσθμὸς στενός: how completely 'dramatic' the conversation is, this sentence shows; the information is addressed to Xerxes, not to Hdt.'s audience or readers.

17. πάντων Πελοποννησίων: Demaratos might seem to have forgotten Argos; but Πελοποννησία is frequently used for the allies of Sparta (e.g. by Thucydides), and Demaratos perhaps is talking the language of the *Pontekontaktaris*. In 9. 26 the Arkadian orator carries the unity of the Peloponnesos back into heroic times.

236. 1. Ἀχαιμένης: though here described he has been introduced before,

καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ στρατηγός, παρατυχὼν τε
καὶ δέσας μὴ ἀναγνωσθῇ Ξέρξης ποιέειν ταῦτα, "ὦ
ὁρῶ σε ἀνδρὸς ἐνδεκόμενον λόγους δε φθονέει τοι εὐ π
5 ἡ καὶ προδιδοῖ πρήγματα τὰ σά. καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ
τοιούτοιςι χρεώμενοι "Ἕλληνες χαίρουσι· τοῦ τε
φθονέουσι καὶ τὸ κρέσσον στυγέουσι. εἰ δ' ἐ
παρεούσησι τύχησι, τῶν νέες νεναυγηῆκασι τετρακόσια
ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου τριηκοσίας ἀποπέμψεις π

236. 4 ὁρέω B, Stein¹ 5 τὰ πρήγματα B 6 χρε
van H. 7 δὲ α 8 τῶν: τῷ Valckenaer, Holder: ἐκ τ
ὑπ' ὧν! Stein¹: τῇσι τοι νέες vel τῇσι τῶν νῶν! Stein²
πλώειν α, van H.

and that twice: c. 7 'Ἀχαιμένει ἀδελφεῷ
μὲν ἐωυτοῦ, Δαρείου δὲ παιδὶ (Ἀλγυπτον
ἐπιτράπει Z.), and c. 97 'Ἀχαιμένης ὁ
Δαρείου· Ἀλγυπτίων δὲ ἐστρατήγει 'Ἀχαι-
μένης Ξέρξῃ ἐὼν ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀδελφῶν.
If there is any name in the Achaimenid
family that might have been trusted to
stick in the reader's or listener's memory
surely it was Achaimenes. These re-
peated introductions in a written work
suggest, not so much a provision for
sectional readings aloud, as a close, and to
some extent absent-minded, fidelity to
various sources, for various sections;
or a composition subject to repeated
revision, yet not quite fully revised. Cp.
Introduction, § 9.

2. παρατυχὼν τε τῷ λόγῳ: was it a
casual conversation, and not rather a
council of war? After Artemision-
Thermopylai the king will have had to
consider further plans. The conversa-
tion here proceeds in complete oblivion
of the naval engagements.

5. τρόποισι τοιούτοιςι χρεώμενοι.
Hdt. takes the opportunity of read-
ing his compatriots a lesson on one of
their worst vices, φθόνος. Put into the
mouth of Achaimenes as a criticism
of Demaratos and his (supposed) plan,
which was thoroughly sound, the remarks
on φθόνος are neither logically nor
psychologically acceptable. The result
is to stultify Achaimenes. But the
remarks in themselves are so painfully
true, the formula below (c. 237 *ὅτι
πολιήτης κτλ.*) is so just, that Hdt.'s
intention can hardly have been to stultify
Achaimenes. It is perhaps out of the
abundance of his own heart, and the
bitterness of his own experience, that
Hdt. here speaks in the person of

Achaimenes. Strange, that
clear perception of the vic
envy as practised on earth,
have thought it pious and e
transferred to heaven, and
of the divine nature! Cp. c
Introduction, § 11.

8. νεναυγηῆκασι τετρακόσ
menes remembers the loss of
recorded above c. 190, as
estimate'; but he has fo
ignores, the loss of 200, rec
13, though it has taken pl
forty-eight hours before the
conversation, and he equally
losses in the three days' na
ments (8. 11, 12, 14 ff.),
preceded this conversation,
own showing. Either the
is quite imaginary, or it i
It is certainly in part imagi
is probably, as presented, a
the fundamental principle
Achaimenes, that the fleet a
forces must advance *patri*
rightly associated with his
certainly represents the Per
campaign as pursued and
from Doriskos to Salamis.
in the suite of Xerxes, an
the European Greeks, an
perhaps Demaratos, may ha
this plan adversely, especia
relative success of the Gr
Artemision; and may hav
raiding the Peloponnesos.
advice was given rather
than in Trachis; cp. 8. 67 ff

9. ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου
ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ.

τριηκοσίας seems an
large number for a mere Pe

Πελοπόννησον, ἀξιόμαχοι γίνονται οἱ ἀντίπαλοι· ἀλῆς δὲ ἔων 10
 ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς δυσμεταχειρίστός τε αὐτοῖσι γίνεται, καὶ
 ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι ἔσονται, καὶ πᾶς ὁ ναυτικὸς τῷ πεζῷ
 ἀρήξει καὶ ὁ πεζὸς τῷ ναυτικῷ, ὁμοῦ πορευόμενος· εἰ δὲ δια-
 σπάσεις, οὔτε σὺ ἔσσαι ἐκείνοισι χρήσιμος οὔτε ἐκείνοι σοί. τὰ
 σεωυτοῦ δὲ τιθέμενον εὖ γνώμην ἔχω τὰ τῶν ἀντιπολέμων μὴ 15
 ἐπιλέγεσθαι πρήγματα, τῇ τε στήσονται τὸν πόλεμον τά τε
 ποιήσουσι ὅσοι τε πλῆθος εἰσὶ. ἱκανοὶ γὰρ ἐκείνοι γε αὐτοὶ

10 πελοπόννησον Rd || ἀξιόμαχοι τοι (bis) B, Stein¹² || γίνονται B
 14 ἔσσαι κείνοισι CPz: ἐκείνοισιν ἔσσαι B (ἐκείνοισε V) 15 τιθέμενον
 Stein: τιθέμενος || ἔχων PRV: ἔχε S, Wesseling, van H. 16 ἐπιδέ-
 χεσθαι B

real answer to the proposal at this stage would have been that these vessels would encounter the unbroken Greek fleet, on its retreat from Artemision, now rendered inevitable by the fall of Thermopylai, even if it is not yet known in the Persian camp to have taken place already! Nothing shows more completely, not merely the independence of Hdt.'s sources for his various λόγοι, but his failure to relate the stories of Thermopylai and Artemision to one another, than his presentation of this discussion, in this form, at this crisis.

περιπλεῖν Πελοπόννησον. They are a long way from the Peloponnesos; they have just annihilated Leonidas and his men in Thermopylai, and all central Greece is at their feet: this plan, to have any sense at all at this point, must be regarded as a device to break up the Greek fleet; for that purpose a *mise en scène* nearer Salamis would have more verisimilitude: Demaratos has not proposed a περίπλους but the seizure of Kythera (an ἐπίπλους).

12. ἀρχὴν οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι ἔσονται. These words are an absurdity placed here immediately after the fall of Thermopylai, i.e. immediately after the three days' fighting off Artemision. They are dated either too late, or more probably too soon, and would be more appropriate on the eve of the battle of Salamis as an argument against breaking up the fleet at Phaleron. ἀρχήν, 'originally, in the first instance, at all, might suit a date before any fighting had taken place, which indeed appears to be Hdt.'s self-contradictory assumption in this passage. Thus ἀρχήν might as well have been perfect as future, in the light of the facts.

15. γνώμην ἔχω: the opinion, or proposal, maintained by Achaemenes is a grotesque absurdity, only suited to warfare as conducted on the boards of the comic opera. It amounts to this: there are three points of which a good general takes no account: first, the enemy's line of defence; secondly, the enemy's course of action; thirdly, the enemy's forces and resources. One has known wars conducted, alas! at least in their earlier stages, apparently upon this fashion; but no military authority, except the Achaemenes of Hdt., has ever laid it down as a deliberate maxim. It might then be suspected that Hdt. is dramatically conveying a criticism on the Persian plan of campaign; but if so, it is a grossly unfair one, and indeed refutes itself—for has not Achaemenes just protested against reducing the number of his fleet, as the enemy will then be ἀξιόμαχοι? It is much more probable that this sentence represents some criticisms passed on the Greek plan of campaign. The τὰ σεωυτοῦ τίθεσθαι εὖ might pass as the Peloponnesian formula: Greeks outside the Peloponnesos might think they were describing the Peloponnesian or Spartan notions of strategy and leading in the words of Achaemenes.

16. ἐπιλέγεσθαι, to reflect, consider, ponder. Hdt. also (afterwards!) used the word for 'to read,' 1. 124, 2. 125.

τῇ τε στήσονται τ. κ.: cp. c. 175 supra.

τά τε ποιήσουσι, 'what they are going to do.'

17. ὅσοι τε πλῆθος εἰσὶ, 'and whether they be few or many in number.'

ἑωυτῶν περί φροντίζειν εἰσί, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἡμέων ὡσαύτως. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἦν ἴωσι ἀντία Πέρσῃσι ἐς μάχην, οὐδὲν τὸ
 237 παρὲν τῷμα ἀκεύνται." ἀμείβεται Ξέρξης τοισίδε. "Ἀχαί-
 μενες, εὐ τέ μοι δοκέεις λέγειν καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα. Δημάρητος
 δὲ λέγει μὲν τὰ ἄριστα ἔλπεται εἶναι ἐμοί, γνώμη μέντοι
 ἐσσοῦται ὑπὸ σεῦ. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κείνῳ γε ἐνδέξομαι ὅπως οὐκ
 5 εὐνοεῖ τοῖσι ἐμοῖσι πρήγμασι, τοῖσι τε λεγομένοισι πρότερον
 ἐκ τούτου σταθμώμενος καὶ τῷ ἔοντι, ὅτι πολίτης μὲν
 πολίτη εὐ πρήσσοντι φθονεῖ καὶ ἔστι δυσμενὴς τῇ συγῇ,
 οὐδ' ἂν συμβουλευομένου τοῦ ἀστοῦ πολίτης ἀνὴρ τὰ ἄριστά
 οἱ δοκέοντα εἶναι ὑποθέοιτο, εἰ μὴ πρόσω ἀρετῆς ἀνήκοι.
 10 σπάνιοι δὲ εἰσὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι· ξείνος δὲ ξείνῳ εὐ πρήσσοντι

18 περιφροντίζειν R 19 οὐδὲ ἐν α 20 ἀκεύνται Stein³: ἀκέ-
 σονται Reiske: ἀκένονται Cobet: ἀνιένται codd. (ἀνένται C) 237. 1
 τοισίδε: τοισίδε Stein: τοισδε 4 ἔσσωται B || ἐκείνῳ RSz 5 εὐνοεῖ
 ABCd: εὐ νοεῖ R 7 τῇ συγῇ: τῇ τε γῇ B: τῇ φύσει Naber: del.
 van H. 8 οὐδ' ἂν: οὐδὲν B || τοῦ . . ἀνὴρ del. van H. || τὰ om. B
 9 ἀνήκοι ἀρετῆς B 10 δ' B

18. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἡμέων ὡσαύτως, 'let each attend to his own business—the enemy to his, and we to ours—and all will be well': Hdt. sometimes gets his ideas a little mixed; cp. c. 152 *supra*. This is a good political but a bad polemical maxim. The use of the simple personal pronoun reflexively is unique in Hdt., but it is eased by the ἐκείνοι γε. αὐτοὶ ἑωυτῶν περί just before.

19. οὐδὲν . . ἀκεύνται = ἀκέσονται (Attic ἀκύνται), Stein; but cp. App. Crit.

τὸ παρὲν τῷμα, evidently simply the affair at Thermopylai, without reference to affairs at Artemision; cp. c. 233 *supra*.

237. 2. εὐ τε . . καὶ . . : a parataxis. Xerxes' commendation is very ill-deserved by the speech of Achaimenes; but that the king endorsed the principle of joint-action and touch between the fleet and the army, the whole history of the campaign demonstrates.

3. ἔλπεται, 'expects,' 'believes': 9. 113.

5. τοῖσι τε λεγομένοισι πρότερον: sc. in cc. 3, 101 ff., 209 *supra*. The maintenance of the present λεγόμενα with the adverb πρότερον helps to stamp the conversations as literary fictions. (Xerxes would have said λεχθέντα.)

6. τῷ ἔοντι, 'the fact,' which he proceeds to state.

πολίτης μὲν πολίτη: this is

eminently a Greek *gnome*, and no doubt embodies Greek experience and common sense. φθόνος, στάσις, was the price the Greek paid for ἐλευθερία, αὐτονομία, the πόλις (avons-nous changé tout cela?). In 3. 80 Hdt. spares neither Greek nor barbarian: φθόνος δὲ ἀρχήθεν ἐμφύεται ἀνθρώπῳ. This politic and mortal vice becomes a cosmic or divine principle, as in c. 46 *supra*, or in c. 10; cp. 236 above.

7. τῇ συγῇ: "tacite, clam," Baehr; "by his silence," Stein. But cp. App. Crit.

8. συμβουλευομένου: i.e. 'consulting him'; cp. c. 234 *supra*, for the middle.

9. εἰ μὴ πρόσω ἀρετῆς ἀνήκοι: "nisi magnos in virtute fecisset progressus," Baehr; cp. c. 9 *supra* ἐς τοῦτο θράσος ἀνέκει: cp. also c. 13. The ἀρετή here mentioned is plainly not polemical, but political; not courage, nor even justice, so much as benevolence (φιλία).

10. ξείνος δὲ ξείνῳ: Xerxes, the Persian king, extols the eminently Greek institution of *ξενία*, as a corrective and contrast for the relation of *πολιτῆς* *πολίτη*. Though the term is used by Hdt. of Xerxes' own relatives, cc. 29, 116, yet manifestly the true *ξενία* which is here in view can only obtain between equals, and, properly speaking, between equals who are members of different political associations—tribal, civic, national. Thus, curiously enough, Hdt. in this

ἐστὶ εὐμενέστατον πάντων, συμβουλευομένου τε ἂν συμβουλευ-
σειε τὰ ἄριστα. οὕτω ὦν [περὶ] κακολογίας τῆς ἐς Δημάρη-
τον, ἐόντος ἐμοὶ ξείνου [πέρι], ἔχεσθαι τινα τοῦ λοιποῦ κελεύω."

Ταῦτα εἶπας Ξέρξης διεξήκει διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν, καὶ Λεωνίδεω, 238
ἀκηκοὺς ὅτι βασιλεύς τε ἦν καὶ στρατηγὸς Λακεδαιμονίων,
ἐκέλευσε ἀποταμόντας τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀνασταυρῶσαι. δῆλὰ μοι

11 ἔστι μὲν β 12 κακολογίας πέρι β, van H.: περὶ om.
Paris. 2933, Krueger: secl. Stein, Holder 13 ἔχεσθαι β, Holder,
van H.: ἀπέχεσθαι A²: περιέχεσθαι reliqui: πέρι, ἔχεσθαι Stein: πέρι
seclusi 238. 2 ὥς ὅτι α 3 ἐκέλευε C

passage preaches, as the cure or corrective for inner discords, rivalries, jealousies, party struggles, in a society, not a development of virtue, or friendship in the given society—that is too much to expect—but the encouragement of international amities (between individuals).

11. συμβουλευομένου τε ἂν συμβουλεύσειε τὰ ἄριστα, 'and when you consult him he would give you the best advice,' i.e. according to his ability, τὰ ἄριστα ἐλπεται εἶναι.

12. κακολογίας .. [πέρι]. Stein's comparison of 8. 77 (ἀντιλογίης χρησμών πέρι) might justify the maintenance of πέρι here *secundo loco*; but his punctuation with a comma after Δημάρητον is questionable (unless another comma be placed after ξείνου). ἐόντα ἐμοὶ ξείνον would have been clearer, and may have been the original reading; but Baehr defends the genitive abs. as meaning not *quis* but *quia meus est hospes*.

13. ἔχεσθαι, 'refrain,' 'hold himself off'; and much more forcible with the direct genitive. τινὰ is courteous.

τοῦ λοιποῦ: sc. χρόνου: primarily a partitive genitive, serves as a date (cp. c. 166 *supra*) or period. Madvig, § 66.

238. 1. Ξέρξης διεξήκει διὰ τῶν νεκρῶν: cp. διεξίειμι c. 39, διεξήκει c. 40 *supra*. This inspection of the dead comes in here curiously in view of 8. 24, in connexion with which this passage must be read. The original draft of Hdt.'s work would seem not to have contained the (Athenian) story of the fighting off Artemision at all, or not at all in the form in which we now read it. The previous conversation with Demaratos and Achaimenes completely ignores it. Apparently in the original draft the Hellenes retired from Artemision without, or almost without, striking a blow (this was,

perhaps, as the Asianic Greeks liked to tell the story); cp. Introduction, §§ 9, 10.

2. ἀκηκοὺς: from Demaratos! but surely not first after the finding of the body! (Demaratos may have been sorry it was not the other king's; cp. 6. 65 ff.)

3. ἀποταμόντας τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀνασταυρῶσαι: decapitation was a Persian mode of execution, c. 35 *supra*, 8. 118, Xenoph. *Anab.* 2. 6. 1, etc.; but this indignity to the corpse of his gallant foeman is truly barbarous—if truly reported. The report is not quite clear: was only the head of Leonidas impaled? Baehr understands αὐτόν after ἀνασταυρῶσαι, Blakeley, with strict attention to the actual expression, sets 'it,' viz. the head, on a pole. One hopes Demaratos had nothing to say to this. Rawlinson adduces parallel cases: the outrages inflicted on the body of Amasis, 3. 16 (by Kambyzes); Xenoph. *Anab.* 3. 1. 17 (Xenoph. loq.) καὶ μὴν εἰ ὑψηρόμεθα καὶ ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γενησόμεθα, τί οὐ μέγα πέσεισθαι; δε καὶ τοῦ ὁμομητρίου καὶ ὁμοπατρὸς ἀδελφοῦ καὶ τεθνηκότος ἤδη ἀποτεμὼν τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὴν χεῖρα ἀνασταυρῶσεν (that was of course Kyros's body and hand, as expressly recorded, 1. 10. 1. There was more excuse for that, as he was a traitor and rebel). The head and (r.) hand of Crassus were cut off by Surenas and sent into Armenia (to Hyrodas), Plutarch, *Crass.* 32.

What became of the body of Leonidas? Was it buried at Thermopylai? cp. c. 225 *supra*; and was it there still in Hdt.'s day? Pausanias 3. 14. 1 says that in Sparta, to the west of the Agora, was a kenotaph to Brasidas, and a little further on (opposite the theatre) memorials of Pausanias and Leonidas: τὰ δὲ δευτέρου τοῦ Λεωνίδου τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη εἶσιν ὕστερον ἀνελομένου ἐκ Θερμοπυλῶν τοῦ Πανσωνίου κείμενα. The passage is unfor-

πολλοῖσι μὲν καὶ ἄλλοισι τεκμηρίοισι, ἐν δὲ καὶ
 5 ἥκιστα γέγονε, ὅτι βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης πάντων δὲ
 ἀνδρῶν ἐθυμώθη ζῶντι Λεωνίδῃ· οὐ γὰρ ἂν κοτε ἐς
 ταῦτα παρενόμησε, ἐπεὶ τιμᾶν μάλιστα νομίζουσι
 οἶδα ἀνθρώπων Πέρσαι ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τὰ πολέμῳ
 δὴ ταῦτα ἐποίουν τοῖσι ἐπετέτακτο [ποιέειν],

239 [Ἄνεμι δὲ ἐκείσε τοῦ λόγου τῇ μοι τὸ πρότερον

4 ἐν Α || καὶ: καὶ δὴ s: δὴ καὶ Wesseling, Palm, B
 6 ζῶντι CPds, vulg. || ἂν om. α 7 ταῦτα om. β || παρ
 8 οἱ Stein¹ 9 ποίειν Stein: del. van H. 239.
 ἐξέλιπε secl. Stein²: totum caput damn. Krueger, vide comm
 ἐκείσε: ἐπ' ἐκείνο BP: γρ. ἐκείσε Pmarg. || τὸ om. BP, Holder

unately corrupt. 'Pausanias' is suspicious, and 'forty' years after impossible. Perhaps the bones were brought back to Sparta four years after (476 B.C.). The story in 8. 114 does not well agree with this account of the mutilation of the king's corpse.

8ηλά μοι: an asyndeton, very unusual in the case of ἡλα, which, Stein points out, is combined by Hdt. with *νυν, ὦν, δέ, δὴ, τε, ὥστε*, and adds: 'The remark is probably a later addition.' *Optima*. Cp. Introduction, § 9. The remark will extend down to τὰ πολέμῳ. But what were the πολλὰ ἄλλα τεκμήρια which Hdt. might have adduced of the anger (θυμῶς, cp. co. 11, 39 *supra*) of Xerxes against the Spartan king and commander? And even this anger is not brought into any rational motivation; e.g. the supposed Spartan outrage on the Persian heralds, c. 133 *supra*.

5. πάντων . . ἀνδρῶν: with Λεωνίδῃ.

6. οὐ γὰρ ἂν, 'for, otherwise . .'; here the protasis is easily supplied from the context (εἰ μὴ ἐθυμώθη). παρενόμησε: a barbarous king might break Hellenic law. On a Greek battle-field the corpses would have been returned ὑποσπόνδους.

7. μάλιστα . . τῶν ἐγὼ οἶδα: a more personal formula than the commoner τῶν ἡμεῖς ὄμεν. On the point cp. c. 181 *supra*: this opinion would hardly have pleased the Spartans.

8. οἱ μὲν δὴ κτλ. This sentence seems originally to have immediately succeeded the word ἀνασταυρῶσαι above, and to have immediately preceded the words οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐς τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχθέντες with which Bk. 8 now opens.

9. τοῖσι ἐπετέτακτο [ποιέειν]: sc. ταῦτα, οἱ ταῦτα πρήσσειν, cp. c. 39

supra; and the more ele c. 36, τοῖσι προσέειπε αὐτῇ. The pluperfect marks the official character of the ἐς than that the order had been given (*hoc*).

239. The whole chapter by Krueger on grounds was classified as follows:—(i.) of Demaratos is here i though it were part of the ment, resumed after an digression; whereas it is which is the digression. formula for the digression, return (ἀνεμι . . ἐξέλιπε), dotean. Hdt.'s formula ἐπ'ἀνεμι ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον *supra*, l. 140. (iii.) The badly introduced here, excuse in the context. If in anywhere, it should be c. 220 *supra*. (iv.) The as θαντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι is into The argument is badly co the description of the wonder is postponed to a disquis motives of Demaratos; (b) is asserted to be ill-will, is an open question. (vi.) of the passage is not Gr Herodotean, but late: 'broke off,' ceased, was it bad (but cp. ἡγήσατο); (b) for τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐς Δελφοῖς (c) τρόπῳ θωμάσιον is no Greek expression; (d) συμμ be συμμαχέει (cp. l. 98); what follows, instead of these are late or rare words ἐκκνέειν (ἀπαξ λ.), ἐπύθη Van Harwerden regards Ki

ἐπύθοντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὅτι βασιλεὺς στέλλοιτο ἐπὶ τὴν

ments as good, and brackets the whole chapter. Stein obelizes only the first sentence, which is genuine, if the rest of the chapter is genuine. Krueger's arguments are not all sound, nor all equally unsound. (ii.) The formula does not mean, 'I resume my story, the thread of my story, where it was interrupted,' or 'broke off'; it means, 'I will here return to a place in the story, where on the former occasion (in the former draft) I was guilty of an omission' (or, where the former narrative made an omission). Thus (i.) the anecdote is not really introduced here as a resumption of the main thread, or current, of the story, but as a *casus omissus*, as an appendix and supplement. That being so, the formula could not be identical with that for resuming the interrupted current of the main narrative, and the very variation of the formula is itself significant. The appendix has not, indeed, much justification in the context, but it has some. (iii.) Stein, who accepts all the chapter except the first (and indispensable) sentence or *functura* as genuine, points out that the preceding passage has contained a striking evidence of the loyalty of Demaratos to Xerxes and the Persian cause. The forger (it must be admitted), equally with the author, might see to that. (iv.) The *Asyndeton* is no more intolerable here than in the preceding chapter (Stein's acceptance of all but the first sentence verily makes the *Asyndeton* intolerable). (v.) Badly conducted arguments are not really un-Herodotean; there are heaps of them in the genuine work. (vi.) The arguments from language are overdone: *ἐκλείπειν* is a word used by Hdt. in a variety of senses; in 4. 33 *ἐκλείπειν* Ἄνδρον is to 'skip' Andros; c. 83 *supra* contains a very strange use of the word; Aischyl. *Pers.* 513 πολλὰ δ' ἐκλείπω λέγων, 'I omit a great deal in my report.' (b) a textual emendation would set right. (c) Is it *τρόπος* or *θωμάσιος*, or the combination of the two, which is barbarous? The expression certainly is not happy, or even true; but why not Greek? (d) *συμμάχεσθαι* is used by Xenophon, Plato, etc., but not apparently earlier. (e) *ταῦτα* seems paralleled in c. 152 *supra*: *ταῦτα λέγεται ὡς κτλ.* The *Testimonia* for this chapter do not prove its authenticity, but they date the text a long way back, and the anecdote

still further. Thus Pollux cites 'Herodotos' for words found only in this passage, and so carries it far beyond any extant *ms.*, and perhaps to the Archetype: *Onomast.* 4. 18 Ἡρόδοτος μὲν λέγει δελτίον διπτυχόν: 10. 58 Ἡρόδοτος μὲν γὰρ κηρὸν εἰρηκεν (τῇ πινακίδι ἐνόντα). Again, Aeneas Tacticus (circa 350 B.C.) has the anecdote without names, places, or date: *Poliork.* 81. 14 ἥδη δὲ τις ἐν δελτοῦ ξύλῳ γράψας κηρὸν ἐπέτηξε [v.l. ἐπέθηκε] καὶ ἄλλα εἰς τὸν κηρὸν ἐνέγραψεν. εἶτα ὅτε ἦλθε παρ' οὗ ἐδεῖ, ἐκκνήσας τὸν κηρὸν καὶ ἀναγνοῦς ὁμοτρόπως ἀντεπέστειλεν. This text is apparently genuine, and possibly based upon the passage here in question; at least Valckenauer was hardly right in thinking Polyainos 2. 20 derived from Aeneas as alternative to Hdt., for the anecdote is there told without the use of a single notable word from this chapter (except the proper names): Δημάρatos, ἐπιστάλων Σπαρτιάταις περὶ τῆς Ἑλένης στρατείας, ἐς πύχρα ἀκρωτων τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γράψας ἐπέκηρων, ἵνα ὡς ἀγραφὸς διὰ τῶν φυλάκων κομισθῇ. If it is too much to say that Polyainos here owes nothing to Hdt., yet Troguus Pompeius had told the anecdote in an alternative version, in which the 'sister of Leonidas' figures unnamed, a 'slave' is introduced as messenger, and the action of Demaratos is ascribed to patriotism. Either Troguus, i.e. his source, is contradicting Hdt., or an interpolator of Hdt. is contradicting the *amicitior patriae post fugam, quam regi post beneficia* of the rival source (cp. Justin 2. 10. 12-17). The existence, perhaps pre-existence, of the variant is adverse to the authenticity of the text. In fine, there are four principal counts against the passage.

1. The linguistic or stylistic peculiarities in the chapter throw doubt on its Herodotean authorship. The late words are most suspicious; the accumulation of anomalies betrays a forger.

2. The extremely unfavourable impression of Demaratos conveyed by this chapter conflicts with all the other passages in which he figures in the work of Hdt. (but cp. 6. 61).

3. This chapter supplies the name of the wife of Leonidas. It appears, in fact, as a combination of c. 205 *supra* with 5. 48.

4. The existence of the discrepant version (Troguus), and what may be called

Ἑλλάδα πρῶτοι, καὶ οὕτω δὴ ἐς τὸ χρηστήριον τὸ ἀπέπεμψαν, ἔνθα δὴ σφί ἐχρήσθη τὰ ὀλίγη πρότε
 5 ἐπύθοντο δὲ τρόπῳ θωμασίῳ. Δημάρητος γὰρ ὁ
 φυγῶν ἐς Μήδους, ὥς μὲν ἐγὼ δοκέω καὶ τὸ
 συμμάχεται, οὐκ ἦν εὖνοος Λακεδαιμονίοισι, πάρεστι
 ζεῖν εἴτε εὐνοίῃ ταῦτα ἐποίησε εἴτε καὶ καταχαίρα
 γὰρ Ξέρξῃ ἔδοξε στρατηλατέειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδι
 10 Σούσοισι ὁ Δημάρητος καὶ πυθόμενος ταῦτα ἠθέλει
 δαιμονίοισι ἐξαγγεῖλαι. ἄλλως μὲν δὴ οὐκ εἶχε

5 θωμασίῳ Stein²: θωμασίῳ C: θωμασιῷ B: θωμασίῳ
 Holder 6 εἰκὸς B 8 ἐπεῖτε γὰρ om. B 9 ἐδόκει
 δὴ om. α

the 'tentative' version (Aeneas), suggests that this anecdote is a gradual and relatively late fabrication, and cannot be traced back to the sole authority of Hdt. in this passage, which might have commanded more general assent from the first.

But if the student of Hdt. should still prefer *errare cum Steinio* (quem ne hic quidem nisi summa cum laude nomino!) he must see, with Stein, in this chapter evidence of at least one retraction of the work by its author. Stein regards this passage, though "irreproachable in contents and language" (*nach Inhalt und Sprache unwerdächtig*), as a later addition from the author's hand—with the exception of the first sentence, which he regards as a spurious and therefore still later addition. Here then is a recognition, *quantum valeat*, of the three drafts! Cp. Introduction, § 9.

1. *ἄνεμι*: cp. c. 137 *supra*, *ad f.* 4. 82 *ἀναβήσομαι δὲ ἐς τὸν κατ' ἀρχὰς ἡμεῶν λόγον*, δ. 62 *ἀναλαβεῖν τὸν κατ' ἀρχὰς ἡμεῶν λόγον*.

ἐκείσε τοῦ λόγου: obviously c. 220 *supra*, where there is no explanation given of how the Spartans came to have word of the projected invasion *αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς*. For ὁ λόγος cp. c. 171 *supra*, 4. 16. 30, 82.

τὸ πρότερον is the most puzzling term in the sentence, but it is equally puzzling whether it came from an interpolator's hand or from the author's. The difficulty would be solved by dropping the article; cp. Apparatus Criticus. (Schweighauser held that with the adverb of time, or place, the article made no difference.)

ἐξέλιπε, explained above. Com-

mentators, who do not see that the writer is, not returning to the current of the story, but a failure, or omission, in the text find a great difficulty in the passage.

3. *πρῶτοι*: what, before c. 150 *supra*.

οὕτω δὴ looks like 'tūm demum'; Stein But is the *δὴ* genuine?

τὸ ἐς Δελφοῖς: Stein *ἐς τὴν Σύρτιν τὴν ἐς Διελίμνη*. The parallel is not the Syrtis might be said to more easily than the Or Delphos. (Is this a late approaching a Latinism? Delphos?)

4. *τὰ ὀλίγη πρότερον*: c. 220. The pseudo-Herodotus courage of his craft; but perhaps, have said *εἴτα*; cp.

5. *θωμασίῳ*, 'surprising', 'admirable,' excellent, cf. meaning.

Δημάρητος . . . ὁ Ἀγ. patronymic is not necessary, but it is here a little coming so soon after cc. 28

6. *ἐς Μήδους*: cp. 6. 7 phrase is not used).

τὸ οἰκὸς ἐμοὶ συμμάχων ἐστίν, perhaps the more Herodotean (?) phrase: 5. 43 καὶ τοὶ τὸ οἰκὸς σύμμαχοι τὸ οἰκὸς c. 103 *supra*.

7. *πάρεστι δὲ εἰκάξειν* *supra* *πάρεστι δὲ καὶ στα 45* *πάρεστι* . . . *προσχωρέε* see above.

9. *ἐν Σούσοισι*: c. 3 *supra*

11. *εἶχε*: *ἐδύνατο*.

ἐπικίνδυνον γὰρ ἦν μὴ λαμφθεῖη, ὃ δὲ μηχανᾶται τοιάδε·
 δελτίον δίπτυχον λαβὼν τὸν κηρὸν αὐτοῦ ἐξέκνησε, καὶ ἔπειτα
 ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ τοῦ δελτίου ἔγραψε τὴν βασιλέως γνώμην, ποιήσας
 δὲ ταῦτα ὀπίσω ἐπέτηξε τὸν κηρὸν ἐπὶ τὰ γράμματα, ἵνα ¹⁵
 φερόμενον κεινὸν τὸ δελτίον μηδὲν πρῆγμα παρέχοι πρὸς τῶν
 ὁδοφυλάκων. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἀπίκετο ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα, οὐκ
 εἶχον συμβαλέσθαι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν γε δὴ σφί, ὥς ἐγὼ
 πυνθάνομαι, Κλεομένεος μὲν θυγάτηρ Λεωνίδεω δὲ γυνὴ Γοργῷ
 ὑπέθετο ἐπιφρασθεῖσα αὐτή, τὸν κηρὸν ἐκκνῶν κελεύουσα, καὶ ²⁰

14 τῷ om. α || ἔγραψε B || βασιλέως α 15 ἐπέτεξε SV: ἐπέταξε R
 16 κεινὸν om. B || πρῶγμα S || παρέχει RV: παρέχῃ S: παρέχοι <οί>
 Abresch 17 ἐπίτετε vel ἐπειδὴ δὲ? van H. 19 δὲ om. R 20
 αὐτὸ d || ἐκκνῶν Naber, van H., Stein³: κνῶν

12. λαμφθεῖη: sc. ὁ Δημάργτος, 'was found out'. The use is remarkable, as the idea of actual 'arrest' is hardly present; and so it goes beyond λαμφθῆναι in 2. 89. Perhaps the subject here is really ὁ ἄγγελος, out of ἐξαγγελία.

8 δὲ μηχανᾶται τοιάδε: the δὲ with resumed subject; cp. c. 51. There are three other stories in Hdt. of ingenious devices for sending messages: (a) the story of Kyros and his hare, 1. 123; (b) the story of Histiaios and 'the man with the tattooed head,' 5. 35; (c) the story of the arrow, 8. 128. Of the four, (d) the device of Demaratos is the poorest, and the most improbable in itself, and comes in for scant recognition by Aeneas l.c. in his list of ἐπιστολῶν κρυφαίων πέμψεις.

13. δελτίον κτλ.: on the language of this sentence see above.

14. ἔγραψε τὴν βασιλέως γνώμην: cp. *supra* Ζέρξη ἔδοξε στρατηλατεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. What a possession this tablet (if genuine!) would have been, though only a wooden one (there are older ones in our museums).

15. ἐπέτηξε τὸν κηρὸν. κηρός is properly beeswax; Pollux 10. 58 gives μάλθη and μάλθα, from Kratinos and Aristophanes, as the material used on writing-tablets, and the word is found *ap. ps.* Demosthenes 42. 11 ἐν μάλθη γεγραμμένη τὴν μαρτυρίαν. Pure wax was probably easier to remove.

16. κεινόν: but would not even the blank tablet have excited suspicion? Would not an innocent message on the wax to another address have been even more secure?

17. ὁδοφυλάκων: cp. l. 12 *supra*. ἀπίκετο: τὰ γράμματα? τὸ δελτίον? ὁ ἄγγελος? Was it handed from place to place, or conveyed by one hand all the way? The writer seems acquainted with a postal system (perhaps the Roman?).

οὐκ εἶχον συμβαλέσθαι: cp. εἶχε *supra*, συμβαλέσθαι 4. 15, 45, 87, etc. But what did they wish to reckon with, calculate, or 'conjecture'? The meaning of the empty tablet? Or what they were to do with it? Or who had sent it?

18. ὥς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι: a deliberate Herodotean touch; cp. 8. 35 and cc. 114, 224 *supra*.

19. Κλεομένεος μὲν θυγάτηρ Λεωνίδεω δὲ γυνή: cp. c. 205 *supra*.

Γοργῷ: cp. 5. 48, 51. She was eight or nine years of age in 498 B.C. How old she was αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου τούτου ἐγειρομένου depends on the date fixed therefor; but in 481 B.C. this ingenious lady would still have been but five or six and twenty. Her name is superb: a Valkyrie sort of name, *Grimmhilde*, or what not (Pape-Benseler, *sub n.*), Γοργοῦς θυμᾶτ' ἔχων II. 8. 349 of Hektor. Notwithstanding its terrible associations the name was not uncommon (cp. Theokrit. *Id.* 15, in quite humble circumstances), but the daughter of Kleomenes is the first mortal of the name known to story. She did not lose her head; but alas! her hero lost his (c. 238 *supra*).

20. ὑπέθετο ἐπιφρασθεῖσα αὐτή, 'of her own accord devised and made a suggestion.' αὐτή is curious, and so is the vagueness of the object for ἐπιφρα-

εὐρήσειν σφέας γράμματα ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ. πειθόμενοι
καὶ ἐπελέξαντο, ἔπειτα δὲ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι "Ἑλλησι ἐπ'
ταῦτα μὲν δὴ οὕτω λέγεται γενέσθαι.]

21 πειθόμενοι van H. 22 ἄλλοισι om. B || ἀπέστειλαν]
23 ταῦτα μὲν . . γενέσθαι hic omissa in principio libr. seq. .
ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ Ζ α: τέλος ἡροδότου ἱστοριῶν ἐβδόμης δ

σθεῖσα: but the word is Herodotean;
cp. 1. 48, 4. 200, 6. 61.

ἐκκῶν . . καὶ εὐρήσειν, impera-
tive (infinitive), and predicative after
κελεύουσα.

22. ἐπελέξαντο: in the sense of 'to
read,' as here, 1. 124, 2. 125.

ἀπέστειλαν: sent 'despatches'
(ἐπιστολάς); cp. 3. 40.

23. ταῦτα μὲν serves nov
pond with the first words
cp. c. 238 *surta*.

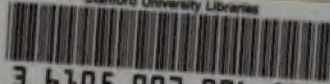
λέγεται rather dis-
count of the anecdote: did
not realize that! It is
which Hdt. used of his
'Quelle.'

END OF VOL. I PART I

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